
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1915



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 30, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year 1915. The detailed tables and data with respect to the entire work of the bureau for the year, including a digest and summary of reports submitted to me by the commissioners and inspectors in charge of the several immigration districts, are annexed as appendixes. There is also submitted as an appendix hereto the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, to which particular attention is directed, comment upon the subject being hereinafter included in this report.

The past year has been unique in the history of immigration. I had not much more than made the statement in my last report that "immigration, judged from the results of the year, has apparently reached the million mark permanently," when the world was shocked and amazed at the opening of a conflict which soon involved, directly or indirectly, practically every country from which our heaviest immigration has come in recent decades. It soon became apparent that the million-a-year pace which had been kept up for so long a time would be materially slackened, and as the months passed it was demonstrated that the increase in our population through immigration would be the smallest that had occurred in any one year for more than a decade. The decrease in numbers, however, is not the only respect in which the enforcement of the immigration laws has presented unusual—indeed unprecedented—conditions and problems during the year. For the first few months of the war it was impossible to determine definitely that any alien rejected at our ports or arrested within our borders could be returned to the place of origin in Europe without placing him in a situation of extreme hazard either upon the high seas or after being landed at a foreign port. For some time, therefore, and until the conditions became known and the danger or lack of danger could be ascertained with at least comparative certainty, it was necessary altogether to suspend deportations to countries at war, irrespective of whether the aliens involved had been rejected at our ports or had been arrested within the country on charges of unlawful residence here. But conditions have never been fixed in this connection, and it has been necessary to keep in close touch with the situation as it developed and changed

with the progress of the war and from time to time to issue instructions calculated to meet it in the best manner possible. While it has been considered that the enforcement of the law ought not to be abated in the least because of the unfortunate situation abroad, it has also been regarded as necessary—and an exercise of a broad humanitarian policy—to avoid to the fullest extent possible the placing in positions of danger of aliens under orders of exclusion or expulsion, even though this object had to be accomplished with a resulting diminution of the effectiveness with which the regulative provisions of the statute were carried out. In the main, so far as the protection of the aliens from danger and disaster was concerned, the policy pursued proved to be correct and was successful. It has resulted, however, in a partial failure promptly to enforce the law and regulations and may be best described by stating that at the close of the year there was a record of 1,328 aliens within the United States who under the terms of the statute have no right to be here, and whose eventual deportation it has been attempted to assure by accepting bonds where such instruments could be furnished or by releasing upon personal recognizance or paroling to apparently responsible persons or societies in cases in which bonds, for one reason or another, could not be supplied. Provision should be made at the various stations and elsewhere to keep track of these aliens; but in other instances, doubtless, the bonds or the assurances given will be sufficient to bring the aliens back into the custody of immigration officials and to effect their eventual removal from the country in accordance with the law.

It would be impossible adequately to describe the problems which have confronted the bureau as the result of the unique situation produced by the existence of the European conflict. There has hardly been a phase of the enforcement of the regulations which it has not been necessary to modify, suspend, or remodel in its application. Such propositions as the control of the land boundaries, particularly the Canadian border (Canada being involved in the war); the handling of alien seamen, especially those employed on vessels of belligerent nations interned in United States ports; and the handling of aliens of an extremely undesirable type impelled to come to the United States from belligerent countries because of the very situation arising from that status of their native land, are but a few of the larger problems with which the bureau has been confronted. Successfully to meet this situation has been no easy task.

In view of the above-described situation—while this report must, for purposes of ready comparison and complete discussion of the subjects covered, fall into the same general lines as previous reports of the bureau—there will be found in the statistical data as well as in the body of the report constant references to or indications of the unusual problems encountered.

ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

During the fiscal year 1914, aliens to the number of 1,218,480 migrated to the United States. During the decade of which the year 1914 was the close, immigration averaged 1,012,194 aliens per year. With the fiscal year 1915 and its unusual conditions, immigration dropped to 326,700. During the same time 107,544 nonimmigrant

aliens entered the country, making a total of 434,244 admissions; but during the year 204,074 aliens emigrated from the country and 180,100 nonemigrant aliens left, making the total departures 384,174; so that the actual increase in our population through immigration was only 50,070, compared with an increase for the fiscal year 1914 of 769,276.

In the fiscal year 1914 aliens to the number of 33,041 were rejected. This was 2.3 per cent of the number who applied. In the past fiscal year 24,111 aliens were rejected, the rejections thus amounting to 5.3 per cent of the applications.

DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

The decrease in immigration (particularly through the larger ports, notably New York) has resulted during the past year in especially favorable opportunities for testing aliens for physical and mental defects. The results attained demonstrate the need for greater care and more minute physical and mental examination in connection with the medical inspection. In other words, these results prove conclusively that more doctors are needed if the country is really to be protected from the introduction of diseases and strains of mental deficiency. While both the Public Health Service and this bureau have felt positive that with elaboration of the physical examination and an increase in the detention facilities at the various stations there would be an increase in the number of aliens found to be physically defective, the proof of this belief was impossible prior to the fiscal year 1915 because immigration was so large that the available supply of medical officers could not demonstrate what might be accomplished by a more elaborate examination. Thus, the change of conditions above mentioned, which existed practically throughout the year, made it possible at the port of New York, notwithstanding that the force of physicians was somewhat reduced for reasons of public exigency, for the doctors to discharge their functions more efficiently. It is not necessary to discuss this subject in detail. The figures furnished by the medical officer in charge at Ellis Island speak for themselves. A record kept covering the period October 4, 1914, to March 31, 1915, shows that of 31,275 aliens examined by the ordinary method in vogue during normal conditions with respect to immigration, 1,677 were certified for mental or physical defects, the certifications averaging 5.37 per cent. Largely because this ordinary examination could be made in a more deliberate and therefore a more thorough manner, it shows an increase from 2.29 per cent for the fiscal year 1914. But during that period (Oct. 4, 1914, to Mar. 31, 1915) 11,974 aliens were given an "intensive physical examination." and 1,106 of these, or 9.37 per cent, were certified for physical or mental defects. The so-called "intensive" method consisted in giving each alien a thorough examination in a private examination room, while the ordinary method consisted of a line inspection by the doctors, who looked the aliens over as they marched before them.

Certainly there could be no better or more convincing argument than that afforded by the above figures for increasing the medical force sufficiently to insure that no alien shall be admitted to the country until he has been subjected to a medical inspection really calculated to disclose his mental or physical deficiencies.

Under the law aliens are excluded for three classes of defects, to wit, physical, mental, and moral. So far as the bureau is aware there is practically no division of opinion with regard to the necessity for excluding aliens from this country who fall below the statutory standards in these regards; and it has always been the special desire and purpose of the bureau to make the provisions of law dealing with these classes as effective as may be in view of the inadequacy of its equipment to meet the situation as it should be met. Despite the unusual conditions confronting the service, 4,962 aliens of the classes mentioned were returned to the country of origin during the past year, 3,909 of whom were debarred from entering, the remainder, 1,053, having been arrested and expelled. Of those debarred there were 1,702 with grave physical defects, 463 with grave mental defects, 955 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 789 morally defective. Of those arrested and deported there were 183 physically, 399 mentally, and 471 morally defective. (See Tables XVII and XVIII, Appendix I.) These results should be compared with the figures for 1914, during which year 14,582 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard were returned to the country of origin, 12,494 of whom were debarred at ports and 2,088 of whom were arrested and expelled. The 3,909 rejected in the past year constitute about 16 per cent of the total number debarred, while the 12,494 rejected in 1914 constituted 38 per cent of the total number debarred in that year. The 1,053 arrested and deported during the past year on grounds of defectiveness constitute 41 per cent of the total expulsions, while the 2,088 arrested and deported in 1914 constitute about 45 per cent of the total expulsions for that year.

Physically defective people should be excluded for many reasons, but it is even more important to avoid having the annual increase in our population through immigration include any considerable number of persons mentally or morally below standard. It is well worth while, therefore, to emphasize the figures with respect to these particular classes.

During the past fiscal year 463 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports—6 idiots, 27 imbeciles, 98 insane, 30 epileptics, and 302 feeble-minded. In the preceding year 1,274 aliens with serious mental defects were debarred, of whom 14 were idiots, 172 insane, 68 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 995 feeble-minded. During the year there were expelled from the country 399 aliens suffering with serious mental defects, 56 of whom it was found had been so afflicted at the time of entry, divided into 22 insane, 5 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, and 13 feeble-minded; and it will be observed that 342 of the aliens deported became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of such deficiencies the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 330 who became insane and 7 who became public charges. The figures on this subject for the preceding year were 62 insane, 4 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, 9 feeble-minded, and 780 who became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of mental deficiencies the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, a total of 871 expulsions for mental defects. Aliens suffering with mental deficiencies should be excluded, not simply because it is likely that they will not be able to get along in this country, but

because of the likelihood that in time the strains of mental deficiency will enter the body politic and ultimately have a serious effect in reducing the average mental capacity of our people as well as in burdening the States and municipalities with the care of those below the normal in mental equipment. In my judgment the law upon this matter is not yet as strict as it should be, and I pointed out in my last report that it was impossible to give the law as thorough an application as is desirable with the men and money available for this branch of the service.

In connection with the foregoing it should be stated that in 65 cases during the past year fines have been collected from steamship companies under section 9 of the law for bringing to our ports aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, tuberculosis, or mental defects, such as idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy. The amount collected was \$6,500, of which \$6,100 covered cases of dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, \$200 cases of tuberculosis, and \$200 cases of mentally defective.

With reference to the morally defective classes, Tables XVII and XVIII (Appendix I) show that 291 immoral women, 192 procurers, 7 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 276 criminals, 18 polygamists, and 5 anarchists were rejected at the ports, and 204 immoral women, 101 procurers, 58 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 105 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 1 anarchist were expelled from the country—a total of 1,260, of which 853 were sexually immoral, 381 criminals, 20 polygamists, and 6 anarchists.

The corresponding figures for 1914 were 380 immoral women, 254 procurers, 5 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 755 criminals, 31 polygamists, and 1 anarchist debarred, and 392 immoral women, 154 procurers, 155 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 157 criminals, 1 polygamist, and 3 anarchists expelled. Nothing could be more important than the thorough and complete enforcement of the law in so far as it relates to these especially undesirable and dangerous classes. I think it can be said without fear of controversion that the figures given above, notwithstanding the good showing they represent under the circumstances of extreme difficulty that surround this matter, really show but very small results in comparison with what might be done with increased appropriations, so as to permit a greater allotment than is now possible for this particular purpose. The bureau could probably employ \$250,000 in this work for the coming year, with great benefit in ridding the country and keeping it clear of the immoral classes now here and those constantly coming or being brought here from abroad.

The service has also been active in securing the prosecution of those engaged in the nefarious traffic of importing women and girls for immoral purposes. At its instance during the past year prosecutions have been instituted in 66 cases, in 53 of which conviction occurred. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 44 and 29.

But the foregoing figures do not adequately or correctly represent the work done by the bureau during the year with respect to the handling of cases of aliens found unlawfully within the country. Conditions abroad have been such that it was impracticable, without inflicting extreme hardship upon the aliens and submitting them to dangers, to deport many of those found here in violation of law. There

is submitted, therefore, an additional table, designated XVIII-A, covering this peculiar phase of the work. It will be observed that 1,328 aliens arrested upon statutory grounds found to be unlawfully within the country have been permitted to remain in the United States temporarily under bond or under personal recognizance or assurances afforded by individuals or societies guaranteeing that they will be produced for deportation when conditions will permit. These are divided into 697 who were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 506 who became public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 89 others whose deportation is compulsory within three years, and 36 whose deportation upon moral grounds is required without time limit. As to classification by physical, mental, and moral defectiveness, it is shown by said table that of those so ordered deported, with a stay of deportation, 129 were of the first, 427 of the second, and 192 of the third classification, the balance being composed of those likely to become public charges at time of entry, those entering without inspection, etc. It is hoped, but hardly expected with any degree of confidence, that it will be possible eventually to remove most of these aliens from the United States.

ALIENS SUBJECT TO EXCLUSION OR DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

Aliens of this class are divided into three subclasses, to wit, those likely to become public charges, contract laborers, and induced and assisted immigrants. It was long ago recognized that the economic welfare of the country required that the general policy of the United States to encourage rather than discourage foreigners from coming here should be modified at least to the extent of not permitting the indigent of other countries to come or to be sent or brought here and cared for by our communities, and that the standards of American wages and living must be maintained by preventing the importation of cheap foreign labor under contract and the encouraging and assisting of immigration in ways that would result in the procurement of cheap foreign labor.

ALIENS LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES.

About 64 per cent of all the aliens rejected during the past year, 15,503 in number, were rejected as likely to become public charges. During the same time 479 alien public charges were expelled under deportation proceedings, while 850 others were so expelled because it was found that at the time of entry they were likely to become inmates of public institutions, making a total of 16,832 (XVIII, Appendix I). For the previous year the corresponding figures were: Debarred, 15,748 (48 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 2,447, divided into 1,091 who had become public charges and who were likely to become such at the time of entry.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

During the last fiscal year 2,722 alien contract laborers were barred as compared with 2,793 in 1914 and 1,624 in 1913, while 115 such aliens were arrested and deported, compared with 51 such aliens in 1914 and 54 in 1913, and this notwithstanding the war in European

countries seriously interfered with the migration of their subjects to this country.

Nearly all the contract-labor cases handled during the year have originated on the Canadian and Mexican borders. A recent ruling of the department that an alien gaining surreptitious entry or entry by false and misleading statements and securing employment while thus unlawfully in this country is a contract laborer notwithstanding the alien was actually in American territory when the contract of employment was made, has resulted in the deportation of many undesirable aliens, to the decided advantage of the American laborer.

The two most important cases—because of the great number of aliens involved in each case—handled by the contract-labor division during the year are the Pigeon River Lumber Co. case in northern Wisconsin, in which 237 aliens are alleged to have been imported under contract, and the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. case in northern New Hampshire, in which 1,000 aliens are alleged to have been imported under contract. These two cases are still pending, with prospects of a successful outcome for the Government.

In the prosecution of alleged importers of contract laborers under the statute the department has been seriously hampered by the decision in the case of the United States *v.* The Great Northern Railway Co. (214 Fed. Rep., 46), holding that the Government in the prosecution of a case of this kind must prove that the importer had knowledge at the time of the importation that the party he contracted with or sought to bring into this country was an alien. This decision of a United States circuit court of appeals casts a burden on the Government that it is well-nigh impossible to carry, and as a result many United States attorneys hesitate to institute proceedings to recover from the importer the penalty provided by the statute.

Notwithstanding this decision of the court a sufficient number of suits have been instituted during the year against the importers of contract labor for the collection of the penalty under the statute—taking those terminated by judgments obtained in court, those settled by compromise, and those still pending in the courts with reasonable certainty of a successful issue—to result in turning into the Treasury an amount sufficient to make the division more than self-supporting.

As a result of the act of March 3, 1915, authorizing the Secretary to locate at the bureau an inspector in direct charge of contract-labor work, the division of contract labor has been organized and much more effective work is now being done than was before possible.

INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

These classes lie between and to a certain extent merge with the classes likely to become public charges and contract laborers. With respect to the extent to which immigration to the United States is of the assisted classes, reference should be made to Table XVII (Appendix I) and comment thereon as well as to the similar table and comment in the report for 1914. It is an axiomatic proposition that immigration to be really beneficial should be voluntary, the result of a desire upon the part of the individual to improve his situation and of courage in the individual to make the undertaking in new surroundings; it should not be encouraged, induced, or assisted—the result of desires or motives on the part of others than the persons directly con-

cerned. Although undoubtedly the spirit of the statute is opposed to all kinds of induced and assisted immigration, it is unfortunate that the letter of the law is not more specific on this important subject. The procurement of proofs with respect to the matter is extremely difficult, and until the law is materially strengthened it is useless to expect many results, although the bureau is constantly endeavoring to and does give effect to the spirit of the law wherever possible.

NECESSITY FOR EXCLUDING ALIENS ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

In last year's report the difficulties encountered by the bureau in its efforts to prevent the landing at Pacific ports of large numbers of Hindu or East Indian laborers were described in some detail. The migration of these oriental laborers had commenced in such a way and promised to reach such proportions that grave concern was felt that another vexing oriental labor problem was about to ensue. Careful inquiry and investigation disclosed the fact that there was a strong prejudice against Hindu laborers in all the sections to which they desired to go and that there were not sufficient chances for them to secure employment in such localities to justify the belief that they would be able to get along if permitted to land at our mainland ports. A considerable number of them were accordingly rejected as persons likely to become public charges. At practically the same time there arose at the port of New York the case of a number of Russian Osetins, which has come to be known as the case of *Ali Gegiow et al.* These aliens were going to a locality in the West where it was known there was not sufficient demand for common laborers to justify the belief that they would be able to maintain themselves, especially as they were burdened with the additional handicap of speaking a language little known in this country. The action of the department in affirming the decision of the board of special inquiry rejecting these aliens on the ground that they were likely to become public charges was affirmed by the district court when a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and the decision of the district court was later sustained by the circuit court of appeals. The case has been taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, however, on a writ of certiorari, and is to be argued at the next term. The bureau hopes that the Supreme Court will also sustain the administrative officers. If the administrative officers are not vested with a sufficient discretion to exclude aliens because—or principally for the reason that—the economic situation in the United States is such as to make it reasonably certain that they will be charges upon the public if landed, the law is not as comprehensive as it should be and is much less potent to protect the people of this country than the bureau has always supposed it to be. Again, if it is necessary in order to support a decision of this kind that there shall be—before the board of special inquiry primarily and before the department on appeal—evidence of such a nature and so procured and introduced that it would be regarded as admissible and competent in a court of law, the administrative procedure by which aliens are admitted or rejected is not of that summary character which the practical situation absolutely demands, which Congress certainly must have intended, and which the bureau has always insisted upon. A decision affirmatively declared by

statute to be final but the record of which would be open to judicial review for the purpose of weighing the evidence and determining whether it was admissible, competent, or sufficient, or even whether any evidence existed at all, it seems to the bureau, would constitute an anomaly which Congress could hardly have intended to create and which from a practical standpoint would make the enforcement of the law neither summary nor satisfactory. If the lower courts should not be sustained by the Supreme Court in this very important case, it will be of the utmost importance that the law shall be made clearly to show what it is confidently believed must have been the intent of Congress in this matter.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Immigration from western Asia, or what might be called the near Orient, has never attracted particular attention because it has come through the same channels as and largely merged with European immigration. Its possibilities for development and exploitation were quite clearly described in last year's report (pp. 11 and 400). Immigration from eastern Asia or the far Orient has attracted considerable attention since the gold-mine development in California. Commencing with the Chinese it was followed by others from the oriental countries. Considerable space has been devoted to these matters in previous reports, and little remains to be said with regard to them. Comment upon statistics with regard to Chinese and Japanese immigration (Appendix I) and similar comment and statistics in previous reports demonstrate that the laws and regulations affecting these matters are not operating with sufficient thoroughness to accomplish the objects intended. Thus the exclusion of Chinese laborers has been a fixed policy for more than a quarter of a century, yet not only are many of this class of aliens smuggling into the United States and managing in one way or another (usually on fictitious claims of citizenship) to remain here, but many of them are being admitted in regular ways as "natives," "sons of natives," "sons of merchants," etc., because it is possible for them to produce "evidence" in substantiation of their claims to be such, and impossible for the Government successfully to rebut such "evidence," and once they get within the country they turn their attention to laboring pursuits, and it has been feasible to expel but very few of them. There can be no doubt that the spirit of the exclusion laws requires that Chinese admitted as exempts or as children of such shall follow in the United States one of the exempt pursuits; and if there is any doubt on this point as to the letter of the law such doubt should be removed by appropriate amendments so providing and also directing that the penalty shall be deportation by departmental process. In no other way can the exclusion laws be made really effective.

Likewise, in order to remove all doubts and to make more certain and definite other provisions of the law many changes therein have by experience been found necessary. Under the existing statutes a premium is placed upon fraud and almost any laborer able to raise the funds (and funds seem always readily available to the Chinese through their tongs and associations) can successfully break past the barriers intended to be set up by the law and succeed in becoming and remaining a laborer in this country. The present situation in

these respects is grave, and careful thought and attention should be given it. The exclusion laws should be amended in the way suggested or in some similar manner calculated to make them effective and to place the duty and responsibility of their enforcement in the bureau, which for so many years has been successfully deporting aliens of other races, rather than in the United States commissioners and district courts the machinery of which is not adapted to the handling of cases of this nature involving questions of a purely political and administrative character. There is no good reason for an exception from the general rule in cases of this kind.

There can be no doubt that the spirit of the exclusion laws is opposed to Chinese, admitted as members of the exempt classes or as the minor children of such, becoming laborers in this country; but the provisions of the law dealing with this matter are not clear, and great difficulty has been encountered in enforcing them in accordance with their spirit. Perhaps the two greatest abuses of this kind arise in the cases of "students" and "minor sons of merchants." The policy of the Government to welcome to our schools and colleges students of all races and nations ought to be so supported by positive provisions of law that abuse of the hospitality extended by using it to further the plans of parties interested to secure admission of those who will be members of the inhibited classes here would not be possible. And the policy long since inaugurated of permitting exempts to bring the dependent members of their families to the United States ought not to be permitted to be the means of placing and continuing in the country hundreds of young Chinese who are or soon become laborers in violation of the very essence of the statute. Nor should a Chinese who is a citizen of the United States merely by the "accident of birth" be permitted to use his citizenship, especially when not cherished for any other purpose, as a foundation upon which to introduce here one or more young Chinese laborers, born to him abroad in his family village of a woman he proceeded to that country to make his wife, and thereby circumvent the spirit of the law.

The bureau has submitted to the department suggestions for amendment of the regulations governing the admission of the classes described in the preceding paragraph, but these do not—indeed can not—deal with the evils, even with respect to admission, in an adequate manner. What is needed is clear and positive law upon the subjects of both exclusion and expulsion—law which will provide in so many words that exempts may come here or remain here only for exempt purposes.

Again, the proviso to section 1 of the act of 1907, the understanding with the Japanese Government, and Rule 11 promulgated in pursuance of said proviso and understanding, which in many respects have operated to the satisfaction of the Governments involved in regulating the influx of Japanese laborers to this country, contain so many exceptions in favor of members of families, and these exceptions are of such a constantly broadening nature, that the purpose in view is not being fully accomplished. As may be seen from Table E, of the 9,029 Japanese admitted during the year 5,542 were males and 3,487 females. The latter consisted largely of "photograph brides" or "proxy brides," so called—i. e., young women coming to this country to join "husbands" with whom a so-called marriage had been contracted in Japan by arrangement between their respective families,

often without the parties ever having seen each other—and in a large majority of cases these women themselves are laborers who enter the fields and factories and work alongside their husbands. They are laborers in exactly the same sense and to practically the same extent as the males with whom they work.

Yet again, the Hindu problem, to which considerable space was devoted in the last two reports, although temporarily abated, still exists, and it would seem that a wise policy in the matter requires that it shall be met with appropriate legislation before it becomes more serious than it is or has been.

ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

In the last report the bureau expressed the hope that legislation then pending in Congress affecting the handling of alien seamen might be enacted, as such legislation would materially aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws and bring long-desired relief from the grave situation arising from the fact that diseased and otherwise inadmissible aliens secure admission in the guise of seamen. The seaman's bill was passed and will soon become operative. As the Burnett immigration bill did not become law, however, it seems apparent that the bureau will find itself in even a worse position than before with respect to the control of the alien-seamen proposition, for it was the latter bill which contained the provisions calculated to permit of enforcing the immigration laws against alien seamen without interfering with the operation of the seaman's bill and at the same time without running counter to certain existing decisions of the courts which make it impractical now to prevent extensive violations of the law in the manner indicated. Unless relief is afforded by Congress at an early date, it is anticipated that almost immediately upon the close of the war in Europe many undesirable aliens will find their way into this country through the loophole afforded by the inability of the bureau to apply the immigration law to alien seamen.

IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.

Separate statistics on this subject were presented for the first time in 1914. The tables then furnished (XXIV, XXV, and XXVI) covered the seven years 1907 to 1914. These tables are again presented herein (Appendix I), with the figures for the past year added. It will be observed that, in addition to the 15,512 aliens shown by the said tables as presented last year to have come to continental from insular United States during the seven years covered, 2,437 have entered in the past year; that of the 15,512 admitted in the said seven years 10,948 came from Hawaii, 3,950 from Porto Rico, and 614 from the Philippines, 10,740 of them landing at San Francisco, 3,910 at New York, and 631 at Seattle; and that of those admitted during the past year 1,615 came from Hawaii, 768 from Porto Rico, and 54 from the Philippines, 1,610 landing at San Francisco, 756 at New York, and 10 at Seattle.

This subject was discussed very fully in the last report. To go over the matter again would be a merely of supererogation, but the importance of the matter can not be too much emphasized. Immigration to the insular possessions of the United States is in itself a

very different problem from that of immigration to the mainland; and as between the several insular possessions conditions are so different that the matter must be subdivided into Porto Rican, Hawaiian and Philippine immigration in order to be treated intelligently and successfully. Thus Porto Rico has a large native population which may in the course of time become Americanized and, no immigration being needed there and but little coming, the problem in its relation to that particular possession is not of great consequence in so far as the island itself may be expected to be affected; but of course there always remains the possibility, which should be guarded against by suitable legislation, of the island being used as a stepping-stone for the mainland over which will come undesirables who can not come in other ways. In Hawaii, on the other hand, the tendency toward Americanization, owing to the population being so largely foreign to that of the mainland, is not making substantial progress; and in perhaps none of the insular possessions is it so important that the population shall be overwhelmingly American as in this particular group of islands. In the Philippines, again, the situation is wholly different. There is practically no hope or expectation that within any reasonable period the population of these islands will become Americanized in any real sense, nor is there, perhaps, any particular reason or demand at this time why their Americanization should be insisted upon. Aliens admitted to the Philippines can come to the continent "coastwise" under the present law, and of course it can hardly be expected that those engaged in the enforcement of the immigration laws at Philippine ports will in passing upon the cases of applicants look to the (to them) remote possibility that such applicants really intend to come to the mainland. In Hawaii, while the law is enforced by officers of this bureau who can and do to a certain extent have regard to the possibility that the aliens affected will come to the mainland, there is a well-established effort which, however, so far has met with but little success, to build up a white population by encouraging European immigration, and such officers have found themselves upon one or the other horn of a dilemma—they must not interfere with the privilege granted the Territory of inducing alien laborers through advertisements to come thereto, and, on the other hand, must try to enforce the spirit of the law and to have in contemplation the entire country rather than a small section thereof when doing so. As was suggested in the last report, all of these matters affecting immigration into the insular possessions and from the insular possessions to the mainland should be given careful attention by Congress at an early date. They are serious and are deserving of most earnest thought and well-advised action. There is no desire to interfere with what may be considered the local wants of the Territory. But the fact that so large a number of the aliens, as well as citizens from our insular possessions, who are admitted to the Territory come to the mainland eventually and there become public charges in San Francisco or vicinity warrants the suggestion that the Territory of Hawaii should be placed upon the same basis with respect to immigration as the mainland. Only in that way could satisfactory results be attained, it is believed. It is doubtful, also, whether it is advisable to permit any large number of Filipinos to enter Hawaii. An effort should be made to induce

people from the mainland to go to the islands. It would be to the interest of the Government of the United States and its people that this be done. I recommend that this matter be taken up by the department—by virtue of its jurisdiction over the subjects of immigration and labor—through such method as may be deemed advisable and in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, with a view of affording relief to the Territory and making it possible to offer such inducements as will encourage persons from the mainland to settle in that favored part of the American domain. Some satisfactory arrangement might be evolved through such cooperation whereby public lands in Hawaii might be used as a basis for American immigration thereto. With the development of the distribution branch of the bureau it would seem that practically all necessity or excuse for the retention in the law of so much of section 6 as is invoked in support of the activities of the Territorial authorities in the inducing of immigration disappears.

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

Considerable space was devoted to this subject in the last report of the bureau. Attention is again directed to the remarks and recommendations then made, all of which I wish to renew. With respect to the special arrangements for the apprehension of smugglers and smuggled aliens which I then reported had been placed in operation in March, 1914, I have to state that the same has been continued with increasing good results; so that the plan has now to its credit since inauguration the institution of proceedings against 167 persons found engaged in illegal importation of contraband Chinese, 149 of whom were arrested, 80 of whom have been convicted, 43 are awaiting trial, and 25 have been discharged, 1 died, the remainder being fugitives from justice; and also the apprehension of over 1,000 alleged contraband aliens whose deportation has been ordered and in many instances effected.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

In the last annual report I pointed to the need for the establishment and careful organization of a signal service if the bureau's duty of preventing the surreptitious entry of aliens along the boundaries and on our coast lines was to be properly discharged. The discouragement of smuggling can be accomplished only by apprehending and adequately punishing a considerable proportion of the smugglers and by arresting and deporting enough of the aliens who are smuggled into the country to destroy the profits of the business. On the one hand it is necessary to specialize upon this work, and upon the other hand the necessity exists that the officers of the service generally shall exert their efforts toward the breaking up of the smuggling. In line with the recommendations made in the last report, and as a foundation for progressive steps toward the accomplishment of the desired end, the bureau now recommends that the suggested signal service be established under a director with headquarters at Washington. Such a director would of course have to be an experienced officer attached to the bureau, and under the bureau's general supervision in charge of the direct conduct of the signal-service work.

The real field of activity of the signal service would of course be constituted of the two land boundaries and the coast lines, these being the places where the smuggling is carried on; but to the extent that either the plans or the effects of the smuggling operations might lead into the interior of the country, the field of operations would extend there also, under appropriate limitations to be fixed in regulations promulgated in the bureau. These, broadly, are the outlines of the plan; its details, obviously, would have to be covered by regulations and instructions issued and from time to time extended and amended as progress might require; and, necessarily, it would be understood that the special arrangements did not supersede or in any degree lessen the responsibilities and duties of all immigration officials to make unremitting efforts to meet and overcome the activities of smugglers.

NECESSITY FOR AUTOMOBILES IN PATROL WORK.

The use of the automobile in the smuggling of Chinese and other aliens across both the Canadian and Mexican borders is a method with which the officers charged with the prevention of such offenses are unable successfully to cope with the equipment now at their disposal. This means is being extensively employed in northern New York, Vermont, northern Washington, along the California-Mexico border, and at other points in a lesser degree. As the result of the extensive water patrol which has been put into effect, and the addition thereto of vessels now nearing completion, the smugglers will be further driven to the use of land routes.

The enactment of legislation restricting the use of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, as construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, has had a serious effect upon the enforcement of the immigration laws on both the Canadian and Mexican borders. Several years ago smuggling flourished by the employment of high-powered automobiles for conveying contraband aliens (particularly Chinese) across the international boundary into the United States and then transporting them for long distances inland by way of the public roads. After trying various plans it finally became obvious that the only way of meeting this situation was through the employment of means of transportation that could cope with those of the smugglers. As the Immigration Service was not provided with sufficient funds to justify the purchase of enough motor vehicles, it was arranged to have officers assigned to this class of work procure suitable equipment and operate the same upon a basis of an agreed sum each month to cover the cost of operation, which included as a matter of course such items as repairs, maintenance, and depreciation.

As it was held by the Comptroller of the Treasury in his decisions of February 17, 1915, and March 17, 1915, that the inhibition placed by statute upon the purchase of motor vehicles extended to commutation of the hire thereof, it became necessary to order the discontinuance of all automobile patrol service except such as could be rendered by the two such vehicles which are owned by the Immigration Service on the Mexican border. This construction placed upon the law comes at an unfortunate time, as the excellent work being done by patrol launches has made smuggling by boat a difficult and dangerous proceeding, and the enforced discontinuance

of the only method of transportation that effectively meets the means of conveyance used by smugglers operating on the land frontiers is correspondingly fatal to the success of all other efforts to break up this nefarious traffic.

It is proposed to submit to Congress a provision which, if enacted into law, will enable the department to regain its commanding position toward the smuggling situation and perform economical and efficient work in that regard. The proposed legislation takes the form of a proviso in the appropriation for the support of the Immigration Service and reads as follows:

Provided, That the purchase, use, maintenance, and operation of horses and motor vehicles required in the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws outside of the District of Columbia may be contracted for and the cost thereof paid from the appropriation for the execution of those laws, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

It is also suggested that a proper supervision of immigration on the land boundaries would be materially aided and the smuggling and surreptitious entry of aliens to a considerable extent prevented if all persons, corporations, and companies engaged in transporting aliens into the United States from contiguous foreign territory should be required to obtain a license annually from the Federal Government, a severe penalty to be attached for the bringing in of aliens by anyone not holding such a license, and the license to be revocable if the holder should fail in any respect to comply with the law and regulations with respect to subjecting the aliens being transported by him to inspection by immigration officials.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

There is presented herewith, as Appendix II, the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, which branch of the bureau, as suggested in last year's report, might much more appropriately be designated the Division of Employment and Distribution. That report may be referred to for details with regard to the accomplishments of the past year in aiding wage earners to secure employment and employers to obtain needed employees. The bureau submits the following comment and suggestions regarding several phases of the work accomplished or in contemplation.

PUBLICITY A VITAL NECESSITY.

It was stated in the report for 1914 that "publicity is a vital necessity to insure success for the new movement," referring to the system of employment then about to be inaugurated by direction of the Secretary of Labor. The movement having been successful and having developed beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, it is due to the press of the United States that acknowledgment, now cheerfully made, of its great and valuable assistance should be recorded in this public manner.

The suggestion, made elsewhere in this report, that a monthly bulletin be published to be devoted to employment and immigration matters and also to contain notes on current happenings of interest would, if adopted, aid the press in securing information of the progress of the work throughout the service.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT.

Attention is directed to what was said in the bureau's report for the fiscal year 1914 with regard to this subject. The bureau is still of opinion that the demand for temporary assistance which becomes so pressing each summer in our farming communities could be met to a considerable extent in a most satisfactory manner by the plan then suggested of inducing teachers and students of our colleges and schools, especially those who are working their way, to proceed to the farming communities where temporary work of a healthful and invigorating nature could be assured them, and by inducing managers of mines, mills, and manufacturing plants so to time the giving of vacations or the "laying off" of their employees as to make such employees available for seasonal farm work. The suggestions were set forth in some detail in the last report and will not be dwelt upon further here.

GOVERNMENT FARM LOANS OR RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM IN LABOR-DISTRIBUTION MOVEMENT—REVOLVING FARM-LOAN FUND FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

On this subject I desire to quote in full the statements made in my report for 1914:

Perhaps one of the greatest inducements that can be offered a man who will accept labor on a farm is the hope that ultimately he can secure one of his own and establish a home. The thought is suggested that no better service can be rendered if either of the farm-loan bills now pending in Congress is enacted than to provide that a part of the funds that may be appropriated or provided to establish a system of Government loans to farmers shall be assigned to the Department of Labor to be used in connection with the work of distribution pursuant to terms prescribed by the proposed law. The Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Postmaster General—the respective executive officers of the departments cooperating in the plan above set forth for the employment and distribution of farm and other labor—could be authorized by the proposed farm-loan law to constitute a board to consider and make loans on satisfactory security. Another plan that suggests itself is to make a direct appropriation from the National Treasury or transfer a portion of the moneys in the immigrant fund, or of the moneys collected from immigrants, and constitute the same a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm operations thereon. The same officers could constitute a board for the disposition and care thereof under such terms as Congress might prescribe.

The members of a board so constituted under either of the above propositions would possess ample facilities and exceptional opportunities—particularly the Department of Agriculture—through their respective staffs and field officers, including postmasters, to examine and report on the quality of land offered as security; ascertain the value thereof; determine whether terms of loans are observed; collect interest; and attend to such other details as may be necessary. From the standpoint of economy no better method could be devised, as all overhead charges would be avoided, the officers who would be employed being already in the service and under salary. The extra expense involved would not be large, as one or the other of the departments interested would probably have a representative in most counties of the United States. The Post Office Department certainly would have one or more of its force in each county, and always at the county seat, where all records involving real estate transactions are kept.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

An industrial census is a necessity that must sooner or later be provided in order fully and completely to equip the Federal employment system. It is urgently needed in its operation and in the work of cooperation with the States and municipalities and private organ-

izations engaged in seeking opportunities for wage earners. The initial census completed through the Bureau of the Census, the force of this department, with the aid of State and municipal authorities, could continue the same from time to time and make additions thereto, noting changes as they might occur in the various industries. A census of this character would indicate where labor conditions were normal, where wage earners were lacking, and where there was a surplus thereof. A foundation would thus be laid for the fulfillment of plans now under way. During the last session of Congress an effort was made to secure an appropriation for the taking of an agricultural census. It is hoped that, in case it is contemplated to renew the same in the next session, provision may be made therein for an industrial census, so far as it affects agricultural industry, for the use of this bureau. A list of the number of people employed in agricultural pursuits, regularly as well as seasonally, would be a valuable factor in employment work. What is true of the agricultural industry in this particular applies to many others in which to some extent labor has become of a seasonal nature. It is therefore recommended that efforts be made to secure an industrial census and, pending the same, that assistance be given to any movement that may be inaugurated to obtain an agricultural census containing the suggestions above made.

EACH STATE AN EMPLOYMENT ZONE.

The employment and distribution work has now progressed to such an extent that the lack of Federal employment offices in certain States is noticeable and is retarding progress in the movement, particularly in States where no State or city employment or labor bureau exists. Cooperation now so generously promised from all quarters demands close contact with labor authorities, State and municipal, and also with all private organizations willing to aid and now doing excellent work in seeking opportunities for wage earners out of employment, as well as with industrial conditions generally in each State. It is therefore recommended that each State be constituted a labor distribution zone, each zone taking the name of the State for which established, with headquarters in charge of a director stationed either at the State capital or at a leading industrial center. Each director should act under the supervision of the commissioner of immigration or other executive officer of the immigration district in which such director is located. For the purposes of the employment and distribution service, each commissioner of immigration, supervising inspector, or inspector in charge should be designated as commissioner of employment for such district, reporting as such on employment and distribution matters to the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration acting as a division of employment and distribution. The suggestion for the establishment of a zone in each State is not intended to vacate the order establishing a distribution office at the Barge Office in New York City. Owing to its close proximity to the Ellis Island station, through which enters the great bulk of our immigrants, it will continue to meet the wants of immigrants, wage earners, and employers as in the past, its executive officer to become, under the suggested plan, director for the zone of New York.

In the extension of the present organization experience has demonstrated the necessity to provide women employees in the various zones to superintend and meet the necessities of women applicants, employers as well as wage earners; hence it has been found necessary, with the approval of the department, to attach such officers to our employment offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Good results have followed. Women constitute a considerable part of the working forces of the country. In many States and in some cities provision has been made by public authority to provide employment for women wage earners; in some commissions have been appointed with women as members, and in others women officials have been designated for the undertaking. Throughout the Republic private organizations, in which women take a prominent part and in a large number of which they constitute the entire membership, are devoting their attention to this subject. In some of these commissions, and among the officers of public as well as private organizations, there are many experienced women officers who have met with great success in this line of endeavor. Therefore the bureau recommends that for the improvement of the service a supervising woman officer in each zone be named and assistants provided from time to time as the demands of the service require and appropriations permit, such officers to act in concert under instructions of the department and bureau with the authorities and organizations interested in the employment of women. Such supervising officer in each State would be designated as "Superintendent of women's division," and be part of the zone system referred to above.

The bureau believes that if these additional employment and distribution officers—men and women—are allowed for use in executing the plans of the department, it will be sufficiently equipped and in position to cooperate with the public and private organizations engaged in similar work, and thus to secure prompt and efficient attention to requests for employment by wage earners of all classes.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES INCIDENT TO EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION WORK.

The employment and distribution work now progressing favorably will necessarily be localized and fail to attain all of its ultimate purposes unless the railroad companies are permitted to and do make special rates for transportation from the populous centers of the country to the more remote sections and to all places necessary to meet the demands for labor.

It should be remembered that many applicants for employment are not provided with sufficient funds to defray the expense of reaching the location of proposed employment if the latter is not in the immediate vicinity of the place where they are living; sometimes there is a lack even for short distances. The greatest number of employment seekers is usually found in large cities such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle which are more or less distantly removed from the farms and other enterprises in need of help.

This condition frequently places upon the would-be employer, and generally upon charitable organizations, the burden of advancing money for transportation and other expenses. The difficulty in

solving the problem thus presented is enhanced by the comparatively high cost of rail transportation, and in exact ratio to the reduction of this cost will the solution of the problem be simplified and facilitated.

The railroad lines of the United States have long since given "home seekers" and other reduced rates, granting substantial reductions in railroad fares at certain seasons of the year, sometimes throughout the year. Thus have they accommodated those who had funds to defray transportation charges, yet the working man, whose capital consists of his ability to perform manual labor but who is none the less desirable as a passenger and state builder, has somehow been overlooked and thus discouraged from leaving the crowded centers and trying his fortunes in those sections which annually suffer from the want of his labor.

Informal negotiation with the associations which represent most of the principal lines discloses the fact that they are willing to consider the reductions requested if the necessary legislation can be obtained to clothe the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to permit the railroad lines to make "employment seekers," excursion, party, and other rates limited to those cases in which the designated representative of the Department of Labor issues a certificate showing that the persons named therein are traveling between the designated points for purposes of employment under the auspices of the Department of Labor in pursuance of an arrangement perfected according to its regulations.

The effect of this plan would be to give great impetus to the distribution work of the department, extend its sphere of usefulness, and enable its plans for cooperation with States, municipalities, and private organizations to produce maximum results. It would also operate beneficially for the Government, wage earners, employers, and transportation companies—the latter through the increased traffic, passenger and freight, that would with the growing success of the movement be the result of increase of production and prosperity in the agricultural sections of the country.

I recommend that the department take such action as is essential to secure the requisite legislation authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of Labor, to make the needed rules and regulations to permit the establishment of employment seekers, excursion, party, and other rates required in the development of the department's plans on employment and distribution.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AGENCIES.

The bureau's authority for finding employment for the unemployed, citizens and residents, is found in section 40 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, and in section 1 of the departmental organic act of March 4, 1913. While the former dealt primarily and directly with the distribution of admitted aliens and only incidentally and indirectly with the removal from congested centers of other persons who might desire information with regard to conditions affecting opportunities for employment, the provisions of the latter are very broad, indeed are plenary, it being declared thereby that the purpose of the department is "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working con-

ditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

In recent years there has been a quite marked disposition in some of the States to make governmental provision, through the establishment of State labor bureaus, employment bureaus, or other similar agencies, including municipal, for the solution of the problem of obtaining employment for the unemployed, of relieving employment or economic congestion in one vicinity and at the same time supplying the needs for workers in other localities. The purpose the Federal authorities have in view is the same as that of the State and local authorities, and perhaps there is no other field of governmental endeavor in which there is more need or better opportunity for cooperation between the Federal and the various State agencies.

There are several reasons why it is peculiarly appropriate that the Federal Government should take part, indeed should lead, in the supervision of this matter. Not the least of these is the danger which must always attach to any active affirmative work, such as may be done with respect to the finding of employment for the unemployed where no distinction is made between citizens and aliens in conferring the benefits of the system, to wit, the danger that the publicity necessarily ensuing will result in artificially stimulating immigration through the creation in the minds of laborers living in foreign countries of the impression that the Government itself is furnishing or promising to secure work for the unemployed who may come to this country. Another danger to be avoided is that of inducing the unemployed in congested centers to proceed to other localities in such manner or to such extent as to interfere with economic conditions by overcrowding the labor supply or by removing thereto persons who would become strike breakers; and with respect to this proposition also, by reason of its broader and more comprehensive view, the Federal Government probably always would be in better condition to exercise a wise discretion than would a State or local government.

For some time after the passage of the immigration act of 1907 the Federal Government left it entirely with the States to make known their opportunities for settlers and for those desiring employment by stationing agents at the seaports and having them come into contact with admitted aliens. This plan did not prove successful. Its object, particularly in the endeavor to relieve congestion in industrial centers and the effort to divert labor to the farm, however, is a good one and apparently could be just as well accomplished by some other method, less expensive, more susceptible of regulation, and therefore more satisfactory. For instance, the States and Territories could inform the bureau of the opportunities they offer for settlers and workers of different kinds, and the bureau, through its distribution branches, could advise not only admitted aliens but citizens and domiciled aliens. This same plan could be made to apply, to a considerable extent at least, to opportunities in business and for the establishment of manufacturing and other enterprises; indeed, there is no reason why such an agency, once it was formally established, could not be made a channel of continuous and very effective intercourse between the employer and the potential employee, the holder for sale and the potential purchaser—between the opportunity and the seeker for opportunity.

No substantial reason is perceived, moreover, why the Federal Government could not, being empowered and best equipped therefor through its distribution branches, supervise the conveyance to particular localities in the various States or points of destination (in other words, the interstate transportation) of all seekers after opportunity for employment, etc., citizens and aliens alike. These seekers after opportunities might be turned over when destination is reached, if desired, to the State or municipal agency through a well-defined and thoroughly understood system of cooperation.

Above everything else efforts should be made to avoid the impression that the distribution plans of the bureau and department discriminate against the citizen or resident of the country and are for the benefit of aliens only. Indeed it seems to me that emphasis should always be laid upon the fact that under the plenary authority conferred upon the department by its organic act to advance the opportunities of American wage earners for profitable employment it is the citizenry and residents of the country which the law, the department, and the bureau are endeavoring to benefit. Our problem is to bring the seeker for opportunity to the place where the opportunity exists and to put him in the way of taking advantage of it; to distribute our economic forces in such a way that congestion in one quarter will be relieved with the simultaneous supply of a demand in another quarter. Once admitted, an alien becomes a resident, and as such he is entitled to the equal protection and benefits of the law. It is not by abridging these privileges that protection is afforded the people in the administration of the immigration laws, but by strengthening them wherever experience has shown them weak in structure or in administrative application, or in taking hold of economic conditions and by adopting new measures to meet problems not anticipated by our lawmakers in the past. Care should be and is taken at immigration stations at our ports to award the newcomer all the rights and surround him with all the safeguards provided by the statutes. The bureau informs him of opportunities for employment, so that he will be self-supporting and at once take the course that will lead him to good citizenship.

Upon this subject the bureau is contemplating even more in connection with the effort to relieve congestion in industrial centers and in large cities, one phase of its plans being to induce the many admitted aliens who have been tillers of the soil in the countries whence they came to go on the farms of this country. As soon as admitted such aliens are to be conveyed to the employment section of the Immigration Service and there informed in their respective languages of what the Government is doing in this behalf and directions given them that should disappointment overtake them they may apply to any immigration station, or at the bureau employment office, or at any post office, for suitable blanks upon which to make request for employment. In case States and cities are organized for the purpose and desire so to do in cooperation with our offices or otherwise under appropriate agreement, their friendly offices can also be exercised; or in case State or city quarters are established adjacent to our employment headquarters or immigration stations, either in cities or at landings where ferryboats discharge admitted aliens proceeding from island stations, the same opportunity will be afforded.

It is possible that arrangements can be made, in the exercise of the power conferred by law on the bureau to safeguard aliens, to the end that train service shall be so organized as to transport them in cars set apart for their use, in charge of inspectors or train officials, to the city of destination or to stations of our service, and even to State or city headquarters, where representatives of the bureau in cooperation with State or city officials may exercise the power conferred upon them by law or such as may be devised and agreed upon between the officials of the Department of Labor and those representing the State or municipal authority. Under this proposal it would be practicable to transport admitted aliens, safe from exploitation or molestation or evil influence of any kind, to any part of the country, however remote, where our service or a State or city maintains a station.

COOPERATION WITH THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In September last, on instructions of the Secretary of Labor, a conference was had with the Postmaster General concerning the cooperation of that department in connection with the new employment system, with the result that, after further consultation with him and his assistants, this department was accorded the privilege of placing in each post office of the United States—about 60,000 in number—the blanks used in said system, whereon laborers and employers can make known their wants. Postmasters were instructed by the Postmaster General to transmit to the place directed all blanks filled out and mailed at their respective offices. Permission was also given to display in each post office a sign or poster calling attention of the public to the new service. On January 8, 1915, the Postmaster General, following an announcement by the Secretary of Labor that the new system was ready to be installed, joined in stating that the Post Office Department was prepared to do its part in the cooperative movement. A supply of blanks and a preliminary sign or poster were thereafter forwarded to each post office, and within 30 days the system was in working order throughout the Republic. Many people in quest of employment have since taken advantage of the opportunity thus presented. The Postmaster General, to accommodate the farming communities, has also instructed the rural mail carriers to furnish any of such blanks desired by the patrons on their routes and to mail same to their respective addresses when properly filled out. The postmasters have taken kindly to the system and have lent their best efforts in its behalf. Thus practically there were added to the plan, without expense to the Government, an officer and an office in each city, town, and village in the United States containing a post office not otherwise so supplied. This of itself was a great achievement—one destined in the progress and development of the system to furnish one of the main pillars of the structure, as it brings the people at their very homes in every section in direct relation, concerning their labor wants, with the distribution officers of the Government, who, in turn, for the purpose of providing the opportunity, are in contact with public employment offices throughout the Republic.

The bureau was pleased to note early in the movement the wish of many postmasters to be of greater service in aiding the unemployed to secure employment as well as in assisting employers in

securing help. In the judgment of the bureau the time has come when the postmasters can be of even greater service to their country as well as to wage earners and employers; for the post office could be made a people's place of business—a civic center as it were—presided over by a willing public servant who would meet men and women seeking a chance to earn a living and without charge listen to their applications and aid them in every possible way. A United States Post Office employment agency—its service confined to meeting the wants of wage earners and employers and intended as a feeder for Federal employment offices acting in cooperation with State and municipal organizations—at each post office, under the management of postmasters, except in cities where the employment service has its own offices, is the next great step to be taken—the next great achievement to be gained. The bureau strongly recommends early and energetic effort in this direction.

Outside the largest post offices the plan is feasible and practicable and certainly would be beneficial. In more than 50,000 of the post offices the postmaster, or some competent assistant under his direction, can devote a reasonable time each day between fixed hours, regulated so as to avoid the busy period in the work of his office, to employment matters without detriment or loss to the work of the Post Office Department. The period fixed, even if only an hour—notice thereof being given—would afford abundant opportunity to meet the wants of wage earners and employers in each community. To establish a chain of offices separate and distinct from the post offices is out of the question on account of the great expense involved. To establish such within range of any appropriation that might be secured for the purpose would not subserve one of the main objects of the present Federal employment organization; namely, to relieve congested centers and aid farming and rural communities of the country. What other agency can better reach the farming and rural communities than the post office? What other place in city or country can better bring to the attention of the people the opportunities to satisfy the wants of wage earners for a chance to work? Where, and for what object more worthy, can the United States do better service than in calling the attention of employers of labor in every industry to the fact that, if they will but make known their wants for help, the assistance of the Government and the entire machinery in this branch of the same throughout the country are at their disposal? Once established, such use of post offices and postmasters would become as much a necessity to the wage earners and employers and to people generally for employment purposes as post offices now are for communication and the other beneficial services given to the public.

This step accomplished, and with cooperation insured between the National, State, and city public employment bureaus, and also with private societies and organizations now so numerous and energetic, who can doubt the result?

COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The conference with the Secretary of Agriculture, held in September, was as encouraging as that with the Postmaster General which preceded it. All of the bureau officials were assembled and the

favorable consideration given to the suggestion of cooperation led to its approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. Since the establishment of the system, in January last, valuable aid has been accorded the bureau. When it is considered that the Department of Agriculture numbers in its field force about 170,000 officers and representatives, the extent of its ability to assist is apparent. Among those officials are found county and township agents, field agents, and correspondents, all representative men active in agricultural pursuits, many of them members of agricultural societies and to a greater or less degree employers interested in the development of the resources of the respective communities in which they reside. Through consultation with the executive officers of that department it has been found that it may be of further benefit. The Department of Agriculture has in the past distributed, and now states its willingness to continue distributing, through its representatives in the field to farmers needing help the bureau's printed blanks inclosing therewith such other documents as may be supplied. In addition it is proposed to secure for and convey to the Department of Labor the information gathered by such officers in the localities in which they operate, noting general labor conditions therein, the character of labor performed by wage earners supplied by our service to farmers, and the treatment accorded them by employers.

Progress has been made in the past year in counties in the Northern and Western States in the organization of farm-labor bureaus, under the supervision of county agents of the Department of Agriculture. The opinion was expressed by officers of the latter that very close cooperation could be formed between those bureaus and our service. Willingness was also expressed to foster as far as possible the formation of such bureaus throughout agricultural districts. There are great possibilities in this field, and, as it involves development of the original plans of the department to provide farm labor, a detail of officers of the bureau could with advantage be made to encourage their organization while carrying on a campaign of publicity among employers.

COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The suggestion contained in the last annual report concerning opportunities that might be afforded for settling laborers upon public lands and in reclamation projects has been considered by the bureau in a number of conferences held with officers of this department as well as in interdepartmental conferences with the officers of the Department of the Interior.

Further study of proposals considered will be required to perfect them and prepare legislation to carry the same into effect. It is hoped that before Congress assembles these departments will be in position to submit recommendations thereon.

In the conferences referred to a plan has been under discussion providing for small farm units in the vicinity of settlements situated on reclamation projects intended for homes for laborers and mechanics whose principal occupation is working in the towns near by and who may have spare time to cultivate a tract of land large enough to supply products for family use. Another suggestion was to establish on such projects farm colonies through which the opportunity to

secure permanent and profitable employment and ultimately a home might be offered; applications for right of occupancy thereof to be made through the Department of Labor, which would determine the qualifications of the applicants. In theory this contemplates providing a home for the wage earner who is engaged for the greater part of his time in labor upon the colony farm.

The bureau suggested in these conferences, and it renews the same for the consideration of the department, that farm-colony reserves upon public lands other than reclamation projects and on a larger scale be established, the initial procedure to consist of the withdrawal of tracts of land from the public domain suitable for use in the project to relieve congestion in industrial centers and to provide homes for wage earners. In securing such withdrawal, the system already followed by the Department of the Interior and the Government in the creation of forest reserves could be adopted as far as applicable. The Department of Labor in cooperation with the Department of the Interior might join in a request to the President to set aside such lands; thereafter, as was the case in lands set aside for forest reserves, the President, if he approved the same, could by proclamation declare such tracts farm-colony reserves, whereupon such lands would be withdrawn from entry under the homestead laws and from public sale. The settlement in these farm-colony reserves should be under such rules and regulations for the tenure upon which subdivisions thereof could be held, and the acquisition of title thereto as the Departments of Labor and the Interior might prescribe; such rules might also provide for community settlement within such tract upon such part thereof as would be most practicable and suitable and from which the entire tract could be worked, provision being made in such settlements for school and public building sites as well as for residential lots of sufficient size to meet the wants of the settlers in such colony; each such lot to be in addition to the allotment in the colony tract, with the option to the settler to reside on such lot or on his allotment. In order to facilitate settlements of this kind, in reclamation projects or in the farm-colony reserves, the farm-loan system suggested in the last report of this bureau and herein elsewhere referred to would be necessary. The authority vested in the department to promote the beneficial distribution of laborers and settlers upon the land contemplates, as the bureau views it, not only settlement upon lands owned by the Government but upon other lands as well. The bureau has hesitated in the past to make recommendations concerning the latter class until such time as there could be evolved some practical system of farm colonization on Government lands, so that the experience thereby obtained might be used in carrying out the provision of the law providing settlement upon other lands. The bureau therefore expresses its continued interest in the subject and hopes that favorable action may follow in the ensuing session of Congress on the systems agreed upon between the two departments. The bureau is inclined to believe that, in considering other than public lands for the purposes of settling people thereon, in the event of favorable action by Congress an effort should be made to induce States to reserve lands owned by them or such as they may acquire for the purpose of inducing colonization and settlement. The plans for farm colonization on lines above suggested or such as may be established

by cooperation with the respective States joining in the movement could be utilized in carrying out the purpose of Congress in clothing this department with the authority to aid in settling people upon lands; it being always understood that the farm-loan feature of assistance to such settlers shall apply likewise to lands devoted to colonization through the efforts of the several States. There are large sections of land throughout the Southern States, in many of the Middle States, in the Northwest, on the Pacific coast, in New England, and elsewhere, that could be made the foundation for this kind of development.

COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

With the expansion of the work of employment and distribution, there are many avenues in which the Bureau of Immigration, acting on immigration as well as employment and distribution matters, may with benefit to the service seek the cooperation of the Department of Commerce. The time has arrived when development of the plans promulgated by the Department of Labor will permit establishment of this cooperation, and the same is recommended. Of the many bureaus in the Department of Commerce, the Bureaus of the Census and Foreign and Domestic Commerce might be mentioned as among those dealing with subjects that are of interest in the administration of the affairs of this bureau and in the development and extension of the work of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor.

The addition of business opportunities as a new feature, in the effort to relieve congested centers and develop the farming and rural sections of the country, will bring into demand the many aids to commercial and material growth now put forth by the Department of Commerce.

THE "IMMIGRANT FUND."

The principal ground upon which the Supreme Court supported the constitutionality of the provision of law authorizing collection of head tax from transportation companies on account of aliens brought by them to ports of the United States was that the so-called tax was a contribution the purpose of levying which was to mitigate the evils incident to immigration from abroad, and was not a tax in the sense of the Constitution and subject to the limitations imposed by that instrument on the general taxing power of Congress. There can be no question that the intent of Congress, not only originally but upon every occasion when the matter has been before it for consideration in connection with the increase of the amount of the head tax from time to time, was not to raise revenue for the general purposes of the Government but to constitute a fund from which the expense of satisfactorily regulating and controlling our immigration problem might be paid, the purpose of the several increases in the amount being to afford a larger fund for the maintenance of the service. Since the law providing for the collection of a head tax has been in force, up to the end of this fiscal year, there has been collected over \$9,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The suggestion was made in the last report for the assignment of a portion of this surplus for the purpose of aiding "in the direction and protection of the immigrants after landing and in the effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for the surplus labor found therein, either

native or foreign, either on farms or in other rural occupations or in settling people on the lands," and the establishment of "a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm occupations thereon." The bureau now adds to such suggestion the following: That from and after the 1st day of July, 1916, all the proceeds arising from the head tax be set aside by suitable legislation for the above-mentioned purposes.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The project of erecting the proposed new Boston station building upon a site in East Boston, acquired several years ago, is by law committed to the Treasury Department. Construction has been delayed because the appropriation is insufficient to erect a building that will meet the necessities of the Immigration Service. The present rented quarters at Long Wharf are in a frame building so constructed that menace from fire is serious. The interior of the building can not be kept in a sanitary condition even with the most painstaking care. Disinfecting apparatus has recently been purchased in the hope of reducing the danger of contagion, but safety in that regard is impossible under existing conditions. The new station, as already planned, will be both fireproof and sanitary. It is recommended that Congress be urged to provide the additional funds required, so that construction work may be commenced and promptly carried to completion.

During the past year negotiations have been concluded with the State harbor commissioners of Rhode Island for the rental of inspection and detention quarters upon the new State pier at Providence, R. I. The occupancy of this station necessarily will be postponed until the requisite structural changes have been made, but after this is accomplished it is expected to equip and man the station in the manner suited to caring for the increasing immigration via Providence, especially from the Mediterranean and Azorean ports.

Steady progress has taken place in improvements authorized by Congress at the Ellis Island immigration station, New York. The more important features include a fireproof building for carpenter shop and bakery, thus removing a possible menace from fire; a new story on one end of the main building, resulting in providing healthful quarters for a large part of the clerical force and also increased facilities for the medical work of the station, and the completion of the new dormitories and large open-air porches. The outcome of efforts to promote sanitation in the detention quarters could not be better illustrated than by pointing out that during the past year, when numerous and prolonged detentions have been unavoidable because of European conditions preventing deportation, no serious results have taken place, but the health and well-being of the detained persons have been fully safeguarded at all times. Estimates will be submitted in due course for certain additional improvements at Ellis Island, the need for which has existed for several years but consideration of which was withdrawn from Congress for reasons of economy. These include \$80,000 for construction of quarters for detained first and second cabin passengers for whose accommodation no adequate

provision now exists; \$17,000 for a tile floor in the main registry hall to replace an asphalt floor which has been in use over 15 years and is about worn out; \$20,000 for cement walks over cribwork in front of main building, an improvement that it now becomes possible to install upon a permanent basis by reason of the completion of the new granite sea wall at that point, and \$4,000 for installing a pipe tunnel from the power house to the main building, wherein to house the pipes and wires carrying heat, water, light, and power to a large part of the station. It is recommended that all these items be approved and allowed.

Construction of an inspection house at the Philadelphia station has been deferred pending further appropriations for the purpose, as the amount available is only sufficient to erect a small building of materials which are not only inflammable but would sooner or later become insanitary. This project is by law placed under the direction of the Treasury Department, and it has seemed best to all concerned that nothing but a fireproof building of a permanent character should be erected, thus conforming to the standard fixed in the detention building already built and in use. Progress has been made at the Philadelphia station in the installation of other improvements authorized by law, notably the sea wall to protect the property and the boring of an artesian well to supply fresh water for all purposes.

The station at Baltimore is to be erected under the supervision of the Treasury Department. It is reported that substantial progress has been made in drawing plans and specifications. The building will be located upon a site set apart by Congress on the Fort McHenry Military Reservation. When this station is completed and placed in operation it will be the first immigration station owned by the Government in which ship and rail transportation for immigrants will be brought together, thus making it possible for admitted aliens to proceed directly to their destination either direct or via other immigration stations established in pursuance of law or regulation, plans for which have been under consideration. The station will be equipped with all the improvements which experience has shown desirable, such as playgrounds for detained children and amusement facilities for adults. It is hoped that similar features will be incorporated in stations hereafter erected, so that in the larger sphere of operations of the department opportunity may be given to put into effect improved methods of administration as well as humane agencies to promote the welfare of arriving aliens temporarily the wards of the Government.

The station at Charleston, S. C., has been completed for several years, but never furnished or occupied. Its location is such that it would undoubtedly be necessary to expend a considerable sum in improvements to the reservation—such as a sea wall, filling, grading, etc.—before the station could be used, if there should ever be occasion to place it in commission. An application is pending from the Naval Militia of South Carolina for permission to occupy the premises in return for looking after the property and keeping it in repair. Under the circumstances it is hoped that the legislative authority needed to grant this request will be given at an early day, as its enactment will insure preservation of the property at no cost to the United States.

The station buildings at New Orleans, La., are completed and have been used to care for all the alien arrivals, but the conditions during the fiscal year have militated against any European immigration via this port. The establishment of several passenger-carrying lines was previously in prospect, and when the expectations in this regard are realized the usefulness of the station at New Orleans will be made manifest.

The immigration station at Galveston, Tex., is unfavorably located, to wit, on an island. This necessitates the maintenance of costly ferry service as well as submarine water main and electric cables that are expensive and more or less fragile. A large expenditure of funds would be necessary to place the property in condition to meet the requirements. Plans are under consideration for a satisfactory station that can be maintained upon a more economical basis, and the matter will be made the subject of a special report giving details of what is proposed to alleviate present conditions and effect substantial savings.

Progress in structural improvements at the Angel Island immigration station, San Francisco, Cal., was checked awaiting a decision as to effecting transfer of the station to Alcatraz Island, to which end a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress. Pending possible action upon that measure it was deemed best to refrain from urging costly improvements to the present plant. It now appears that the War Department has other plans for utilizing the buildings at Alcatraz Island, and it is therefore necessary that other ways and means of providing for the Immigration Service should be adopted forthwith. Especially must this be done if the constantly increasing oriental and Central and South American immigration is to be properly looked after, to say nothing of the European immigration by way of the Panama Canal, which is expected to commence as soon as the war in Europe terminates. Probably the greatest deficiency at the Angel Island station is the lack of safe and sanitary hospital facilities. The building set apart for this purpose is so badly adapted thereto that the greatest credit is due the medical officers of the Public Health Service for having cared for thousands of diseased aliens without a serious outbreak of any kind. Neither alteration nor repairs could convert this hospital building into an institution that would adequately meet the requirements. Next in importance to the hospital is the detention building, and its condition is such that the immigration and medical officers are to be congratulated that destructive fires and serious epidemics have been avoided. Buildings in which detained persons are housed should undoubtedly be of fireproof construction, adequate in size, and so arranged as to promote scrupulous cleanliness and sanitation as a safeguard to health. The quarters now in use at the Angel Island immigration station meet none of these requirements. Consideration should be given to the serious question as to whether the needs of the service can best be met (1) by adding to the present wooden buildings at Angel Island; (2) by taking steps to erect new fireproof buildings near the present ones with the ultimate purpose of replacing the existing structures with others of concrete construction; or (3) by evolving plans to abandon the present station in favor of a new plant conveniently located upon the mainland. Undoubtedly the third alternative would be most advantageous in the long run and would most effec-

tually settle the questions of ferry service, fresh-water supply, and other vexatious problems inseparable from an island station, and reduce fixed charge of maintenance, as well as insure coherence of administration, which is almost impossible under present circumstances. In the preparation of the annual estimates it is proposed to submit recommendations for certain improvements on Government lands at San Francisco, at least hospital and detention building, as a foundation for progressive improvement in the future, as the bureau can not too strongly urge that every effort be made to secure the necessary legislation to accomplish the desired end.

Earnest efforts to find at Seattle, Wash., a more desirable station than the present structure have at last been rewarded, and negotiations have been concluded for the rental of a commodious, sanitary, and practically fireproof station in the downtown section, which will not only provide more spacious and comfortable quarters both for office and detention purposes but will facilitate the transaction of business and save much time to those having occasion to appear at the station as witnesses and for other purposes. The prospective improvement is a source of gratification to all concerned.

LAND-BORDER IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The difficulty of securing rented buildings of satisfactory design and arrangement for inspection purposes on the land boundaries of the United States has always been embarrassing. Under the agreement with the transportation lines, detention and office accommodations on the Canadian border have been furnished without cost to the Government and in many instances the requirements have been fairly well met, but in others suitable quarters have been supplied reluctantly and tardily if at all. It is only within the past few months that the construction of a new building at the Black Rock station, Buffalo, N. Y., made it possible to house the Immigration Service at that point in a reasonably convenient way.

It is upon the Mexican border, however, that the most striking necessities in this regard are encountered. The detention buildings now occupied are rented and the uncertainty of tenure creates obvious difficulty in arranging for quarters that will be spacious, sanitary, and conveniently located. An inspection shows that the buildings under rental are not generally of a class in keeping with Government standards in such matters; indeed, they are frequently lacking in ordinary comforts and conveniences that should be provided in places where the employees are required to pass a large part of their time in the performance of official duty and where the alien applicants for admission—men, women, and children—are detained.

Under existing arrangements, provision is either lacking or unsuitable for the complete segregation of criminals and those suffering from contagious or communicable diseases and there are many possibilities of moral or physical contamination.

A sum approximating \$8,000 per annum is expended in the rental of office and detention quarters along the Mexican boundary, and it will readily be seen that at the rate of interest now paid by the United States upon most of its bonds this annual expenditure represents the equivalent of about \$400,000 invested. By the adoption of a systematic plan of improvement a sum considerably less than

this would equip the service with well-planned stations adapted to the climatic conditions and supplied with all those reasonable conveniences which are now conspicuously wanting.

Upon the Mexican border a uniform style of building, varying in size to suit the volume of business of each station, would insure due provision for the needs of the service and at the same time fittingly uphold the dignity and importance of the Federal laws.

It is believed that a similar problem confronts the Customs Service of the Treasury Department, which at some places is housed in a portion of the same building occupied by the Immigration Service, and, as it is probable that many of these customs houses are under rental, the outlay for that purpose would considerably augment the sum previously mentioned and emphasize the economy that would result from constructing buildings to meet the requirements. This suggests the idea of cooperating with the Treasury Department in an effort to secure the necessary legislation for the construction of stations which would combine the accommodations needed for both services. It is recommended that negotiations be opened to that end and that the Department of Labor indorse the proposition and lend its support to the movement for proper facilities incident to the enforcement of the immigration laws upon our land borders.

THE BURNETT BILL.

In the last report the view was expressed that favorable action upon the various new provisions and administrative features of the Burnett bill would result in placing upon the statute books a system for the regulation of immigration which, with the furnishing of proper financial means, would insure just treatment to all arrivals, maximum efficiency of administration, and many benefits to the country at large. The veto of the measure for reasons wholly aside from any of the admirable administrative features which it contained of course resulted in the loss of the entire proposed law. This is very much to be regretted; for the Immigration Service has suffered materially from the failure to secure the remedial and other provisions constituting the administrative features of the proposed law. In the main these features have been recommended as necessary for the proper administration and execution of the immigration and exclusion laws since 1910 and have been inserted in two bills, the Dillingham bill and the Burnett bill, both of which failed, not through any inherent weakness or objection to such remedial or administrative features, but because opposition developed to other features thereof.

Under these circumstances, bearing in mind the responsibilities of the department in the administration and execution of the immigration and exclusion laws of the country and the far-reaching effects of the failure for many years to obtain the desired amendments—to which in the main there has been no objection—it is again urged upon the department to recommend early consideration of the recommendations submitted to the last Congress.

My reasons for this suggestion may be better understood if attention is given to the following brief description of the recommendations regarding the remedial legislation and administrative features adopted

in the Burnett bill and statement of the more important respects in which they would improve the existing law:

1. They have been drawn with great care and thoughtfulness and in such manner as to conform to all Supreme Court decisions that have passed upon the principles involved, and also with a view to overcome those court decisions which, dealing with matters not of principle but of form, have cut down the intended force and effect of the existing statute.

2. They contain the result of experience and investigation—of the experience of administrative officers, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, in the enforcement of various statutes regulating immigration, and of the investigations conducted variously but in particular by the Immigration Commission created under the act of 1907, the report of which, comprising 42 volumes, was submitted to Congress in December, 1910.

3. By them the law is made certain in its definitions and clear in its terms throughout—improvements badly needed in the existing statute.

4. In particular, they improve the existing law by—

(a) Applying it to aliens coming from the insular possessions to the mainland, meeting a serious problem which for several years has confronted the Immigration Service.

(b) Closing the enormous gap in the regulation of immigration, consisting of the ease with which undesirable aliens can enter the country by pretending to be sailors.

(c) Making the collection of head tax more easy, more certain, and more equitable.

(d) Adding to the list of aliens excluded several new classes shown by experience to be especially undesirable for moral, mental, physical, or economic reasons.

(e) Making the exclusion of all the inhibited classes more thorough and certain.

(f) Materially strengthening the provisions relating to the sexually immoral or white-slave classes with respect both to exclusion and expulsion.

(g) Extending the scope of the contract-labor and related provisions so as effectually to exclude or expel induced and solicited immigrants and adequately to punish the importers, and at the same time making it really feasible for employers to import skilled help if such help is not procurable in the United States.

(h) Including in the measure carefully devised and uniformly applied plans for the effective control of the activities of steamship companies, the principal feature of which is the use of the administrative-fine method with the power of refusal of clearance that has proven so effective in enforcing section 9 of the existing statute, instead of the court-prosecution method that has proven unsatisfactory in enforcing the present law.

(i) Providing for the abatement of the evils, so serious in the past, growing out of the smuggling of aliens into the United States, the crime being properly defined and adequately punished.

(j) Extending the use and effectiveness of those humane provisions of existing law which are intended to prevent the bringing of ineligible aliens to our ports.

(k) Providing for a much more thorough examination by inspectors and doctors of aliens seeking admission, and clothing the officials with sufficient authority to insure proper performance of their duties.

(l) Making the inspection of steerage quarters of vessels more thorough.

(m) Compelling steamship officials to return in quarters equally comfortable as those in which brought aliens excluded at United States ports, abating a serious imposition.

(n) Providing for the release under bond of, or the payment of witness fees to, aliens detained as witnesses, who under existing law have to be detained in confinement pending the bringing of prosecutions or suits.

(o) Clarifying those provisions of the law of 1907 intended to give the department authority to remove smuggled Chinese from the country under the summary administrative process of the immigration law instead of using the cumbersome and often ineffective process of the exclusion laws.

(p) Making possible the expulsion from the country of alien anarchists and criminals, even when they have become such after entry.

(q) Fixing a definite and easily followed rule with respect to the conferring of citizenship upon wives and minor children of naturalized aliens.

(r) Compelling railroad companies engaged in carrying aliens across our land boundaries to provide suitable sanitary detention quarters for the immigrants.

It should be borne in mind that the foregoing recommendations for remedial legislation were submitted long before the European war situation arose. They were much needed under normal conditions; and it is readily apparent that, whatever the general results of the war may be, the importance of adopting the suggestions can not be reduced, but, on the contrary, must be increased thereby to such an extent that their adoption becomes an imperative necessity.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTERMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

As experience in administration grows it is possible to offer numerous suggestions for improvement. It has been the practice of the bureau to bring matters of this kind to the attention of the department as they arise, irrespective of whether they are of great or of slight importance. But there are certain suggestions of this nature that to my mind are of such fundamental and material importance that it is deemed appropriate to place them in the bureau's formal annual report. Therefore, in addition to such suggestions regarding administration as are included incidentally in the other sections of this report, the following are proffered and particularly emphasized:

PLAN FOR TREATMENT, ARREST, AND RETURN TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS EXCLUDED OR ORDERED DEPORTED.

The recommendations contained in the last annual report on this subject have been carried out by the establishment of the system provided for therein. A woman employee thereunder has been detailed as "special officer" at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Seattle, and Chicago.

It is the purpose of the bureau to make further details of this kind until each station is supplied with one or more such special officers as the necessities of the service and the condition of its appropriation require and make possible. The results already achieved have been satisfactory and have met all expectations. Outside of the effect of the war in Europe, which to a great extent has impeded operation of the system, its working has demonstrated that at last the bureau has an organization that will go far toward preventing the coming to this country not only of immoral women but also of men who engage in the white-slave traffic. Moreover, it contains elements that, with the earnest efforts of the officers in the service and the necessary funds to provide for the arrest and deportation of men now here, should rid the country of every man responsible for or connected with the evils intended to be eradicated by the law.

Last April experience under the new system had progressed so far as to enable the bureau to provide by regulation (department circular No. 7, Appendix IV hereto) for the procedure in cases involving the treatment and care of arrested women and girls. It is a subject of congratulation that said recommendations and the excellent report on the subject made by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, M. D., D. Sc., president of the International Council of Women and of the National Florence Crittenton Mission (who visited Europe as special agent of the Department of Labor during the early part of last year as a member of the quinquennial session of the International Council of Women and also for the purpose of consulting officers of the various Governments of Europe who have jurisdiction of the white-slave traffic under the international agreement to which this Government and most European Governments are signatories), have received such favorable comment by many religious societies and women's organizations throughout the land. During the year in the neighborhood of 200 such organizations have been addressed by officers of the bureau, particularly by Dr. Barrett, as special agent, and their cooperation, as well as that of all other organizations of like character throughout the country, is invited in carrying out the regulations under the new plan. There is in course of preparation a bulletin on the subject intended for circulation among all organizations and persons interested; also, further and more specific regulations dealing with the particular duties and the manner in which hearings shall be conducted under department circular No. 7. The officers of the bureau generally, as well as the special officers mentioned above, have given their best efforts in the execution of the new regulations, and they—Dr. Barrett particularly through her work as special agent—are to be congratulated for the success attained and for the universal sentiment existing among the organizations referred to upon the efforts of the Department of Labor and this bureau in devising humane methods for the administration of law dealing with the subject.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION OF ALIENS FOR DEPORTATION.

During the past two years considerable progress has been made in the methods of assembling parties of aliens for deportation and their

conveyance to the Atlantic seaports. Substantial economies have been effected by combining parties from the various districts instead of bringing forward separate groups as was formerly done. The advantages of the improved system have been well marked and will probably be even more apparent as soon as European conditions permit or justify deportation to all of the countries comprehended within the outstanding deportation orders or those which may be issued from time to time.

The transportation of deportation parties across the continent has been effected in tourist sleeping cars which have been equipped with commissary facilities but so arranged that the attendants and all classes of deportees have been brought together in the same car, without means of segregating the various classes of aliens; thus it has eventuated that criminals and others of bad character have at times been brought into somewhat close contact with less objectionable persons of both sexes and the presence of insane aliens, some of whom might become dangerous, has also contributed to the discomfort and inconvenience which is the natural result of intermingling all classes in one car without subdivisions.

For humanitarian and moral reasons it is believed that the various classes of aliens should be separated so far as may be practicable; also that the commissary facilities should be in a different car than that occupied by aliens but adjoining it, the commissary car to be equipped also with sleeping accommodations for the attendants, so that when relieved of duty a part of each day they may secure such rest as is essential to insure proper vigilance and service during hours of duty.

Perhaps the ownership of suitable cars by the Government will prove impracticable, but the railway lines handling this traffic would undoubtedly fit up the requisite number of cars in a satisfactory manner and either rent the same when required or arrange tariff rates which will include the extra service required to meet the extraordinary conditions. It may be difficult to accomplish all that is desired during the existing state of reduced activity of deportations, but it is deemed advisable at this time to call attention to the circumstances and suggest that the bureau be permitted to negotiate for the furnishing of facilities which will be above criticism and insure the maintenance of proper conditions at all times during the transcontinental movement of deportation parties.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASING FORCE IN THE LAW DIVISION.

This bureau is, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other bureau of the Federal Government, engaged upon work that is not only of a legal nature but is of a character which might be described as a comprehensive special branch of law. The immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, both in their fundamental principles and inherent characteristics and in the matter of their practical application to individuals, have become a branch of jurisprudence that is second to none in importance and in many respects different from all other branches. We are dealing with human beings; the laws we are administering affect human rights and liberty on the one hand and on the other are intended to protect the American body politic against certain evils which might be broadly classed as economic and sanitary. In the daily ap-

plication of these laws questions of the most profound gravity are constantly arising—questions of international as well as of municipal law—and the most complicated questions of citizenship are also involved. Moreover the bureau, as a part of the department and in its function of preparing all appeals and all warrant cases for the department's consideration, is practically a court of appeals and in most respects a court of final resort upon all matters directly and indirectly connected with the enforcement of the laws intrusted to its charge. Many other bureaus of the Government dealing with financial matters and matters of property rights are furnished with sufficient and competent legal forces to perform their important functions with success and satisfaction. This bureau ought to be similarly equipped, in order that it may handle all cases coming before it by appeal from the district and station officers, and in order that it may also supervise the work of those officers by sending out among them men trained in the bureau itself and equipped in the profession of the law generally—and upon the exclusion and immigration laws specially—to instruct and guide the officers (who usually are not lawyers) immediately concerned in the application of the law, as it would not be possible to obtain professional men for this work at the salaries the Government has been willing to pay. At least five such lawyers should be attached to the bureau for service along the lines indicated.

DIGEST OF LAWS AND DECISIONS.

The bureau and the service at large have long felt the urgent need for a digest of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws and decisions, judicial and administrative, which could be regarded as complete, comprehensive, and authentic, and therefore an official guide for the enforcement of the law. The bureau, of course, has the material from which to compile such a digest; but the condition of its force has never been such as to permit it to attempt the work. If the suggestion made in the preceding paragraph is adopted, it is the purpose of the bureau to proceed promptly with the preparation of a digest of the kind mentioned and thereafter to keep the digest current by preparing and issuing to the officers in charge at the various districts, monthly or oftener if necessary, digests of decisions rendered from time to time by the courts and the department, arranged in such manner that they can be inserted at the proper places in the compilation.

The necessity for careful supervision by the bureau at Washington of the operations of specially trained officers in the investigation of smuggling operations and the apprehension and prosecution of smugglers has been pointed out in a previous paragraph of this report. The supervision of this work should be combined with the supervision by the bureau of the Chinese branch of the work generally. For this purpose there should be attached to the bureau an officer of experience in the actual conduct of the field end of the work, who should be in charge of a section of the bureau attached to the law division and charged particularly with the supervision of Chinese investigations and the handling of all Chinese appeals and similar matters. An arrangement of this kind is very much needed and in my judgment would effect a great improvement in the supervisory work of the bureau.

BUREAU BULLETINS.

In connection with the suggestion made above with respect to the publication of a comprehensive digest of decisions, etc., it is also suggested that the bureau should issue, for the guidance of its officers and for the information of all others concerned, a monthly bulletin in which there should be published all matters of importance pertaining to the Immigration Service, the enforcement of the laws, and the work of the distribution branch in the placing of unemployed people. If the employment work is to be made effective, it seems of paramount importance that there shall be created a regular publication of this kind for use as a medium for the dissemination of information and the giving of general instructions. It is impossible through the ordinary correspondence channels to keep the service and others concerned fully and currently informed with respect to the operations of the bureau in the several important fields of endeavor. There is no point in which the service is more in need of improvement than in the matter of the receipt, by the officers engaged in the actual application of the law, of full and authoritative instructions with regard to the manner in which their duties should be performed. This suggestion also merges to some extent with the one made in the next succeeding paragraph, as it is essential that the holding of periodical conferences among the immigration officials for mutual exchange of ideas and actual oral instruction in methods and procedures, etc., shall be followed up—in order to be made of general value—by the publication and distribution to all members of the service of the concrete results of such conferences; and the monthly bulletin suggested could very well be adapted to this purpose as well as to the main purposes already mentioned.

CONFERENCES AND CONSULTATIONS.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the bureau several months ago, arrangements have been perfected for the holding in the city of San Francisco in the month of August of a conference between officials of the Department of Labor and officials of the State and municipal organizations interested in the "unemployment problem." As the holding of this conference would bring together the chief executive officers of the Immigration Service throughout the entire United States, the bureau also suggested the advisability—particularly because of its feasibility—of having the conference followed by a consultation between the departmental, bureau, and field officials engaged in the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, the purpose being to secure an interchange of ideas and a general and unrestricted discussion of the many problems confronting the service in the practical administration of the laws. The bureau anticipates that great good will result from this consultation of officials; so confident is it that such will be the case that it does not hesitate to recommend that similar consultations be convened annually, to be attended by the Secretary of Labor and the chief executive officers of the service and be held at convenient locations fixed upon from year to year. It further recommends that similar conferences be held in different sections of the United States to be attended not only by the chief executive officers, but by their assistants and so

far as possible by other local subordinate officials. The holding of these consultations should be arranged so as to alternate at different stations within the particular localities, for in this way gradually the subordinate officers would all gain benefits from the consultations.

ROTATIVE FURLOUNDS.

It has been a matter of much regret, from more viewpoints than one, that it has been necessary during the past year to resort to a system of rotative furloughs under which the employees of the service were required to take leave without pay in order to effect a saving in the expenditures of the Immigration Service. It is sincerely hoped that conditions in this regard may sufficiently improve to render the continuation of the furlough system unnecessary and to permit of discontinuing it at an early period in the year. It is believed that in the main the officers concerned have accepted this regrettable condition philosophically and that the bad effects upon both the efficiency and morale of the service have not been so extensive or so deep as to be permanent—that in the main the employees of the service are of such a character and disposition that, notwithstanding the necessarily discouraging and disheartening tendency of such a measure, they will continue, or rapidly resume wherever it has been abandoned, their attitude of earnest, self-sacrificing, loyal, and efficient devotion to their duty to the bureau and to the country which they serve in the performance of their work as immigration officials.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The bureau desires to renew the recommendations contained in the last annual report on the following subjects:

Private employment agencies and cooperation with State and municipal labor bureaus.

Local stations, playgrounds, and amusements.

Marriages at our stations.

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, permit me again to express the thanks of the officers and employees of the Immigration Service and my sincere appreciation for the kind consideration accorded to all and the helpful advice given by you in furtherance of the labors of the bureau.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The tables of immigration statistics here presented are so arranged as to furnish in convenient form figures for use by those interested in studying and discussing the statistical side of the immigration problem. The following items of special interest shown by the figures are deserving of particular notice and comment.

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

Table I is a concise statistical summary of the work of the year, with the arriving and departing aliens classified in the manner above described, and showing also the arriving and departing United States citizens and the number of aliens debarred at the ports and expelled after entering the country. Immigration for the year was 434,244 aliens (326,700 immigrant and 107,544 nonimmigrant), a decrease of 968,837 compared with the preceding year—the immigration for 1914 having been 1,403,081, made up of 1,218,480 immigrant and 184,601 nonimmigrant aliens. Rejections for the year numbered 24,111 aliens, or 5.3 per cent of the applicants, compared with 33,041, or 2.3 per cent of the applicants, for the previous year. In the past year 2,564 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country, compared with 4,610 for the previous year, a decrease of 44 per cent. But in connection with these figures the showing made in Table XVIII—A for this abnormal year should be considered.

The net increase or decrease of population as the result of immigration and emigration of aliens is shown by Tables II to IV, the fiscal years 1914 and 1915 being compared by months, by countries, and by races. In the past fiscal year 326,700 immigrant aliens and 107,544 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 434,244, were admitted, and during that period 204,074 emigrant aliens and 180,100 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 384,174, departed from the United States. The net increase in population, therefore, resulting from immigration and emigration of aliens was for the year 50,070. To make an absolutely correct statement as to increase in population along these lines it would be necessary to know the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have emigrated during the year—an item of information

not to be gathered from any existing records. The net increase corresponding with the foregoing for the fiscal year 1914 was 769,276.

Table V furnishes the intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and the last permanent residence of aliens departed during the fiscal year.

The occupations of aliens entering and leaving the United States are concisely but interestingly presented in Table VI. Shown separately as immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, the occupations of those arriving and departing are classified by general divisions—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common unskilled laborers, 57,844 (48,351 immigrant and 9,493 nonimmigrant) entered and 182,923 (127,868 emigrant and 55,055 nonemigrant) departed. Members of the skilled trades to the number of 73,477 (55,638 immigrant and 17,839 nonimmigrant) arrived and 47,365 (20,078 emigrant and 27,287 nonemigrant) departed. These figures might be compared with those shown in the report for 1914, to wit, unskilled laborers arriving, 248,729 (226,407 immigrant and 22,322 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 274,307 (176,642 emigrant and 97,665 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 201,389 (173,208 immigrant and 28,181 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 85,666 (35,160 emigrant and 50,506 nonemigrant). But in considering the figures regarding unskilled laborers it must be remembered that a great many—doubtless the vast majority—of those regarded as “farm laborers” really come here to be ordinary unskilled laborers and with no intention of pursuing here the occupation heretofore followed abroad and naturally given as their personal avocation when called on to answer the questions on the manifest. It will be noted that 29,247 “farm laborers” entered (24,723 immigrant and 4,524 nonimmigrant), and that 6,389 such departed (2,474 emigrant and 3,915 nonemigrant), compared with 314,305 (288,053 immigrant and 26,252 nonimmigrant) entering and 22,428 (3,806 emigrant and 18,622 nonemigrant) departing in the fiscal year 1914.

Tables VII to XII-A are, from a statistical point of view, the most important of all those presented, for they furnish various interesting details concerning immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed; in other words, they deal with the true immigrant and true emigrant. Some of the more important items are deserving of special notice.

Thus Table VII shows with respect to the 326,700 immigrant aliens admitted that 244,472 were between the ages of 14 and 44, 52,982 were under 14, and 29,246 were 45 or over. The corresponding figures for 1914 were 1,218,480 admitted; 981,692 between 14 and 44, 158,621 under 14, and 78,167 were 45 years of age or over. Of those admitted who were 14 or over, 35,057 (16,239 males and 18,818 females) could neither read nor write and 392 (158 males and 234 females) could read but not write. In the year 1914, 260,152 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 3,074 could read but not write, a total of 263,226, against a total of 35,449 for the past year. A more lucid way of presenting this, however, is to say that 24.8 per cent of immigrant aliens 14 years or over admitted in 1914 were illiterate, compared with 12.9 per cent in 1915.

The total amount of money shown by admitted immigrant aliens to the inspection officers was \$19,568,353, or an average of \$60 per person. There is, of course, no way of determining how much of this was money sent the aliens by relatives already located in the

United States. Of those admitted, 133,774 showed amounts of less than \$50 each, while 95,711 showed \$50 or over each; so that of 229,485 able to demonstrate the possession of funds, over 58 per cent had less than \$50 each.

It was claimed by 190,857 of the aliens admitted that they had paid their own passage, while it was conceded by 128,146 that their passage had been paid by relatives and by 7,697 that theirs had been paid by persons not related to them. These figures, which understate rather than overstate the facts, show that 42 per cent of the aliens admitted were assisted. In 1914 the percentage was 37.

Table VII-A is the counterpart of Table VII. It shows that a total of 204,074 emigrant aliens (168,072 males and 36,002 females) departed during the past year. With respect to 16,888 of these it was not possible to keep a fully detailed record, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 10,453 were less than 14 years old, 170,088 were from 14 to 44, and 23,533 were 45 years of age or over; 145,594 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 25,592 from 5 to 10 years, 6,704 from 10 to 15 years, 1,116 from 15 to 20 years, 2,146 over 20 years, and the length of United States residence of 22,922 is unknown. Table VII-B gives the conjugal condition of admitted immigrant aliens.

Tables VIII to X furnish various interesting details regarding immigrant and emigrant aliens. Tables XI and XI-A supply data of interest regarding occupations and States to which going, or from which departing, with respect to immigrant and emigrant aliens, while Table XI-B (inserted this year for the first time) gives States of destination by ports of admission with respect to immigrant aliens. Table XII presents the statistics for the year segregated into different periods. Data of interest regarding nonimmigrant and non-emigrant aliens are supplied in Tables XIII to XIV-A, Tables XV and XVI being devoted to comparisons for past years.

The series composed of Tables XVII, XVII-A, -XVII-B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported. They also deserve detailed comment.

It will be observed from Table XVII that during the year there were turned back at the ports 24,111 aliens, or about 5.3 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on which these rejections occurred are shown in the following comparative statement:

Cause of rejection.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Idiots	29	20	18	16	12	10	18	14	6
Imbeciles		45	42	40	26	44	54	68	27
Feeble-minded persons		121	121	125	126	110	483	995	302
Insanity (including epileptics)	189	184	167	198	144	133	198	197	128
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars)	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784	15,596
Afflicted with contagious diseases	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143	1,613
Afflicted with tuberculosis		59	82	95	111	74	107	114	89
Physically or mentally defective		870	370	312	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537	955
Criminals	341	136	273	580	644	592	808	755	276
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens	18	124	323	316	253	263	367	380	291
Procurers of prostitutes	1	43	181	179	141	192	253	254	192
Contract laborers	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793	2,722

Table XVII-A compares, by causes of rejection, aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1915, inclusive, while Table XVII-B deals with a separate phase of rejections arising from the necessity of sometimes refusing to admit residents of contiguous foreign territory who claim to be coming for temporary purposes.

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, divided into the three general classes, "Deportation compulsory within three years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes," and under such general classification into specific causes for deportation. The total number of aliens expelled on departmental warrants was 2,564, compared with 4,610 in 1914. All but 25 of these were aliens of the mandatorily excluded classes, these 25 having been deported by their own consent. Only 196 aliens were deported who had been in the United States more than three years, of whom 67 were of the sexually immoral classes. Of the remaining 2,343 expelled aliens, 1,374 were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 479 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 62 had become prostitutes after entry, 20 were found to be supported by or receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 408 had entered without inspection. Of the 196 who had been here more than three years, 129 were Chinese laborers, 21 were immoral women, 8 were procurers, and 38 were being supported by the proceeds of prostitution.

Tables XIX and XIX-A show the appeals, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war. Appeals from excluding decisions to the number of 5,975 were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision. Of the aliens involved, 1,113 were admitted outright, 761 admitted on bond, and 4,101 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of inquiry. Dissenting board members took 37 appeals from admitting decisions. Of the aliens involved in these, 5 were admitted outright, 2 admitted on bond, and 30 deported. Direct applications for admission under bond were made in 17 instances, the cases not being technically appealable, 8 of which applications were granted and 9 denied. There were 177 applications for hospital treatment, of which 116 were granted and 61 were refused. Also there were 337 applications for admission until the termination of the war, of which 212 were granted and 125 refused.

Table XX shows the number of alien seamen reported by masters of vessels to have deserted in ports of the United States during the year. These figures are far from accurate, and therefore do not adequately portray the possibilities for violation of the immigration law, arising from the fact that the law does not afford a practicable means of keeping track of aliens who come to our ports as seamen. Even greater difficulty exists regarding Chinese seamen whose desertion and remaining here constitute a violation of both the immigration and the exclusion laws, for the incentive to use the "seaman claim" is greater in their case than in the case of aliens generally. At least 30,000 Chinese seamen entered our ports during the year, and it has been no small undertaking to prevent their remaining.

Table XXI shows 556 stowaways were brought to our ports in the past year. Stowaways should, except in rare instances, be excluded because of the irregular manner in which they come.

Table XXII is one of the most important statements, for it shows the amount of revenue produced for the Government by the immigration law. Of the 434,244 aliens admitted, 317,380 were subject to the \$4 head tax and \$1 was collected on account of 1 alien who arrived prior to March 3, 1903, so that during the year the service collected \$1,269,521. The conduct of the service has cost about \$2,500,000. On this subject see also discussion of the "Immigrant Fund" in the body of this report, showing how much is now accumulated to the credit of the service in the Treasury. Table XXII-A covers refunds of head tax, and needs no comment.

In Table XXIII there is furnished a comprehensive statement of passengers departed from the United States during the fiscal year.

Tables XXIV to XXVII were presented last year for the first time. They cover aliens who, after being admitted to the insular possessions, have come to the mainland since the act of 1907 took effect. As this subject is discussed in detail in the text and was taken up statistically for the first time last year, comment upon the statistics here is not required.

Tables XXVIII and XXVIII-A cover cases of hospital treatment. Its showing may be very briefly commented upon. It will be observed that at New York 162 aliens were treated in hospital, against 55 for the preceding year; at Baltimore 10, against 28 for the preceding year; at Boston 16, against 2 for the preceding year; at Philadelphia 13, against 39 for the preceding year; at New Orleans 5, against 1 for the preceding year; at Galveston 1, against 1 for the preceding year; at San Francisco 420, against 571 for the preceding year; at Seattle 180, against 205 for the preceding year; at Honolulu 14, against 75 for the preceding year; at Mexican border 1, against none for the preceding year; and at Canadian border 2, against none for the preceding year. The bureau's constant effort, for the reasons of sound policy, has been to reduce these cases to a minimum. Moreover, its belief that a rigid policy in this regard would materially reduce the number of applications has been fully justified by the results. If it is known that the return to country of origin for treatment is going to be enforced, afflicted aliens will not come or be brought to our ports in any considerable numbers, and the aliens themselves and the traveling public generally will benefit from the lessening of hardships and of the chances of being infected aboard ship. The present policy, therefore, should be continued.

Tables A to F cover certain special data regarding aliens of Japanese nationality. The Japanese Government issues limited passports to its subjects when emigrating. This brings laborers from that country within the provisions of section 1 of the immigration act and the President's proclamation issued in pursuance thereof and creates the necessity for presenting certain special statistics in their cases in addition to including them in the general tables kept in pursuance of the provisions of law applicable to all aliens.

To make comparison convenient, the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here.

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to the continent and a decrease in the number admitted to the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by that table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the

proclamation and Rule 11 of the immigration regulations and the understanding with Japan became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively; those for 1913 were 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180; and those for 1914 were 8,462, 4,554, 142, and 131. Those for the past year were 9,029, 3,208, 161, and 49. Therefore the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1915, was about 7 per cent more for continental United States and about 30 per cent less for Hawaii than the number shown for 1914.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1914 with that of the past year by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous (which includes common laborers), and those having no occupation (including women and children). The total admitted to mainland for each of these classes respectively is 511, 509, 4,960, and 3,049; to Hawaii, 271, 86, 2,303, and 548.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation while the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports.

Table E shows that during the past year 9,190 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 9,029 were admitted and 161 debarred. Of the total number applying, 8,937 were in possession of proper passports and 253 were not. Of the 8,937 holding proper passports, 8,880 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 57 not to fall within such classes. The 8,880 entitled to passports consisted of 3,990 former residents, 4,002 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 887 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers, together with 1 settled agriculturist. The 57 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 9,190 applying for admission 5,687 were males and 3,503 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 62 were "parents," 1,269 were "children," and 2,672 were "wives" of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,346 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 251 gave such occupation as laboring, and 7,340 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 3,257 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 3,208 of whom were admitted and 49 debarred. All but 20 of the 3,257 applicants had passports. Of the 3,237 holding passports, 3,066 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 171 were found upon examination not to

fall within such definitions. Of the 3,066 entitled to passports, 961 were former residents and 2,105 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 171 not entitled to passports consisted of 17 laborers and 154 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese (12,237) shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year, 7,893 were nonlaborers and 4,344 were laborers.

Tables 1 to 8 supply special data regarding aliens of the Chinese race, the collection of which (in addition to data concerning aliens of said race compiled under the general law and included in the regular immigration tables) is made necessary by the fact that there is a special law dealing with aliens of said race.

In Table 1 is presented a comparison of the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1910 to 1915, inclusive. In the past year 5,661 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,773 in 1914, 5,662 in 1913, 5,374 in 1912, 5,107 in 1911, and 5,950 in 1910, the admissions for the past year being almost 2 per cent less than for the preceding year, practically the same as for 1913, 5.3 per cent greater than for 1912, 10.8 per cent greater than for 1911, and 4.8 per cent less than for 1910. In the past year 268 Chinese were deported as against 410 in the preceding year, 384 in 1913, 400 in 1912, 692 in 1911, and 969 in 1910.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 6,247 were made during the year and 209 were pending from the previous year, a total of 6,456. Of these, 5,598 were admitted at the ports, 56 by the department on appeal, and 7 by the courts, a total of 5,661, while 268 were deported, 2 died, and 525 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 4,564 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 1,003 at Seattle, 168 at New York, 124 at Vancouver, and 554 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section-6 exempt classes, 638 applied for admission. Of these classes only 11 were deported. The applicants were composed of 249 merchants, 321 students, 9 teachers, and 59 travelers. There were also 224 officials who applied. This class, heretofore included in the section-6 classification, is given separately this year. It is also shown by Table 2 that 1,006 domiciled merchants applied for readmission-6 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 1,012, of whom 960 were admitted and 6 deported, while 46 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor children of merchants," 639 entered and 92 were deported. Of "wives of merchants," 125 applications were considered, 107 being admitted and 4 deported, while of "wives of natives," 123 applications were considered, in 106 of which admission was ordered and in 2 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of what, under a rather loose terminology, generally has been called the "United States citizen" class, which falls into three general divisions—those of native birth, those born abroad of native-born parents, and foreign-born wives of citizens. Of these "citizens" there were admitted 2,057 (about 36

per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 1,157 belong to the first, 794 to the second, and 106 to the third. In 1914 the corresponding figures were 1,373, 725, and 122, respectively. The 1,157 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 8 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (raw natives) and 1,149 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 1,040 and was determined for the first time in 109 cases. Therefore the number of Chinese adjudicated citizens or admitted on claims of relationship to alleged American citizens for the first time was 1,017, compared with 1,065 for the previous year, 1,094 for 1913, 673 for 1912, 614 for 1911, and 1,405 for 1910. In this connection it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 168 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 122, 117, 108, 156, and 190, respectively. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives and children of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 6,729, or an average of 1,121 per year for the six years compared.

Table 4 shows that during the past year 183 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 127 of which the decisions of the officers of the ports were sustained and in 56 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 3,179 were accepted, divided into 1,457 natives, 1,036 exempts, and 686 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 2,969 and denied 210. Of those denied, 76 appealed, 31 of the appeals being sustained and 45 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 179 cases (of which 76 were natives, 72 exempts, and 31 laborers) and granted in 3,000 cases (1,381 natives, 964 exempts, and 655 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 296 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 225 in 1914, 191 in 1913, and 616 in 1912. There remained pending from the previous year 222 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 518. These were disposed of as follows: In 4, Chinese died or escaped; in 168, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 119, deportation was ordered; and 227 cases remain pending.

In connection with these tables, attention should be directed to Table XVIII (p. 128), from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 375 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. Incidentally these figures explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913, 225 in 1914, and 296 in 1915.

Table 8 furnishes some interesting items of information that can not conveniently be furnished in the same form in the preceding tables.

TABLE I.—Aliens admitted, departed, debarred, and deported, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

Port.	Aliens.						Citizens.													
	1914						1915													
	Admitted.			Departed.			De- ported after land- ing.	Admitted.			Departed.			De- ported after land- ing.	Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.		Immi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Emi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.	Immi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.		Emi- grant aliens.	Non- immi- grant aliens.				
New York, N. Y.	878,052	114,521	255,292	208,982	16,588	2,136	178,416	62,738	150,014	121,085	2,674	833	108,912	234,991	132,983	98,757	14,816	16,101	10,634	7,284
Boston, Mass.	69,365	11,085	9,208	16,509	891	121	15,983	5,385	9,033	9,403	141	97	14,816	16,101	10,634	7,284	3,114	3,806	1,841	1,841
Philadelphia, Pa.	56,857	2,672	8,090	2,605	746	169	7,114	1,106	7,032	1,301	88	60	3,114	3,806	1,841	1,841	1,071	1,852	204	1,927
Baltimore, Md.	39,048	956	1,794	1,019	323	88	3,017	1,068	335	232	28	15	1,071	1,852	204	1,927	127	1,383	22	15
Portland, Me.	1,951	5,761	386	5,973	134	11	115	239	95	1,768	4	4	127	383	22	15	145	8	27	4
New Bedford, Mass.	1,682	407	278	171	33	1	827	140	225	33	12	1	45	8	27	4	483	538	223	413
Providence, R. I.	9,852	970	1,264	1,028	173	9	2,536	240	1,984	518	33	11	483	538	223	413	19	19	4	1
Newport News, Va.	89	68	1	1	3	1	192	364	1	1	16	1	33	4	246	1	33	33	33	33
Norfolk, Va.	17	7	30	71	2	2	30	71	1	1	16	1	20	27	27	962	20	27	27	962
Savannah, Ga.	7	3	13	13	28	2	13	13	843	1,776	41	1	1,405	1,060	1,183	962	1,405	1,060	1,183	962
Miami, Fla.	1,429	2,273	984	1,902	51	1	1,762	3,160	2,595	5,130	20	5	11,828	12,695	10,092	11,234	11,828	12,695	10,092	11,234
Key West, Fla.	1,406	3,614	769	6,108	1	3	27	5	9	5	11	7	2,045	3	21	17	2,045	3	21	17
Other Atlantic ports.	1,695	512	2	9	20	3	1,637	1,394	9	5	11	7	2,045	3	21	17	2,045	3	21	17
Tampa, Fla.	11	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	12	1	1	1
Pensacola, Fla.	11	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	12	1	1	1
Mobile, Ala.	124	195	16	65	17	8	61	107	2	31	12	2	205	156	209	81	205	156	209	81
New Orleans, La.	2,628	2,434	792	2,776	67	22	1,694	2,429	800	2,452	49	10	11,177	7,820	7,566	6,579	11,177	7,820	7,566	6,579
Galveston, Tex.	6,709	260	738	329	287	45	2,272	214	119	66	26	9	4,376	1,072	1,612	250	4,376	1,072	1,612	250
Other Gulf ports.	43	12	3	3	2	2	35	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
San Francisco, Cal.	6,716	3,084	2,228	6,582	338	650	8,055	4,013	3,090	6,983	242	91	5,404	6,303	6,168	5,514	5,404	6,303	6,168	5,514
Portland, Ore.	47	3	634	2,460	141	4	93	4	3,090	6,983	242	91	5,404	6,303	6,168	5,514	5,404	6,303	6,168	5,514
Seattle, Wash.	2,842	561	56	56	10	50	2,613	2,323	748	2,287	111	29	938	1,024	735	745	938	1,024	735	745
Alaska.	571	3,206	1,385	1,313	2,396	515	9,003	6,665	211	762	2,810	575	1,706	730	539	571	1,706	730	539	571
Mexican border ports.	12,695	3,206	1,385	1,313	2,396	515	9,003	6,665	211	762	2,810	575	1,706	730	539	571	1,706	730	539	571
Through Canada:																				
Atlantic ports.	30,791	15,174	5,759	3,428	866		5,040	3,322	2,448	1,228	71		5,563	4,495	9,791	2,096	5,563	4,495	9,791	2,096
Pacific ports.	352	1,029	629	1,215	10		246	578	250	679	23		906	892	462	328	906	892	462	328
Border stations.	86,653	8,861	31,421	62,467	9,644	735	81,352	7,815	22,922	19,228	17,526	803	44,013	68,597	46,387	29,509	44,013	68,597	46,387	29,509
Honolulu, Hawaii.	5,575	1,468	744	3,117	219	31	2,966	1,087	475	2,988	72	3	1,073	2,029	688	1,613	1,073	2,029	688	1,613
Porto Rico.	1,246	2,434	925	2,347	40		928	2,129	824	2,144	24	3	2,871	4,215	3,179	3,680	2,871	4,215	3,179	3,680
Total.	1,218,480	184,601	303,338	330,467	33,041	4,610	326,700	107,544	204,074	180,100	24,111	2,564	286,586	368,797	239,579	172,371	286,586	368,797	239,579	172,371
Philippine Islands.	4,049	7,484	1,782	8,732	207	220	3,926	7,304	1,120	9,843	141	216	1,454	3,028	5,360	6,816	1,454	3,028	5,360	6,816

TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, by months.*

Month.	1914						1915					
	Admitted.			Departed.			Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonem- igrant aliens.	Total.	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonem- igrant aliens.	Total.
July.....	138,244	16,358	154,602	26,434	36,268	62,702	60,377	11,638	72,015	28,601	26,284	54,885
August.....	126,180	16,475	142,655	23,242	25,853	49,095	37,706	13,525	51,231	30,307	23,805	54,112
September.....	130,247	20,441	150,688	19,241	18,659	37,900	28,143	13,485	41,624	18,212	16,545	34,757
October.....	134,140	18,927	153,067	26,968	27,611	54,579	30,416	14,825	45,241	20,046	19,364	39,410
November.....	104,671	12,300	117,031	27,032	26,339	53,371	26,298	9,027	35,325	23,100	17,648	40,748
December.....	95,387	11,314	106,701	30,243	26,344	56,587	20,944	6,314	27,258	23,821	18,704	42,525
January.....	44,708	8,442	53,150	34,216	35,002	69,218	15,481	5,203	20,684	17,238	14,318	31,556
February.....	46,873	9,242	56,115	17,054	17,648	34,722	13,873	4,831	18,704	7,086	7,102	14,188
March.....	92,621	16,302	108,923	13,500	15,277	28,777	19,232	7,755	26,985	7,755	7,412	15,167
April.....	119,885	22,322	142,207	22,801	27,453	50,254	24,532	7,233	31,765	8,331	9,339	17,670
May.....	107,796	19,052	126,848	25,544	34,239	59,783	26,069	6,294	32,363	8,747	8,877	17,624
June.....	71,728	13,366	85,094	36,413	39,794	76,207	22,598	5,901	28,499	10,830	10,702	21,532
Total.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174
												+50,070
												+17,130
												+2,881
												+6,987
												+5,831
												+5,423
												-15,087
												-10,872
												4,516
												+11,168
												+14,095
												+14,739
												+6,987

TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, by countries.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.	1914						1915					
	Admitted.			Departed.			Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonem- migrant aliens.	Total.	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonem- migrant aliens.	Total.
Austria.....	134,831	6,690	141,521	35,013	5,813	40,826	9,215	635	9,850	6,776	721	7,497
Hungary.....	143,321	1,217	144,538	39,967	5,746	45,713	9,296	109	9,405	5,059	580	5,989
Belgium.....	5,763	888	6,651	1,149	1,196	2,345	2,369	248	2,617	333	318	651
Bulgaria, Servia, and Mon- tenegro.....	9,189	1,348	10,537	2,553	257	2,810	1,403	42	1,445	1,964	556	2,520
Denmark.....	6,262	231	6,493	629	413	1,042	3,312	252	3,564	412	482	894
France, including Corsica.....	9,296	2,312	11,608	2,927	2,866	5,793	4,811	1,485	6,296	5,751	2,871	8,622
German Empire.....	35,734	4,196	39,930	5,136	6,308	11,444	7,799	1,069	8,868	1,419	2,456	3,875
Greece.....	35,532	751	36,283	11,124	910	12,034	12,592	241	12,833	9,775	1,241	11,016
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	283,738	10,951	294,689	84,351	12,722	97,073	49,688	1,967	51,655	96,903	20,082	116,985
Netherlands.....	6,321	735	7,056	690	1,045	1,735	3,144	399	3,543	612	1,319	1,931
Norway.....	8,329	1,344	9,673	2,797	836	3,633	7,986	1,013	8,999	1,211	753	1,964
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	10,898	53	10,951	2,955	240	3,266	4,907	21	4,928	2,661	310	2,971
Roumania.....	4,032	165	4,197	1,045	165	1,210	481	20	501	244	77	321
Russian Empire and Finland.....	255,660	6,749	262,409	47,451	14,047	61,498	26,187	774	26,961	18,297	3,963	22,260
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	7,591	1,956	9,547	1,353	1,353	3,607	2,762	802	3,564	3,042	2,021	5,083
Sweden.....	14,800	4,471	19,271	2,254	2,254	4,508	6,585	218	6,803	963	454	1,457
Switzerland.....	4,211	320	4,531	432	452	884	1,742	208	1,948	349	396	1,203
Turkey in Europe.....	8,199	135	8,334	2,528	500	3,028	1,008	28	1,086	164	51	215
United Kingdom: England.....	35,864	11,648	47,512	7,275	17,660	24,935	21,562	5,612	27,175	7,715	19,987	27,702
Ireland.....	24,688	844	25,532	3,632	1,776	5,408	14,185	375	14,560	2,241	1,264	3,452
Scotland.....	10,682	1,725	12,407	2,464	3,408	5,872	4,668	931	5,599	1,847	2,867	4,714
Wales.....	2,183	350	2,533	234	265	499	1,007	113	1,120	169	177	346
Other Europe.....	967	48	1,015	26	37	63	1,180	30	1,210	80	116	196
Total Europe.....	1,058,391	55,107	1,113,498	257,295	78,642	335,937	197,919	16,571	214,490	167,954	63,462	281,416

TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, by countries—Con.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.	1914						1915					
	Admitted.			Departed.			Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonem- migrant aliens.	Total.	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonem- migrant aliens.	Total.
China.....	2,502	343	2,845	2,112	350	2,462	2,660	1,080	3,740	2,011	583	2,604
Japan.....	8,929	330	9,259	7,756	400	8,156	8,613	721	9,334	640	736	1,576
India.....	21,221	148	21,369	164	111	275	161	108	269	179	78	257
Turkey in Asia.....	21,716	266	21,982	2,243	471	2,714	3,543	98	3,641	593	100	693
Other Asia.....	905	61	966	167	63	230	234	266	500	214	57	271
Total Asia.....	34,273	1,148	35,421	5,442	1,395	6,837	15,211	2,273	17,484	3,837	1,564	5,401
Africa.....	1,539	233	1,772	196	332	528	934	148	1,082	85	168	253
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,336	1,796	3,132	745	1,689	2,434	1,282	1,844	3,126	608	1,621	2,229
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	110	254	364	30	232	262	117	241	358	17	107	124
British North America.....	86,139	15,459	101,598	31,818	75,482	107,300	82,215	9,983	92,198	23,225	26,051	49,276
Central America.....	1,622	1,966	3,588	437	2,216	2,653	1,252	1,575	2,827	436	2,079	2,515
Mexico.....	14,614	2,410	17,024	1,724	2,959	4,683	12,341	2,352	14,692	651	2,111	2,762
South America.....	5,869	2,087	7,956	1,376	2,413	3,789	3,800	1,704	5,505	988	2,374	3,362
West Indies.....	14,431	9,052	23,543	4,237	14,444	18,681	11,598	7,784	19,382	6,243	14,276	20,519
United States.....	136	94,132	94,957	.....	150,593	150,593	.....	62,935	62,935	.....	66,118	66,118
Other countries.....	.....	.....	268	38	70	108	31	134	165	30	169	199
Grand total.....	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174
												+ 50,070

TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	5,660	2,880	8,540	1,644	2,514	4,158	+ 4,382
Armenian.....	932	86	1,018	444	199	643	+ 375
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1,651	255	1,906	210	245	464	+ 1,442
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3,506	324	3,830	2,354	1,199	3,553	+ 277
Chinese.....	2,469	1,174	3,643	1,959	2,445	4,404	- 761
Croatian and Slavonian.....	1,012	178	2,120	2,381	1,049	3,430	- 1,310
Cuban.....	3,402	3,092	6,494	2,536	5,743	8,279	- 1,785
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	305	42	347	105	75	180	+ 167
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	2,170	8,845	1,340	3,727	5,067	+ 3,778
East Indian.....	82	53	135	162	256	418	- 283
English.....	38,662	22,667	61,329	10,372	44,236	54,608	+ 6,721
Finnish.....	3,472	767	4,239	845	849	1,694	+ 2,545
French.....	12,636	4,099	16,735	5,799	6,051	11,850	+ 4,885
German.....	20,729	7,932	28,661	2,749	7,511	10,260	+ 18,401
Greek.....	15,187	1,272	16,459	9,767	3,438	13,205	+ 3,254
Hebrew.....	26,497	1,658	28,155	1,524	1,739	3,263	+ 24,892
Irish.....	23,503	7,523	31,026	2,944	7,573	10,517	+ 20,509
Italian (north).....	10,669	2,290	12,959	7,539	6,257	13,796	- 846
Italian (south).....	46,557	7,162	53,719	89,969	34,277	124,246	- 70,527
Japanese.....	8,009	3,628	12,237	825	7,662	8,487	+ 3,750
Korean.....	146	25	171	47	31	78	+ 93
Lithuanian.....	2,638	245	2,883	988	387	1,375	+ 1,508
Magyar.....	3,604	553	4,157	2,262	1,154	3,416	+ 741
Mexican.....	10,993	7,649	18,642	573	2,096	2,669	+ 15,973
Pacific Islander.....	6	37	43	5	9	14	+ 29
Polish.....	9,065	1,004	10,069	7,912	2,738	10,650	- 581
Portuguese.....	4,376	586	4,962	2,526	1,482	4,008	+ 954
Romanian.....	1,200	176	1,376	899	477	1,376	.....
Russian.....	4,459	944	5,403	11,256	4,846	16,102	- 10,699
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	2,933	526	3,459	860	1,394	2,254	+ 1,205
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	24,263	11,179	35,442	3,473	8,576	12,049	+ 23,393
Scotch.....	14,310	6,378	20,688	2,714	8,156	10,870	+ 9,818
Slovak.....	2,069	197	2,266	1,398	473	1,871	+ 395
Spanish.....	5,705	4,602	10,307	4,347	5,434	9,781	+ 526
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,715	3,382	560	2,333	2,893	+ 489
Syrian.....	1,767	385	2,152	433	529	962	+ 1,190
Turkish.....	273	45	318	208	234	442	- 124
Welsh.....	1,390	613	2,003	318	616	869	+ 1,134
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	1,159	1,982	480	1,467	1,947	+ 35
Other peoples.....	1,877	274	2,151	511	623	1,134	+ 1,017
Not specified ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	16,888	.....	16,888	- 16,888
Total.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	+ 50,070
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	3,926	7,304	11,230	1,120	9,843	10,963	+ 267

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and Territories.*¹

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	430	79	175	37
Alaska.....	693	63	40	48
Arizona.....	2,100	1,585	606	188
Arkansas.....	147	16	25	19
California.....	20,116	2,946	7,063	5,403
Colorado.....	1,339	212	607	284
Connecticut.....	6,620	1,189	4,995	1,534
Delaware.....	245	61	141	38
District of Columbia.....	1,087	241	269	94
Florida.....	4,810	2,276	3,555	1,494
Georgia.....	356	101	89	41
Hawaii.....	2,934	814	561	2,722

¹ For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, etc.*—Continued.

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
Idaho.....	1, 226	120	195	160
Illinois.....	19, 062	3, 690	11, 682	3, 940
Indiana.....	2, 146	394	1, 331	307
Iowa.....	3, 407	475	755	385
Kansas.....	744	117	110	117
Kentucky.....	268	50	89	69
Louisiana.....	1, 451	296	369	134
Maine.....	4, 401	211	665	269
Maryland.....	1, 883	285	999	289
Massachusetts.....	27, 482	5, 094	14, 612	7, 293
Michigan.....	17, 438	1, 841	5, 524	1, 865
Minnesota.....	9, 115	1, 203	1, 504	1, 181
Mississippi.....	138	25	21	16
Missouri.....	2, 743	410	1, 426	660
Montana.....	3, 454	328	532	554
Nebraska.....	1, 388	189	280	140
Nevada.....	2, 877	54	163	152
New Hampshire.....	2, 832	161	978	309
New Jersey.....	11, 248	2, 836	7, 108	2, 503
New Mexico.....	561	120	206	29
New York.....	95, 028	19, 153	67, 016	17, 092
North Carolina.....	267	36	47	21
North Dakota.....	3, 290	313	114	206
Ohio.....	9, 341	1, 470	7, 640	2, 239
Oklahoma.....	387	60	71	22
Oregon.....	2, 629	472	583	619
Pennsylvania.....	24, 596	4, 258	27, 499	6, 190
Philippine Islands.....	16	6	20	1
Porto Rico.....	812	629	849	142
Rhode Island.....	3, 621	766	2, 566	1, 143
South Carolina.....	132	21	33	14
South Dakota.....	1, 085	157	60	66
Tennessee.....	306	67	60	49
Texas.....	9, 447	4, 913	371	154
Utah.....	1, 296	173	718	420
Vermont.....	1, 928	117	483	182
Virginia.....	855	149	233	71
Washington.....	13, 093	1, 510	1, 491	1, 933
West Virginia.....	2, 030	229	2, 617	456
Wisconsin.....	3, 550	612	1, 824	508
Wyoming.....	430	69	167	121
Outside United States.....		44, 877		116, 137
Unknown ¹			22, 922	
Total.....	326, 700	107, 544	204, 074	180, 100

¹ Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.TABLE VI.—*Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*¹

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	1, 126	664	201	890
Architects.....	270	196	76	381
Clergy.....	1, 164	1, 113	315	1, 190
Editors.....	173	148	23	154
Electricians.....	640	211	107	294
Engineers (professional).....	1, 494	1, 727	353	2, 281
Lawyers.....	350	523	37	563
Literary and scientific persons.....	283	282	53	348
Musicians.....	752	512	139	444
Officials (government).....	425	948	82	582
Physicians.....	476	650	138	919
Sculptors and artists.....	504	237	56	192
Teachers.....	2, 070	1, 334	256	1, 137
Other professional.....	2, 552	1, 460	476	1, 469
Total professional.....	12, 279	10, 005	2, 312	10, 874

¹ For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	1,086	318	257	434
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1,186	322	345	360
Blacksmiths.....	1,187	257	188	367
Bookbinders.....	106	19	21	24
Brewers.....	34	18	14	31
Butchers.....	845	201	168	306
Cabinetmakers.....	261	48	73	107
Carpenters and joiners.....	5,474	1,310	1,004	2,175
Cigarette makers.....	24	3	7	5
Cigar makers.....	852	602	1,125	1,291
Cigar packers.....	51	34	3	7
Clerks and accountants.....	8,318	3,594	1,881	5,542
Dressmakers.....	2,694	536	303	444
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	962	660	205	808
Furriers and fur workers.....	183	26	20	29
Gardeners.....	546	323	165	517
Hat and cap makers.....	209	26	20	31
Iron and steel workers.....	807	186	200	426
Jewelers.....	223	94	43	100
Locksmiths.....	285	26	4	21
Machinists.....	1,394	716	774	1,421
Mariners.....	3,346	1,967	721	1,890
Masons.....	1,625	351	371	614
Mechanics (not specified).....	778	445	4,481	842
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	281	70	55	111
Millers.....	119	27	13	37
Milliners.....	537	107	23	80
Miners.....	2,931	940	3,206	2,906
Painters and glaziers.....	1,350	355	235	585
Pattern makers.....	30	26	20	53
Photographers.....	239	78	24	72
Plasterers.....	338	91	68	130
Plumbers.....	376	110	55	192
Printers.....	534	179	89	251
Saddlers and harness makers.....	116	54	20	55
Seamstresses.....	2,817	301	135	151
Shoemakers.....	1,736	340	622	505
Stokers.....	1,061	546	424	513
Stonecutters.....	487	73	129	264
Tailors.....	5,221	678	817	814
Tanners and curriers.....	64	13	16	38
Textile workers (not specified).....	416	140	715	615
Tinners.....	227	46	40	48
Tobacco workers.....	39	26	7	23
Upholsterers.....	101	20	10	29
Watch and clock makers.....	203	52	25	51
Weavers and spinners.....	1,031	278	219	399
Wheelwrights.....	36	11	2	5
Woodworkers (not specified).....	173	37	14	53
Other skilled.....	2,709	1,159	702	1,525
Total skilled.....	55,638	17,839	20,078	27,287
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	1,059	1,189	155	1,617
Bankers.....	239	428	86	685
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	447	94	100	264
Farm laborers.....	24,723	4,524	2,474	3,915
Farmers.....	6,518	2,697	3,435	5,659
Fishermen.....	723	301	207	371
Hotel keepers.....	389	284	80	327
Laborers.....	48,351	9,493	127,868	55,055
Manufacturers.....	268	415	70	654
Merchants and dealers.....	8,562	7,460	3,292	10,214
Servants.....	39,774	11,147	12,487	11,020
Other miscellaneous.....	10,790	6,485	2,965	8,279
Total miscellaneous.....	141,843	44,517	153,219	98,060
No occupation (including women and children).....	116,940	35,183	28,465	43,879
Grand total.....	326,700	107,544	204,074	180,100

TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Total.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
African (black).....	5,660	3,002	2,658	575	4,814	271	5	9	641	261	916
Armenian.....	932	685	247	107	762	63	.....	1	87	52	140
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1,651	766	885	409	1,133	109	.....	.....	7	9	16
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3,506	3,215	291	136	3,207	163	6	.....	702	75	783
Chinese.....	2,469	2,182	287	118	1,860	491	.....	.....	10	150	160
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,942	1,254	688	319	1,507	116	3	.....	165	120	288
Cuban.....	3,402	2,280	1,122	562	2,472	368	.....	.....	23	26	49
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	305	230	75	22	264	19	.....	.....	22	23	45
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,675	4,015	2,660	1,313	4,691	671	2	1	46	57	106
East Indian.....	82	70	12	3	75	4	.....	.....	3	1	4
English.....	38,662	20,069	18,593	5,992	27,173	5,497	3	9	63	73	148
Finnish.....	3,472	2,210	1,262	381	3,000	91	4	.....	15	4	23
French.....	12,636	6,933	5,703	2,083	8,884	1,669	13	5	469	177	664
German.....	20,729	11,728	9,001	3,430	15,221	2,078	5	11	219	277	512
Greek.....	15,187	11,740	3,447	1,230	13,088	869	5	.....	1,241	1,250	2,496
Hebrew.....	26,497	13,756	12,741	6,794	17,607	2,096	22	15	765	2,223	3,025
Irish.....	23,503	13,015	10,488	1,628	20,026	1,849	8	9	79	62	158
Italian (north).....	10,660	6,263	4,397	1,974	8,082	604	1	.....	188	169	358
Italian (south).....	46,557	24,870	21,687	11,298	30,716	4,543	5	3	5,301	7,826	13,135
Japanese.....	8,609	3,762	4,847	487	7,724	398	.....	.....	156	645	801
Korean.....	146	91	55	15	128	3	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Lithuanian.....	2,638	1,223	1,415	398	2,177	63	24	36	292	646	998
Magyar.....	3,604	1,905	1,699	895	2,443	266	.....	.....	84	106	190
Mexican.....	10,993	5,682	5,311	3,134	6,542	1,317	7	32	735	1,280	2,054
Pacific Islander.....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	9,065	4,429	4,636	1,896	6,832	337	25	83	674	1,273	2,055
Portuguese.....	4,376	2,853	1,523	638	3,427	311	1	.....	1,310	725	2,036
Roumanian.....	1,200	852	348	132	983	85	1	.....	158	96	255
Russian.....	4,459	3,355	1,104	497	3,793	169	3	3	690	292	988
Ruthenian (Russian).....	2,933	1,907	1,026	334	2,440	159	1	2	540	343	886
Scandinavian.....	24,263	14,375	9,888	2,139	20,757	1,367	3	1	64	52	120
Scotch.....	14,310	7,318	6,992	2,078	10,258	1,974	2	2	13	32	49
Slovak.....	2,069	970	1,099	616	1,316	137	4	3	68	72	147
Spanish.....	5,705	4,551	1,154	383	4,828	494	5	6	216	81	308
Spanish American.....	1,667	1,111	556	258	1,249	160	.....	2	1	12	15
Syrian.....	1,767	1,174	593	279	1,402	98	.....	.....	278	246	524
Turkish.....	273	241	32	17	244	12	.....	1	111	8	120
Welsh.....	1,390	821	569	228	998	164	.....	.....	4	6	10
West Indian (except Cuban).....	823	442	381	107	620	96	.....	.....	14	3	17
Other peoples.....	1,877	1,671	206	77	1,723	77	.....	.....	785	52	837
Total.....	326,700	187,021	139,679	52,982	244,472	29,246	158	234	16,239	18,818	35,449
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	3,926	3,463	463	1,113	2,729	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	211

aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
953	3,469	\$149,589	3,997	1,442	221	3,843	584	1,233
185	495	39,849	673	253	6	724	151	57
392	593	92,893	867	758	26	1,313	216	122
1,522	1,687	242,637	3,163	333	10	1,547	1,308	651
670	1,435	78,241	1,438	817	214	1,130	996	343
581	880	113,888	1,317	592	33	1,265	277	400
1,785	699	138,321	2,183	1,183	36	1,297	285	1,820
82	158	18,926	241	50	14	203	52	50
2,545	1,526	522,814	3,797	2,741	137	4,062	1,337	1,276
56	9	17,456	64	17	1	23	28	31
17,120	10,306	3,467,458	23,751	13,435	1,476	22,109	6,315	10,238
1,083	1,732	212,932	2,500	910	62	1,813	826	833
4,478	3,895	1,000,084	7,702	4,363	571	7,514	1,748	3,374
7,786	6,313	1,786,130	12,519	7,007	1,203	12,444	3,462	4,823
3,218	9,349	739,656	12,080	3,079	28	11,753	2,867	567
3,739	8,179	1,016,494	8,222	18,145	130	24,215	1,260	1,022
6,457	12,752	1,651,387	16,070	7,098	335	18,243	2,150	3,110
3,538	4,005	578,720	6,874	3,597	189	8,297	1,090	1,273
8,220	23,078	1,520,815	24,743	21,572	242	43,022	1,400	2,135
4,815	2,914	384,258	2,063	6,473	73	6,727	964	918
66	31	4,253	20	124	2	79	58	9
258	1,523	80,687	911	1,715	12	2,489	88	61
504	1,678	126,712	1,755	1,807	42	3,042	278	284
2,003	2,450	627,294	4,204	5,660	1,129	5,221	1,420	4,352
5	2	505	3	1	2	1	1	4
1,104	4,721	284,361	3,670	5,323	72	8,124	560	381
457	2,859	120,379	2,182	2,178	16	3,669	541	166
207	695	47,810	803	390	7	913	177	110
1,645	1,871	335,212	3,076	1,298	85	2,706	793	960
464	1,939	100,090	1,893	1,024	16	2,079	360	494
7,851	11,982	1,616,504	17,836	5,878	549	15,746	5,232	3,285
5,866	4,564	1,475,319	9,418	4,632	260	8,868	2,350	3,092
172	1,107	52,503	1,041	1,018	10	1,943	71	55
2,696	2,126	361,446	4,402	1,027	276	2,306	1,722	1,677
1,198	81	190,361	961	602	104	355	383	929
436	698	92,051	1,149	609	9	1,392	194	181
82	144	19,932	230	42	1	158	83	32
660	280	116,603	878	481	31	903	229	258
472	189	55,810	535	263	25	392	119	312
340	1,360	87,973	1,626	209	42	1,257	448	172
95,711	133,774	19,568,353	190,857	128,146	7,697	233,187	42,423	51,090

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TABLE VII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.					Un- known. ¹	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.		Over 20 years.
African (black).....	1, 044	1, 022	622	116	1, 390	138	1, 317	224	56	18	29	1
Armenian.....	444	434	10	7	389	48	395	31	12	.....	5	.....
Bohemian and Moravian.....	219	127	92	15	162	42	150	32	11	3	3	20
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2, 354	2, 271	83	26	2, 133	195	1, 808	457	63	2	1	23
Chinese.....	1, 959	1, 918	41	9	430	1, 520	239	251	159	170	1, 140	61
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2, 381	2, 020	361	55	2, 074	252	1, 909	330	70	6	6	.....
Cuban.....	2, 536	1, 632	904	453	1, 750	333	1, 500	676	155	64	138	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	105	100	5	1	96	8	92	11	2	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	1, 340	1, 068	272	66	1, 149	125	924	115	24	4	16	257
East Indian.....	162	158	4	.....	136	26	101	50	7	2	.....	.....
English.....	10, 372	6, 944	3, 428	932	8, 310	1, 130	6, 028	1, 291	359	57	107	1, 930
Finnish.....	845	596	249	52	726	67	583	106	38	6	8	104
French.....	5, 799	4, 726	1, 073	171	5, 344	284	3, 427	1, 791	419	20	27	115
German.....	2, 749	1, 680	1, 069	155	2, 199	395	1, 944	318	116	21	50	300
Greek.....	9, 767	9, 344	423	78	8, 117	1, 572	7, 782	1, 669	250	15	17	34
Hebrew.....	1, 524	1, 103	421	101	1, 192	231	1, 204	184	54	6	10	66
Irish.....	2, 948	1, 579	1, 369	78	2, 536	334	1, 585	501	211	60	113	478
Italian (north).....	7, 559	6, 373	1, 186	215	6, 393	931	5, 481	1, 429	474	51	56	48
Italian (south).....	89, 969	81, 568	8, 403	2, 388	77, 316	10, 265	74, 330	11, 868	3, 080	353	236	102
Japanese.....	825	676	149	14	640	171	290	338	130	40	21	6
Korean.....	47	41	6	2	30	15	15	8	22	2	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	988	722	266	42	825	121	812	133	31	6	6	79
Macar.....	2, 262	1, 548	714	115	1, 738	409	1, 732	334	86	8	3	4
Mexican.....	573	446	127	41	466	66	502	45	16	3	.....	.....
Pacific Islander.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	7, 912	6, 251	1, 661	294	6, 607	951	6, 969	681	162	12	25	63
Portuguese.....	2, 326	1, 962	364	154	2, 123	249	1, 915	459	99	43	9	11
Romanian.....	899	786	113	18	552	329	807	74	59	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	11, 236	10, 464	792	277	10, 022	957	10, 300	373	73	6	3	515
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	840	672	168	36	731	83	665	74	15	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian.....	3, 413	2, 283	1, 130	177	2, 857	439	1, 977	441	199	24	63	104
Scotch.....	2, 714	1, 768	946	273	2, 174	287	1, 585	276	65	21	277	769
Slovak.....	1, 398	1, 023	375	50	1, 183	165	1, 074	261	54	8	1	.....
Spanish.....	4, 347	3, 931	416	148	3, 833	366	3, 650	472	133	73	11	8
Spanish American.....	560	386	174	69	458	33	379	39	12	.....	.....	.....
Serbian.....	433	355	78	16	378	39	315	96	27	1	4	26
Turkish.....	208	191	17	10	183	16	157	26	7	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	233	180	53	24	196	33	173	36	15	2	3	17
West Indian (except Cuban).....	490	252	238	43	392	45	351	73	15	6	6	36
Other peoples.....	511	468	43	15	442	54	403	48	5	1	2	34
Not specified ¹	16, 888	9, 001	7, 887	3, 717	12, 351	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16, 888
Total.....	204, 074	168, 072	36, 002	10, 453	170, 088	23, 533	145, 594	25, 992	6, 704	1, 116	2, 146	22, 922
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1, 120	884	236	112	880	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Departed via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (total). ¹	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	263	1,979	625	15	2,619	14	97	9		120	
Armenian.....	62	389	197	3	589	5	27	2		34	
Bohemian and Moravian.....	184	349	174	5	528	5	43	6		54	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	66	1,148	1,838	20	3,006	3	135	5		143	
Chinese.....	98	755	847	1	1,603	1	477	3		481	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	159	559	437	8	1,004	7	82	2		91	
Cuban.....	323	1,269	466	13	1,748	32	159	18		209	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	14	139	62	1	202	2	11	1		14	
Dutch and Flemish.....	643	1,912	1,053	14	2,979	67	292	32	2	393	
East Indian.....		43	24		67		3			3	
English.....	3,034	8,847	5,376	126	6 14,355	399	1,933	343	5	2,680	
Finnish.....	195	1,438	516	11	1,965	8	39	3		50	
French.....	997	3,279	1,623	76	3 4,981	142	667	146		955	
German.....	1,703	6,155	2,673	51	3 8,882	216	795	130	2	1,143	
Greek.....	720	5,602	4,765	24	10,391	36	579	14		629	
Hebrew.....	3,443	6,129	3,168	40	4 9,341	41	848	83		972	
Irish.....	843	9,795	1,441	52	11,288	218	510	155	1	884	
Italian (north).....	1,000	2,930	1,940	23	4,893	48	289	33		370	
Italian (south).....	5,777	9,080	7,437	80	1 16,608	90	2,186	209		2,485	
Japanese.....	333	1,767	1,352	3	4 3,126	5	289	9		303	
Korean.....	8	51	32	4	83						
Lithuanian.....	207	783	204	4	991		25			25	
Magyar.....	455	486	796	10	1,295	12	132	11		155	
Mexican.....	1,605	1,897	1,438	45	3,380	106	510	81		697	
Pacific Islander.....		2	3		5						
Polish.....	966	2,085	1,181	15	3,291	13	141	17	1	172	
Portuguese.....	300	1,410	983	9	1 2,403	11	121	16	2	150	
Roumanian.....	64	277	442	5	724	2	57	5		64	
Russian.....	243	1,608	1,374	11	1 2,994	9	106	3		118	
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	166	671	930	3	1,604	5	129	3		137	
Scandinavian.....	1,103	10,823	1,725	36	3 12,587	240	374	71		685	
Scotch.....	1,028	3,596	1,655	50	2 5,303	205	621	159	2	987	
Slovak.....	284	211	385		596	3	82	5		90	
Spanish.....	225	2,824	1,115	13	1 3,953	122	227	24		373	
Spanish American.....	120	668	208	7	883	18	82	8		108	
Syrian.....	150	706	263	11	980	6	35	3		44	
Turkish.....	11	148	72	2	222	1	7			8	
Welsh.....	115	426	189	1	616	18	64	8		90	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	50	236	103	1	340	2	44	5	1	52	
Other peoples.....	43	950	620	9	1,579	5	43	1		49	
Grand total.....	27,000	93,442	49,732	798	32 144,004	2,117	12,261	1,623	16	16,017	

¹ None widowed or divorced: 22 married, as follows: Cuban, English, Irish, Italian (north), Polish, Russian, Scotch, and other peoples, 1 each; Greek and Scandinavian, 2 each; French and Hebrew, 3 each; and Italian (south), 4.

admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Under 14 years (total).*	Females.										Single females.			
	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
312	1,533	588	73	1	2,195	22	62	67	.....	151	682	644	149	58
45	89	73	11	.....	173	.....	17	12	.....	29	68	17	3	.....
225	365	223	17	.....	605	5	27	23	.....	55	228	107	24	6
70	51	142	7	1	201	1	11	8	.....	20	32	15	4	.....
20	42	209	6	.....	257	1	8	1	.....	10	32	8	1	1
160	265	226	12	.....	503	2	13	10	.....	25	148	95	20	2
239	316	372	36	.....	724	12	60	78	.....	159	142	130	25	19
8	43	19	.....	.....	62	.....	1	4	.....	5	29	11	3	.....
670	665	991	25	1	1,712	21	179	78	.....	278	292	246	112	45
3	3	5	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
2,958	6,701	5,650	459	8	12,818	451	1,327	1,037	2	2,817	2,156	2,736	1,294	515
186	677	347	11	.....	1,035	4	24	13	.....	41	327	275	63	12
1,086	2,164	1,591	138	10	3,903	121	342	249	2	714	844	793	367	160
1,727	3,647	2,520	155	17	6,339	142	433	355	5	935	1,490	1,452	510	195
510	1,401	1,230	66	.....	2,697	2	130	107	1	240	830	522	38	11
3,351	4,759	3,298	188	21	8,266	13	649	460	2	1,124	3,939	744	68	8
785	7,099	1,477	161	1	8,738	212	351	402	.....	965	3,314	2,814	734	237
974	1,343	1,798	46	2	3,189	11	122	101	.....	234	712	479	119	33
5,521	6,099	7,753	256	.....	14,108	54	1,120	884	.....	2,058	3,840	1,881	306	72
154	332	4,256	10	.....	4,598	1	80	8	.....	95	278	39	9	6
7	2	43	.....	.....	45	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
191	874	296	16	.....	1,186	.....	15	23	.....	38	649	206	18	1
440	494	583	62	9	1,148	2	60	49	.....	111	344	115	22	13
1,529	1,151	1,788	223	.....	3,162	67	234	319	.....	620	718	278	97	58
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
930	2,352	1,115	72	2	3,541	3	81	81	.....	165	1,927	372	45	8
338	524	474	25	1	1,024	14	71	76	.....	161	336	159	24	5
68	65	175	17	2	259	.....	10	11	.....	21	45	17	3	.....
254	390	397	10	2	799	4	29	18	.....	51	242	117	26	5
168	576	234	26	.....	836	.....	12	10	.....	22	502	68	5	1
1,036	6,450	1,639	75	6	8,170	141	305	236	.....	682	3,001	2,482	757	210
1,050	3,134	1,696	123	2	4,955	173	386	426	2	987	954	1,394	597	189
332	388	310	21	1	720	1	24	22	.....	47	335	41	11	1
158	460	380	35	.....	875	31	51	39	.....	121	196	156	79	29
138	187	162	16	1	366	4	35	12	1	52	97	58	24	8
129	162	222	38	.....	422	.....	16	26	.....	42	119	34	5	4
6	13	8	1	.....	22	.....	3	1	.....	4	6	5	2	.....
113	201	169	12	.....	382	14	42	18	.....	74	64	85	34	18
57	178	92	10	.....	280	5	26	13	.....	44	77	71	19	11
34	61	79	4	.....	144	.....	15	13	.....	29	25	4	4	3
25,982	55,289	42,631	2,463	88	100,468	1,534	6,390	5,290	15	13,229	29,027	18,693	5,621	1,945

* None divorced; 26 married, as follows: African (black), Dutch, Polish, Ruthenian, and Scandinavian, 1 each; French, German, and Hebrew, 2 each; Mexican and Scotch, 3 each; English, 4; and Italian (south), 5; and 3 widowed, as follows: Hebrew, Magyar, and Scotch, 1 each.

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.
Austria.....	.....	.....	1,254	18	7	564	.....	203	.....	.....	9	2	2
Hungary.....	.....	.....	27	202	.....	606	.....	5	1,566	.....	33	.....	2
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	.....	.....	3	988	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
Denmark.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	15	10	3	136	5	4	5	.....
France, inc. Corsica.....	.....	.....	16	6	2	1	.....	.....	60	1	197	1	2,300
German Empire.....	.....	.....	28	447	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	28
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	3	10	.....	43	1	31
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,923	.....	18	4	9
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	14	.....
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Romania.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	1
Russian Empire.....	.....	41	9	3	.....	3	16	.....	2	.....	18	.....	16
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	10
Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	27	.....	20	4	255
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	2	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1
Turkey.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	3	5	185	8	15,756	15	227
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	116	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	.....	1
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Europe.....	860	219	1,470	1,740	33	1,246	32	221	4,922	14	16,198	1,708	3,197
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	47	1	7
Japan.....	12	.....	1	.....	2,382	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	27	1	3
India.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	48	.....	1
Turkey in Asia.....	.....	526	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	9
Other Asia.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	11	.....	1
Total Asia.....	14	536	1	5	2,400	3	.....	1	10	46	146	2	21
Africa.....	20	32	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	19	.....	140	.....	12
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	684	7	13
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14	.....	8
British North America.....	286	117	157	1,717	10	680	6	73	1,587	2	20,677	1,749	9,026
Central America.....	252	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	22	3	94	3	36
Mexico.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	131
South America.....	98	.....	7	38	3	9	.....	6	32	1	138	3	77
West Indies.....	4,104	27	1	1	18	.....	3,319	1	59	9	467	.....	105
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Grand total.....	5,660	932	1,651	3,506	2,469	1,942	3,402	305	6,675	82	38,662	3,472	12,636
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,676	.....	6	.....	.....	40	118	.....	6

Country of last permanent residence.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.
Austria.....	1,102	8	1,806	3	224	21			11	46			2,479	
Hungary.....	1,652		718		11				6				27	
Belgium.....	180	6	332	7	8	4			3	3,061			13	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	229		72			1				4				
Denmark.....	41		59						2	2			69	
France, Inc. Corsica.....	241	30	913	29	178	83			3	14			25	
German Empire.....	6,787	5	282	6	36	3			36	23			250	1
Greece.....	2	11,223	268		5	12				2	4			1
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	77	14	21	24	8,079	41,300			1	2				
Netherlands.....	100		53	1	3						6		7	1
Norway.....	26		17		6	1							5	1
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	9		5			6							2	
Roumania.....	22	12	321	1						1				4,028
Russian Empire.....	905	14	14,496	1	1	1			2,218				4,486	
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	19	1	2		3	3				1	56		5	19
Sweden.....	34		54		10	1							12	
Switzerland.....	1,207		55	2	121	6			1				5	2
Turkey in Europe.....	5	647	136		1	4								
United Kingdom.....	1,439	28	2,129	15,100	84	100			112	91	6		68	6
Other Europe.....	10	400			2	15								
Total Europe.....	13,878	12,617	21,739	15,174	8,773	41,563	47	1	2,393	3,245	93		7,454	4,059
China.....	51	2	35	6		1								3
Japan.....	50		1				8,493	27		1				2
India.....	15		11	8			2	6			1			1
Turkey in Asia.....	3	1,460	324		8	11								
Other Asia.....	7	2	8	1			1	112						1
Total Asia.....	126	1,464	379	17	8	13	8,496	145		1	1			7
Africa.....	41	116	319	13	40	51			1	1			3	1
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	75	4	34	156	19	10			3				2	
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	37	1	1	2									3	
British North America.....	5,079	892	3,404	8,056	1,546	4,404	41		202	338	1		1,547	10
Central America.....	132	21	37	9	15	21	4			3	10		4	4
Mexico.....	180		59	22	44	31	7			3	4		3	1
South America.....	393	55	476	23	178	398	4		39	12	10,809		52	217
West Indies.....	187	9	69	30	36	64	2		4	1	71		4	76
Other countries.....	1	4	1			2								1
Grand total.....	20,729	15,187	26,497	23,503	10,660	46,557	8,609	146	2,638	3,604	10,993	6	9,065	4,376
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	41			2		4	786							7

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russo-Polish).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	25	16	1,329	2	1	80		3						9,215
Hungary.....	675	11	469	1	1	1,880		8			5		1	9,296
Belgium.....	2	10	1	2			1			6				2,399
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	29	2											70	1,403
Dennmark.....	8	1	3,069		15	1	90	85	37	11		1	2	3,312
France, inc. Corsica.....	24	102	39	7	7	3	4				2	5	27	4,811
German Empire.....	31	3	36	52	1	1	1					2	1	7,790
Greece.....	13			1	1	1	2			43			557	12,592
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....		20		6	4	3	11	2	6				7	49,688
Netherlands.....		8	6	5	1		1	1					1	3,144
Norway.....		2	7,908	1	1			1						7,986
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.		7			1		8	1						4,907
Romania.....	101												3	481
Russian Empire.....	4	2,030	158	121	2	2							19	26,187
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.				4	2		2,414	61	5	2		13	97	2,762
Sweden.....		2		6,448										6,585
Switzerland.....		10		5	4		1	5	3				1	1,742
Turkey in Europe.....	7									25			36	1,008
United Kingdom.....	10	98	3	179	4,488	4	51	38	24	4	885	1	25	41,422
Other Europe.....	33			11			26			20			628	1,180
Total Europe.....	928	2,357	1,938	17,894	4,534	1,979	2,615	214	90	115	842	22	1,475	197,919
China.....				5	7	1	7	40				2	8	2,690
Japan.....		11		2							1		1	8,613
India.....		5		5	11				1		1		5	161
Turkey in Asia.....		1		3	12		1	1	1,036	84			37	3,543
Other Asia.....		6			1				9				58	284
Total Asia.....		30		15	31	1	8	41	1,046	84	2	2	109	15,211
Africa.....		5		5	21		9		29	2	3		40	934
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	4			46	118		5				6		56	1,282
Pacific Islands (not specified).....		28	1	3			12		2			1	1	117
British North America.....	257	1,880	976	6,137	9,521	78	158	2	255	44	523	6	163	82,215
Central America.....	1	18		18	6		119	384	9	3		2	18	1,252
Mexico.....		43		22	27		572	135	9	7	4	4	14	12,340
South America.....		8		68	17		347	745	138	6	3	41	11	3,801
West Indies.....		2		51	33	9	1,860	145	122	10		729	4	11,598
Other countries.....				4				1			1			31
Grand total.....	1,200	4,459	2,933	24,293	14,310	2,069	5,705	1,667	1,767	273	1,390	823	1,577	326,700
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....		25		4	17		172		2	5			15	3,926

TABLE VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.
Austria.			174	173		1,884		93	5		2			175
Hungary.			9	125		384		10	1		1		34	407
Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro.				1					284					3
Bulgaria.						3			1			1		1
Denmark.									20		45		5,458	3
France, Inc. Corsica.			3	4					4		5		5	1,313
German Empire.				51		5			5		5		11	23
Greece.				4					5		5		1	3
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.								1	2		3		1	2
Netherlands.														
Norway, Inc. Cape Verde and Azores.														
Portugal.			3	1					10		4		727	167
Roumania.			217	5					7		7		3	3
Russian Empire.				3					1		4		6	190
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.									80		1		51	15
Sweden.			2	16					8		2		9	
Switzerland.				3							7,247		1	
Turkey in Europe.				6										
United Kingdom.				1										
Other Europe.	230	246		2,306							3	7,325	5,575	2,307
Total Europe.			193	2,306		2,295		104	1,018					
China.														
Japan.	1													
India.	181			8										
Turkey in Asia.	12													
Other Asia.	2	193		8	1,958									
Total Asia.														
Africa.														
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	7	3		8										
Pacific Islands (not specified).	1			26										
British North America.	17			2										
Central America.														
Mexico.														
South America.	20			5										
West Indies.	1,366			1										
Other countries.				2										
Grand total.	1,644	444	219	2,354	1,959	2,381	2,536	105	1,340	162	10,372	845	5,799	2,749
Departed from Philippine Islands.										57	114			27

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.*

Country of intended future residence.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.
Austria.....	4	189	1	44	16			12	62			2,962		56
Hungary.....		36		2	5			1	2,107			68		588
Belgium.....	1	5												8
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	5								1					1
Denmark.....					1							1		2
France, Inc. Corsica.....	3	25	8	59	14							8	1	2
German Empire.....	6	6	1	2	3				1			62		1
Greece.....	9,596	4												15
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	8		2	7,245	89,568			1	2			4		1
Netherlands.....		10	1											
Norway.....				4	5									
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....														
Romania.....	1	32			1								2,434	
Russian Empire.....	2	873		1	1			965	2			4,694		198
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....	1				2					10			7	9
Sweden.....					7									
Switzerland.....				15	3									
Turkey in Europe.....	27	1												1
United Kingdom.....	6	151	2,359	8	9			7	1			3		2
Other Europe.....	9		1		4									1
Total Europe.....	9,653	1,335	2,373	7,380	89,641	6		987	2,176	10		7,832	2,442	883
China.....													2	
Japan.....	1	10	2			4	1							
India.....		2				797	2							
Turkey in Asia.....	24		1	3	1									1
Other Asia.....		28				1	43							
Total Asia.....	25	40	3	3	3	802	46						2	1
Africa.....	5	8	1	1	4									
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	10	4	48	14	11			1				1		1
Pacific Islands (not specified).....				1							3			
British North America.....	36	66	504	51	106				79	4		64	1	11
Central America.....	4	1			2				1					1
Mexico.....	4	2		11	5					513			1	
South America.....	8	54	7	38	137				2			10	62	
West Indies.....	12	13	10	35	40	1			4	35	2	3	18	2
Other countries.....			2											
Grand total.....	9,707	1,524	2,948	7,539	89,969	825	47	988	2,262	573	5	7,912	2,526	899
Departed from Philippine Islands.....			1		10	425							11	

Country of intended future residence.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria.....	90	613	2	184	1,198	3	1	3	5					6,776
Hungary.....	12	103	3	1,198	1	3	1	3	2			11		5,059
Belgium.....														333
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....														1,964
Denmark.....			406											412
France, inc. Corsica.....	9		3			9	4	44	2		3	1		5,751
German Empire.....	4		5		1							75		1,419
Greece.....	1							3	23			3		9,775
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	2		1			5		2	1					96,903
Netherlands.....														612
Norway.....			1,191	1			1							1,211
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.														2,661
Roumania.....	3											4		244
Russian Empire.....	10,501	40	33	2	2	2,985	9	4	1		2	17		18,297
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.			942											3,042
Sweden.....			2				1	2						953
Switzerland.....	2							5	67			41		349
Turkey in Europe.....	1					9	5	1	1	208		2		164
United Kingdom.....	17		6	1,856	1				1			56		11,949
Other Europe.....														80
Total Europe.....	10,642	756	2,594	1,860	1,387	3,012	21	64	103	208	10	210		167,954
China.....	2		6	3								6		2,011
Japan.....	19											5		840
India.....				3						3		6		179
Turkey in Asia.....					1			204	62		1	14		593
Other Asia.....	1			1				4				147		214
Total Asia.....	22		6	9	1			208	62	3	1	178		3,837
Africa.....	2		1	6		1	3	1	4			4		85
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	14		13	50		3				4		41		608
Pacific Islands (not specified)														17
British North America.....	517	104	799	768			26	17	17	37	35	52	10,888	23,225
Central America.....	3		4	1		65	187	6			3	10		436
Mexico.....	16					8	3		2			5		651
South America.....	28		15	6	9	139	260	24	4		6	8		988
West Indies.....	12		36	13		1,078	60	40	20	1	425			6,243
Other countries.....			1			1		1				2		30
Grand total.....	11,256	860	3,473	2,714	1,398	4,317	560	433	208	253	480	511	16,888	204,074
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	5		3	6		315		1	1			8		1,120

1 Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE IX. —Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas.- Ka.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African black).	47	2		14		28	1	45	1,256	10			36	6		6	
Armenian.	3			64		19		4					3	4			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).				13	3	7	1	1	3				259	15	48	2	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	3	83	14	1	11	12	18	4					370	224	52	15	1
Chinese.			1	1,750	9	18		23	1	3	111		37	11	4	4	1
Croatian and Slovenian.	1	18	6	1	44	30	5						153	35	13	11	1
Cuban.	1		2	13	3	4	1	13	1,089	5			16	9	1	1	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.				52		2							29	1			
Dutch and Flemish.	5	3	1	256	16	23	2	24	11	1	4	12	737	85	416	13	7
East Indian.				28	1								6				
English.	59	87	105	18	170	572	55	190	590	53	46	262	1,741	298	322	81	60
Finnish.	2	19	8	48	12	10	2		5			22	99	11		2	1
French.	10	23	9	2	493	18	336	8	150	1		23	246	44	36	19	14
German.	16	20	13	9	740	230	247	9	69	165	2	22	1,497	139	229	141	28
Greek.	45	17	2	9	235	63	368	9	94	192	116	1	3,366	232	203	11	17
Hebrew.	58	12		13	298	28	409	5	82	17	49		2,017	79	97	25	28
Irish.	11	53	19	15	92	597	28	56	131	24	3	75	1,322	121	121	53	24
Italian (north).	9	25	25	13	1,356	95	352	8	27	5	1	35	1,929	66	283	69	14
Italian (south).	50	18	6	22	1,329	190	1,922	59	141	108	3	26	2,234	183	198	85	29
Japanese.		8	22	4,190	90	3		12	4	1	2,025	61	33	6	5	2	
Korean.				54							78	1	1	1			
Lithuanian.		1			3	168	1		1			3	428	24	35		1
Magyar.	2		1	24	8	132		1					241	82	3		1
Mexican.	9		1,659	4	811	19	2	32	30				18	2		17	
Pacific Islander.				2													
Polish.	7	5	4	22	3	406	26	3	6	4		8	994	103	35	15	1
Portuguese.				1,184		57		4			2		15	2	2		
Roumanian.	1	55	2	17	13	20		1	3				70	83	4	17	
Russian.	3			168	13	108	2	13	10	2	6	7	250	21	28	10	2
Ruthenian (Rusniak).				4	1	67	5					2	104	14		1	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	9	11	24	2	126	359	11	29	61	5	1	249	2,474	49	1,093	70	4
Scotch.	34	85	23	9	1,103	132	10	22	134	22	31	101	821	117	172	55	10
Slovak.	1	4		10	3	67							183	50	7	8	
Spanish.	13		121		468	4	5	33	799	5	3	113	122	4	26	1	
Spanish American.	12			1	153	5	3	75	12	5	15		10	31	14	3	5
Syrian.	14	2	10	6	16	61		5				2	67	8			
Turkish.				1	82	17		6	8	1			76	27	27	1	1
Welsh.	3	8		5	23	7		7	111				1	1			
West Indian (other than Cuban).	1	10		1		43		2				35	80	49			
Other peoples.				106													
Total.	430	693	2,100	147	20,116	1,339	6,620	245	4,810	356	2,934	1,226	19,062	2,146	3,407	744	268

¹ Also 3,926 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	35	18	22	988	61	2	2	5	1	1		7	216		2,387	4		28
Armenian.....	10	10	76	191	76	1		8		1		3	37		289	1		23
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	10	1	40	15	71	25		25	10	67		7	37	3	375	1	14	154
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2	155	15	20	496	209		107	39	15		5	7	7	506	5	5	486
Chinese.....	5	2	6	40	4	8	11	12	10	1	5	5	6		149	2		16
Croatian and Slovenian.....	12		6	152	114	1	28	65	65	11	5		21	8	250	5	5	164
Cuban.....	50	1	13	14	1	3	2	8	8				42		1,935	5		9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	12	2		4	13	10	2	5	7	1	6		9		49	49		2
Dutch and Flemish.....	48	9	25	300	1,211	228	1	43	122	35		43	317	8	1,405	51	47	103
East Indian.....	3			6				1					1		24			2
English.....	94	1,017	103	3,580	4,270	914	15	242	641	161	35	196	914	38	10,014	34	318	1,150
Finnish.....	3	37	1	338	891	556			73				42		562	2	18	84
French.....	78	1,425	24	1,811	637	167	1	41	188	13	16	1,126	142	6	3,027	24	64	104
German.....	147	29	448	850	1,107	567	10	317	343	243	48	43	988	7	6,399	5	565	811
Greek.....	28	216	48	2,285	298	120	12	307	43	84	18	623	365	30	14,742	56	10	453
Hebrew.....	36	45	434	1,526	730	367		381	15	84		35	965	2	14,473	4	28	702
Irish.....	18	346	83	3,292	1,587	314	3	173	416	77	19	125	1,007	3	7,770	8	157	517
Italian (north).....	19	19	10	571	359	137	12	120	90	17	40	16	329	37	3,056	3	12	194
Italian (south).....	131	186	261	4,090	1,032	252	16	344	58	85	65	65	2,675	65	18,917	11	3	1,566
Japanese.....			1	23	4	1		4	44	13	7		8	2	220	7	1	5
Korean.....			32	455	87	26	2	19	5	4			131		405	1		1
Lithuanian.....		39										21						95
Magyar.....	6	2	8	24	146	30	4	24	24	4	4		497	1	793	10	590	6
Mexican.....	291		1	31	1			20	1	2			18	289	625			1
Pacific Islander.....																		
Polish.....	5	44	115	874	830	175	8	71	34	80	2	69	732		2,059		58	420
Portuguese.....		7		2,173		2	2	4	1			8	18		400			1
Romanian.....			9	13	159	44		34	11	9		5	29		155		13	282
Russian.....	17	134	61	374	287	280		15	31	24	1	73	98		1,107	2	85	78
Ruthenian (Russiak).....		5	6	135	470	137	1	29	22			11	287		578		61	73
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	37	106	40	1,057	455	3,859	8	80	696	383	5	44	496	1	4,186	9	1,580	178
Scotch.....	13	264	33	1,549	1,654	465	4	90	429	49	8	126	485	10	2,661	16	193	426
Slovak.....															246		4	268
Spanish.....	189	1	15	82	3	4	6	22	2	1	103		196	29	2,429	3		14
Spanish American.....	142	1	12	34	11	4	5	2		1	1		28	28	1,953	2		16
Syrian.....	14	12	3	222	135	15	9	41	2	1	2	7	33	4	527	18	13	72
Turkish.....	1	18		51	15	4	1	4				25	1		68		1	8
Welsh.....		5	7	389	76	45		5	27	3	1	3	25	9	271	1	20	71
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3		1	31	5	1						2	11		405	4		3
Other peoples.....		219	1	374	67	7		91	4	4	33	121	13	1	283	1	2	85
Total.....	1,451	4,401	1,883	27,482	17,438	9,115	138	2,743	3,454	1,388	387	2,832	11,246	561	95,028	267	3,290	9,341

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wla.	W. yo.	Total.
African (black).....	1	1	86	120	155	4			8	23		5	8	9		1	5,660
Armenian.....			49		88				17	214		5	4	10	1	4	1,932
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3	11	93			4							8	33	61	10	1,651
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	7	16	277		4			13		12	4	4	5	132	69	26	3,506
Chinese.....		34	44						1	12		3	3	81		14	2,469
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1	16	283					4	1	4	12	2	4	314	37	79	1,942
Cuban.....			75	33					4	26			3	66	1	1	3,402
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	19	37	118	5	30				49	14	100	2	7	219	29	157	6,675
Dutch and Flemish.....			6														82
East Indian.....	54	512	1,767	5	16	643	12	87	56	308	342	250	138	2,414	124	116	38,062
English.....			81				5		12		4	6	16	268	6	310	3,472
Finnish.....	64	56	209	1	30	429	9		9	94	8	890	23	392	32	75	12,636
French.....	4	400	1,227		27	46	10	169	10	265	84	12	144	930	29	683	20,729
German.....	59		1,032			114	33	8	35	99	128	13	104	288	372	237	15,187
Greek.....	7	34	2,455		9	88	18	7	58	255	6	25	40	148	13	193	26,497
Hebrew.....	12	34	1,940		3	263	11	44	18	99	30	101	40	887	13	90	23,503
Irish.....	16	192	1,039		4	43		11	24	74	51	75	23	634	86	68	44,060
Italian (north).....	66	60	1,039		4	43		11	24	74	51	75	23	634	86	68	44,060
Italian (south).....	51	128	7,314	7	738	1		6	33	16	131	92	38	727		28	29,457
Japanese.....		216	7										1	792		9	8,609
Korean.....														2			146
Lithuanian.....	5	1	533			8					5	5	5	24	18	48	2,038
Magyar.....		23	717		4				1	12		4	26	19	74	73	3,604
Mexican.....	9		12	7						7,073	1		1	2		1	10,993
Pacific Islander.....																	6
Polish.....	11	15	1,396	2	75			5		15	3	37	12	97	42	206	9,065
Portuguese.....		2	23		44	1				6		2	3	18	19	6	4,376
Romanian.....	1		138		21					6		1	1	18			1,200
Russian.....		60	387	1	8	1		5	2	28	14	30	28	422	35	72	4,459
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	3	3	784		18					8		7	8	49	19	24	2,933
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	3	370	375	1	3	144		598	4	111	175	54	43	2,860	6	860	24,263
Scottish.....	30	252	726	2	1	126	6	22	19	67	33	162	50	1,216	62	89	14,310
Slovak.....	2	5	797					1		6			5	17	52		2,099
Spanish.....	5	18	60	3	390	6	1		1	381	21	54	18	41	126	5	6,705
Spanish American.....			60														1,067
Syrian.....	4		133		45				7	68	3	2	5	5	40	15	1,767
Turkish.....	2	4	4		20		23		4	8	4		2	2		1	273
Welsh.....	11	20	239	1	86	9		18	1	10		17	6	121	11	23	1,390
West Indian (other than Cuban).....			35							5			1	1			823
Other peoples.....	1	10	63		35					5	68	1	1	17	6	21	1,877
Total.....	387	2,629	24,566	16	812	3,621	132	1,066	306	9,447	1,266	1,928	855	13,093	2,030	3,850	326,700

TABLE IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	5				5	5	2		5	883			3	6			
Armenian.....					12	12	10						49	49			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4	4	67		183	56	3						44	44			
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	4	5	6	2	969	14	2		11	4	1	6	378	131	4	4	
Chinese.....	1				36	25	27		5	1,897			243	68	3	14	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1		2		6	6	1		5				11	8	5	1	
Cuban.....	1				3	3	15		1	4	1	5	114	35	19		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....			1		34	7	15		1		1	1	4	44	48	15	10
Dutch and Flemish.....					513	41	168	17	33	69	26	41	8	597	1	1	1
East Indian.....	14	4	120	5	13	9	17		17	5	1	2	2	119	1	2	2
English.....	7	1	1		1,150	10	23	1	17	6	3	1	2	217	23	7	1
Finnish.....	1	3			235	117	107	2	18	66	27		27	1,001	147	206	9
French.....	22		2	2	2	19	102		4	6	2	6	1	1,055	4	12	2
German.....			1	1	70	5	365		2	3	2			109	38	28	33
Greek.....	1	1	23	2	951	38	365		72	43	6			109	38	28	33
Hebrew.....	10	4	28	8	766	170	3,045		2					210	175	19	1
Italian (north).....	65	1	2		392	11	1							4,373	2		
Italian (south).....					6	6	67	2						133	19	1	2
Japanese.....					1	1	56							237	70	2	
Korean.....																	
Lithuanian.....				26	374					9	7	1	2	904	170	4	1
Macysar.....							342		6					5			
Mexican.....					134	2	9		20	1	2	32	6	73	101	2	11
Pacific Islander.....					8	33	364		4			96		29	12	82	5
Polish.....					212	8	1		7	3	4			1,287	2	2	3
Portuguese.....			8				18		3		6	2	16	375	12	2	
Romanian.....					99	25	62		2	13	6	24	1	180	27	13	2
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	21	8	4				62		5					119	25	2	5
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8				1		28		1			31	77	27	2	1	26
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2				453	1	36		16	488	3			8	24	3	2
Scotch.....	4		308		37	6	4		15	1	2			7	4	1	
Slovak.....					3				2					15	4		
Spanish.....					4		1		15		43			4			
Spanish American.....				1					3					7	1		
Syrian.....					10	1	5							15	2		
Turkish.....					3									51	19		
Welsh.....					68		25										
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1																
Other peoples.....	175		40	606	25	7,063	607	141	269	3,555	89	561	195	11,682	1,331	755	110
Total.....																	

¹ Also 1,120 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
Armenian (black).....	3	4	4	167	33	1	1	1	1						340		2	9	
Armenian.....				55	6	2	2	4	4						213			15	
Bulgarian and Moravian (Czech).....				16	90	115	2	42	183	9	10	2	8	69	55	1		262	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	4	5	6	69	11	8	2	33	17	2	6		1	1	255		1	9	
Chinese.....	2	5	5	18	110	108	1	38	18	3			28	5	290			336	3
Croatian and Slovenian.....	28	1	1	3		3	1	7					8	8	489	2		4	
Cuban.....				37	9	1		12	14	2			13	97	21			10	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4	2	3	37	196	20	3						409	10	329	1	2	24	1
Dutch and Flemish.....				5				49	54	13	8	12	6	6	10			1	
East Indian.....				627	246	55	5	113	2	2		12	185	1	3,453	4	13	270	10
English.....	28	23	32	122	154			12	2	1	7		98		127			9	
Finnish.....	77	2	8	286	26	22	20	46	3	11			185		3,567	1		18	
French.....	10	2	30	42	91	20	20	338	16	37	20	465	60	43	901	13	10	434	3
German.....	10	66	9	888	140	94	1	15	20	2		1	30	2	3,294			21	
Greek.....		4	12	23	25	6		16	20			10	147	1	1,141	1	2	19	
Irish.....	3	8	10	323	26	69	2	105	37	8	38	24	187	24	2,373	3	3	188	30
Italian (north).....	36	403	521	525	228	403	7	502	61	145	39	221	3,661	42	38,254	6	15	3,837	8
Italian (south).....	2			7,846	1,811	1			2	2	3		3		91			2	
Japanese.....				4	1								1		1				
Korean.....				1	22	2		2		1		8	38	1	136			27	1
Lithuanian.....	18	17	150	150	130	13		15	5	2		5	351		397			446	
Magyar.....	14		4	8				8					2		93			2	
Mexican.....																			
Pacific Islander.....																			
Polish.....		18	72	668	774	1		40	4	2		28	723	2	1,706	2		374	9
Portuguese.....		3	3	1,495	39	9		5	7		1	5	17	17	357			1	
Romanian.....		3	9	3	70	9		5				3	25	3	92			286	
Russian.....		31	203	622	1,080	123		53	6	15		152	429	1	3,356	7	1	404	
Ruthenian (Russiak).....				11	31	5		5		1			92		152			62	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	5	16	1	125	41	236	1	15	37	18	1	6	83	2	794	2	57	35	
Scotch.....	5	1	7	211	56	9		17	28	3	1	7	186		617	3	2	78	2
Slovak.....	2		5	2	24	2		2	2			2	132		172			163	1
Slovenian.....	69	1	12	57	5	2		25	1	2	32	1	18	7	1,871			21	
Spanish.....	58		3	17	6	1		3	4			3	6	1	267			2	
Spanish American.....	8		1	60	36	1		2	1	1		5	6		84	1		15	
Syrian.....				53	15										48			9	
Turkish.....				5	4	4			7						43			16	
Welsh.....				24	1								17		234			4	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		33	1	53	6	3		6					2		133		1	23	
Other peoples.....																			
Total.....	369	665	999	14,612	5,524	1,504	21	1,426	532	280	168	978	7,108	206	67,016	47	114	7,640	71

Race or people.	Oreg.	Penn.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not speci- fied. ¹	Total.
African (black).....		2	117		72				2			2	1		1			1,644
Armenian.....	7				27				12	4					6		1	444
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	25																20	219
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	24	206			4		10					2	65	24	28	17	23	2,354
Chinese.....	58					1		1	8	5	2	4	94		7	2		1,059
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7	731			1	1		1	6	6	1	1	17	71	102	6	61	2,341
Cuban.....	31		26						7			3					3	2,536
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1													5				105
Dutch and Flemish.....	8	27	10		3		1		5	2		3	13		27		257	1,340
East Indian.....	6							1		1			5		1			102
English.....	36	898	13	13	120	4	6	22	54	26	17	44	101	58	46	14	1,930	10,372
Finnish.....	13	23				3	8		1	8	1	1	32	5	19	2		845
French.....	1	91	47	11			1	3	13	7	4	3	23	3	3		115	5,799
German.....	9	261	3	6			4	2	43	1	6	15	6	6	115		300	2,749
Greek.....	84	531			42	12	4	9	21	425	5	35	143	185	182	67	34	9,767
Hebrew.....		108			6		1	1	1			1			6		66	1,524
Irish.....	7	309			41		1		9	3	1	1	33		1		478	2,048
Italian (north).....	30	866			33	1		10	22	68	16	8	100	102	73	18	48	7,539
Italian (south).....	148	18,163	3	3	1,604		9	5	41	111	248	53	266	1,679	610	10	102	89,969
Japanese.....	32	1							2	9			138	1	1	8	6	825
Korean.....										1								47
Lithuanian.....	204				7				1					9	18			988
Magyar.....	1	431	4					2	10	2	2	8		20	74		79	2,262
Mexican.....	11											1	3		1		4	573
Pacific Islander.....																		
Polish.....	1	1,569			61				5		62	5	6	65	166		63	7,912
Portuguese.....	8				431	1						3				1		2,556
Romanian.....	144											2	11	8	9		11	899
Russian.....	37	1,320			21	1	1		22	1	41	25	196	228	159		515	11,556
Ruthenian (Russeniak).....	1	330			6									6			104	860
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	35	79		6	15		22		11	7	7	4	183		112	7	769	3,473
Scotch.....	14	158			20	2		1	5	3	20	11	34	15	15	4	730	2,714
Slovak.....	1	653		9						1	8	2	1	16	11			1,398
Spanish.....	19	37	4	451	7			1	49	18	42	2	7	87		6	8	4,317
Spanish American.....		40							1			1	2				20	560
Syrian.....		100			7			1	1	4				14	3	1	17	433
Turkish.....		19			15				2		2		4		4		17	208
Welsh.....	2	10		1				5	2	2			3		6	1	36	253
West Indian (other than Cuban).....		75											4				34	480
Other peoples.....	6	8		84	1					7		2	5		1		32	511
Not specified.....																	16,888	
Total.....	583	27,499	20	849	2,566	33	60	60	371	718	483	233	1,491	2,617	1,824	167	22,922	204,074

¹ Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of last permanent residence and race or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	25	16	1,329	2	1	80		3						9,215
Hungary.....	675	11	409	1	1	1,880	1	8					1	9,296
Belgium.....	2	10	1	2							5			2,399
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	29	2				1				6			70	1,403
Denmark.....		8	1	3,109	15	1			1				2	3,312
France, inc. Corsica.....	24	102	1	39	4	4	90	85	37			1	27	4,811
German Empire.....	7	31	36	52	7	3	10	8		11	2	5		7,799
Greece.....	13	20		1	1	1	2		2	43			557	12,592
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....		8		6	4	3	11	2	6				7	49,688
Netherlands.....		2		6	5		1	1					1	3,144
Norway.....				7,908	1				2					7,986
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.					1		8	1						4,907
Romania.....	101	7											3	481
Russian Empire.....	4	2,030	158	121	2	2			5	2			19	26,187
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.			4		2		2,414	61	5	4		13	97	2,762
Sweden.....		2		6,448										6,585
Switzerland.....		10		5	4		1	5	3				1	1,742
Turkey in Europe.....	7								8	25			36	1,008
United Kingdom.....	10	98	3	179	4,488	4	51	38	24	4	885	1	25	41,422
Other Europe.....	33		11				26			20			628	1,180
Total Europe.....	928	2,357	1,938	17,894	4,534	1,979	2,615	214	90	115	842	22	1,475	197,919
China.....		11		5		1	7	40				2	8	2,660
Japan.....		5		2	7						1		1	8,613
India.....		1		5	11				1		1		5	161
Turkey in Asia.....		7		3	12		1	1	1,036	84			37	3,543
Other Asia.....		6			1				9				58	254
Total Asia.....		30		15	31	1	8	41	1,046	84	2	2	109	15,211
Africa.....	4	5		5	21		9		29	2	3		40	934
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		28	1	46	118		5				6		56	1,252
Pacific Islands (not specified).....		1			3		12		2			1	1	117
British North America.....		1,880	976	6,137	9,521	78	158	2	255	44	523	18	163	82,215
Central America.....	1	18		18	6		119	384	9	3		4	4	1,252
Mexico.....		43		22	27		572	135	76	7		14	14	12,340
South America.....	8	91	18	68	17	9	847	745	138	3	3	41	11	3,801
West Indies.....	2	6		51	33	2	1,860	145	122	10	4	729	4	11,598
Other countries.....				4				1			1			31
Grand total.....	1,200	4,459	2,933	24,263	14,310	2,069	5,705	1,667	1,767	273	1,390	883	1,877	326,700
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....		25		4	17		172		2	5			15	3,926

TABLE VIII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.
Austria.....			174	173		1,884		93	5		2			175
Hungary.....			9	125		384		10	1					407
Belgium.....			1	1					284		1		34	3
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		4		1,923		3								1
Denmark.....														
France, Inc. Corsica.....	4	15		4			7		1		1			3
German Empire.....			3			3			20		45		5,458	1,313
Greece.....				51					4		5		5	2
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....		4		4		5	4		5		5		11	23
Netherlands.....								1	596				1	3
Norway.....									2		3			2
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....	224													
Roumania.....		3	1											
Russian Empire.....		217	5	3		14	1		10	1	4	727		167
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....							5		1		7			3
Sweden.....														
Switzerland.....									80		4	6		
Turkey in Europe.....		2	1	16							1			190
United Kingdom.....	2					2	3		8	2	7,247	1		15
Other Europe.....				6										
Total Europe.....	230	246	193	2,306		2,295	20	104	1,018	3	7,325	736	5,575	2,307
China.....					1,957					3	12			2
Japan.....					1				2	150	9			2
India.....	1													1
Turkey in Asia.....	1	181		8		3								
Other Asia.....		12	1						1	1	1			
Total Asia.....	2	193	1	8		3			2	156	34			5
Africa.....														
Austria, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	7	3							2		22		9	1
Pacific Islands (not specified).....				8		1	1	1	6		350	3	6	14
British North America.....											6		3	2
Central America.....	17	1	20	26		62	3		259		2,133	104	119	301
Mexico.....			2			2	1				46		9	33
South America.....													6	10
West Indies.....	20	1	2	5			10				63		20	30
Other countries.....	1,366		2	1	1	13	2,497		40	2	374	1	41	46
Grand total.....	1,644	444	219	2,354	1,959	2,381	2,536	105	1,340	162	10,372	845	5,799	2,749
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					88				11	57	114		27	31

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....		1	6	1	1		12		15	1	471	1	46	149	2	37	46	26	22		
Architects.....							1		16		85		14	46							
Clergy.....		2	3				3		27		212		70	72	11	25	140	22	36	30	
Editors.....		5		6	1		3		2		47		37	72	7	25	8	22	88	31	
Electricians.....		1	1				1		14		172		123	46	7	43	60	12	11	11	
Engineers (professional).....		3	1	1			31	1	52		475	11	85	136	17	39	47	14	22	9	
La. Yers.....		4	5	2			60		10		42		3	8	9	6	8	4		10	
Literary and scientific persons.....		1		1			7		9	1	87		14	41	10	22	13	40		15	
Musicians.....		2	5				5		27		163	3	35	82	5	75	15	40	92	11	
Officials (Government).....		5		3	79		2		11		35		19	22	2	15	36	13	21	15	
Physicians.....		11	3	4			51	1	6		75		2	25	39	4	27	30	41	29	
Sculptors and artists.....				6	2		3		25		102		38	91	6	15	11	13	21	27	
Teachers.....		50	8	5	21		37		50	4	412		38	91	6	121	180	21	180	21	
Other professional.....		36	4	4	27		11		42	1	770	2	196	196	4	46	251	5	13	187	19
Total.....	120	34	34	23	133	13	250	2	311	8	3,175	3	818	1,233	101	485	823	231	379	480	19
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	7	4	20	16			4	5	57		84	3	27	181	97	103	33	50	75	5	
Barbers and hairdressers.....									24		78	3	52	98	78	133	39	23	394	18	
Blacksmiths.....	26	2	7	8	1		12	2	28		119	15	49	78	30	102	82	45	141	1	
Bookbinders.....											15	1		2	8	1					
Brewers.....											2						3				
Butchers.....									7		116	2	32	13	13	23	37	18	53		
Cabinetmakers.....									6		37	4	5	29		81	12	4	12		
Carpenters and joiners.....							16	2	132		747	141	313	362	113	455	393	118	332	15	
Cigar makers.....											4					8					
Cigar makers.....							500		23		13		8	6	5	33	6	1	16		
Cigar makers.....									9		3					5					
Clerks and accountants.....							187	2	150	3	1,831	32	293	701	296	978	1,034	1	1	129	
Dressmakers.....	181	4	7		1		1		19	1	211	7	137	96	26	750	166	112	533	4	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	20	2	3	2		2	7		20		273	6	38	118	20	20	94	7	14	1	

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.																					
Merchants and dealers.....	36	33	14	12	986	9	311	2	215	10	679	3	191	722	571	1,076	202	168	700	329	1
Servants.....	1,134	86	338	68	29	270	34	49	367	4	3,340	646	1,088	2,884	1,835	1,617	5,492	1,316	5,484	103	...
Other miscellaneous.....	283	20	35	26	753	21	126	...	202	10	2,253	33	493	608	205	693	890	191	5,426	1,019	55
Total.....	2,874	488	559	3,022	1,973	1,118	508	213	2,319	39	10,505	2,079	4,516	7,101	10,773	4,680	14,063	4,829	20,319	4,684	77
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,239	216	726	313	322	582	1,812	44	2,915	28	16,717	780	5,094	7,785	2,885	11,652	4,993	4,010	21,170	3,192	48
Grand total.....	5,660	932	1,651	3,506	2,469	1,942	3,402	305	6,075	82	38,662	3,172	12,636	20,729	15,187	26,197	23,593	10,660	46,577	8,609	146

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																				
Actors.....	14	53	13	2	2	1	12	1	1	24	36	3	5	2	2	2	2	52	1,126	3
Architects.....	5	119	11	4	1	1	20	1	1	25	29	1	3	15	1	22	1	3	1,164	63
Clergy.....	1	3	3	4	3	1	12	1	1	10	9	7	5	4	1	1	2	2	1,173	1
Editors.....	5	11	4	3	1	1	12	1	1	10	9	7	5	4	1	1	2	2	1,404	6
Engineers (professional).....	8	112	12	10	3	1	44	1	1	173	123	15	29	1	11	10	2	2	1,370	1
Lawyers.....	11	40	11	7	3	1	21	1	1	12	11	15	24	1	7	7	2	7	1,494	6
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	5	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	8	12	12	10	3	3	5	2	2	283	1
Musicians.....	15	40	11	7	3	1	21	1	1	12	11	15	24	1	7	7	2	7	732	1
Officials (Government).....	2	10	1	1	3	3	9	3	3	12	7	19	52	2	1	1	13	4	425	10
Physicians.....	4	39	1	1	3	3	9	3	7	12	33	2	29	2	1	1	5	4	476	2
Sculptors and artists.....	1	6	5	6	1	1	6	1	1	16	19	2	2	8	1	3	6	1	504	6
Teachers.....	1	86	13	6	1	1	13	6	6	64	130	1	48	15	1	21	6	6	2,070	6
Other professional.....	6	161	5	2	2	2	12	1	1	136	340	41	17	1	1	17	13	2	2,532	10
Total.....	8	85	707	1	82	36	13	160	4	652	926	3	442	296	32	4	61	78	12,279	100
SKILLED.																				
Bakers.....	2	7	32	19	12	2	9	3	3	71	43	1	43	1	1	1	1	5	1,086	3
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	9	21	5	9	1	10	1	1	59	40	1	21	2	2	2	2	4	1,187	1
Blacksmiths.....	5	15	34	1	29	6	20	5	2	220	66	1	24	4	1	10	1	2	1,187	1
Bookbinders.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	16	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	1
Brewers.....	2	10	12	17	1	4	5	1	1	3	47	3	4	1	1	4	1	1	34	1
Cabinetmakers.....	2	10	12	17	1	4	5	1	1	21	12	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	845	1
Carpenters and joiners.....	21	30	102	77	36	5	55	18	1,131	473	47	2	126	3	40	20	9	7	231	1
Carpenters makers.....	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,474	140
Cigar makers.....	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	87
Cigar packers.....	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	832	1
Clerks and accountants.....	7	26	24	28	41	7	32	2	3	635	736	4	387	44	41	3	71	69	8,318	1
Dressmakers.....	6	26	21	37	4	4	7	3	3	131	114	1	13	3	3	11	10	2	2,694	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	3	34	3	3	3	3	3	3	111	122	1	6	4	1	1	16	3	962	18
Furriers and fur workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	181	1

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Danish, and Swedish).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Gardeners.....		3	2		6			3		57	31		3					5	4	1	546
Hat and cap makers.....		1																			269
Iron and steel workers.....	9	10			42	1	1	5	6	90	104		8	3		2	10		6	807	
Jewelers.....		15	7			1				9	8		3	1		4			2	233	
Locksmiths.....	7	10			31			14	1				2							283	
Machinists.....	6	8	23		19	36	5	39	4	104	174		30	3	3	3	11		4	1,394	
Mariners.....	14	31			21			10		723	108	5	235	10	10	2	6	39	4	3,346	
Masons.....	4	10	13		14	14	1	3	6	102	132		1	30	1	6	20		1	1,535	
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	4	49		11	4	3	7	1	88	32	1	55	8	3	3		4	1	778	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....		1			1			1			25	1	4	1			3			281	
Millers.....	1	3	2		3					17	8									110	
Millwrights.....										17	37		6		3	1		5	5	537	
Miners.....	51	16	134		73		14	26	11	16	371		75	3	2		147		6	2,031	
Painters and glaziers.....		9	18		11	6	3	14	4	187	101		10	3	1		5		6	1,330	
Pattern makers.....										2	13		5			1				30	
Photographers.....	2		10		2		1			8	61						1		2	338	
Plumbers.....					1					27	36					1		7	2	375	
Printers.....	1	1	24		6	3	1	1		24	36		7			1	5			534	
Saddlers and harness makers.....										4	5									97	
Sailors.....			8		3		1	1	1	1	36		3	1	2				1	116	
Seamstresses.....	5	9	47		82	1		14	6	161	33	3	5	5	13	4	3	26		2,817	
Shoemakers.....	7	20	28		26	10	2	17	9	50	15	5	12	12	31		3	1	8	1,736	
Stockmen.....	6	2			12	19		7		73	49		197	1	6					1,061	
Stokers.....					3					122	112	1	9		2		12		1	487	
Stonecutters.....					63					131	56	1	27	7	36	2	4	3	3	5	
Tailors.....	20	27	25			6	14	73	10	44	56				1					5,221	
Tanners and curriers.....		1	2							4	2									64	
Textile workers (not specified).....	1				1	9		1		15	11	1	2				2		2	416	
Tinners.....			2		1		1	3		15	11		11		1		3			227	
Tobacco workers.....					3					2	2									30	
Upholsterers.....					1					15	5		1							101	
Watch and clock makers.....					1		1	1		17	5									203	
Weavers and spinners.....	1	3			1			6		1	5						3		1	1	
Wheelwrights.....										20	68		1		11					1,031	
Woodworkers.....	5	1	1		4		1	1		4	1									36	

Woodworkers (not specified).....	7	13	30	1	15	7	2	16	1	22	16	1	6	6	17	3	8	173	33
Other skilled.....	208	298	990	1	675	249	78	431	107	4,988	3,028	44	1,624	114	241	191	93	55,638	309
Total.....																			
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....		2	19		5	6	2	6		33	92		22	11	3	6	5	1	1,039
Bankers.....			3		2	2	1	2		5	25		4	5				1	239
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....			2		2					46	67		251	2	2	5			447
Farm laborers.....	1	528	84		1,880	631	351	506	845	2,619	271	510	251	2	104	38	21	167	24,723
Farmers.....	6	18	202		33	56	8	44	16	874	510	6	66	40	30	10	17	30	6,518
Fishermen.....					125	1				170	20		3				2	14	723
Hotel keepers.....		1	4		1	2		5	1	12	10		1	1			2	1	2
Laborers.....	231	474	1,164	2	1,191	1,289	305	1,865	860	3,703	597	108	852	14	362	131	46	6	1,169
Manufacturers.....		2	3					2		13	30		2	1	1				208
Merchants and dealers.....	9	29	528		27	46	13	57	1	167	154	4	657	238	191	20	14	75	47
Servants.....	746	535	378		1,854	577	86	311	487	5,812	1,048	396	369	60	141	7	128	52	37
Other miscellaneous.....	15	24	320	1	82	24	5	63	13	637	805	7	178	71	64	3	69	17	40
Total.....	1,724	1,614	2,707	3	5,077	2,768	774	2,802	2,221	14,081	4,229	1,031	2,348	443	869	209	369	208	1,497
No occupation (including women and children).....	698	1,607	6,589	1	3,231	1,323	375	1,006	601	4,532	5,527	991	1,291	904	595	38	516	363	209
Grand total.....	2,638	3,604	10,993	6	9,065	4,376	1,200	4,459	2,933	24,283	14,310	2,063	5,705	1,567	1,767	273	1,390	823	1,877
																			687
																			2,820
																			3,926

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Ser- bian, and Mon- tenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slo- venian.	Cuban.	Polonian, Ros- sian, and Ukre- ainian.	Dutch and Flem- ish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....																					
Architects.....	1																				
Clerks.....	6																				
Editors.....																					
Electricians.....																					
Engineers (professional).....																					
Lawyers.....																					
Musicians.....																					
Literary and scientific persons.....																					
Officials (Government).....																					
Physicians.....																					
Sculptors and artists.....																					
Teachers.....																					
Other professional.....																					
Total.....	20	2	4	6	31	15	51	1	55	10	622	9	341	184	7	20	107	74	125	43	3
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	2																				
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	1		1																	
Blacksmiths.....	1			4	2	3	6	1	16												
Bookbinders.....									8												
Brewers.....				1																	
Butchers.....				1	4	2			12												
Cabinetmakers.....				2	1	3	6	1	32	2											
Carpenters and joiners.....	17	1	3	2	1	5															
Cigar makers.....				1																	
Cigar packers.....				3	6	5			4												
Clerks and accountants.....	11	1	1	1																	
Dressmakers.....	16			3																	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	4				3	10	3														

Furriers and fur workers.....	4	13	1	1	3	3	1,014	9	318	4	3,359	171	988	485	272	452	592	844	3,155	61	1
Gardeners.....	3	13	1	1	3	3	7	4	318	4	3,359	171	988	485	272	452	592	844	3,155	61	1
Hat and cap makers.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iron and steel workers.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jewelers.....	3	3	1	1	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Locksmiths.....	4	4	1	1	4	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machinists.....	48	48	1	1	48	48	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mariners.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Masons.....	15	15	3	3	15	15	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Millers.....	3	3	1	1	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milliners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Painters and glaziers.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pattern makers.....	3	3	1	1	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Photographers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plumbers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seamstresses.....	12	12	1	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoemakers.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stoers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stonecutters.....	6	6	1	1	6	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tailors.....	7	7	1	1	7	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tanners and curriers.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timers.....	3	3	1	1	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upholsterers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Watch and clock makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weavers and spinners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodworkers (not specified).....	7	7	1	1	7	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other skilled.....	199	41	26	158	79	185	1,014	9	318	4	3,359	171	988	485	272	452	592	844	3,155	61	1
Total.....	199	41	26	158	79	185	1,014	9	318	4	3,359	171	988	485	272	452	592	844	3,155	61	1
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bankers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	40	1	7	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Farm laborers.....	4	13	8	201	32	121	4	12	112	8	267	22	67	141	21	23	100	60	139	167	2
Farmers.....	7	7	1	1	7	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fishermen.....	284	363	64	1,768	1,352	1,630	63	76	307	116	1,160	343	2,207	523	8,422	337	551	4,930	75,851	186	29
Hotel keepers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers.....	284	363	64	1,768	1,352	1,630	63	76	307	116	1,160	343	2,207	523	8,422	337	551	4,930	75,851	186	29

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.																					
Manufacturers.	11	6	2	11	311	5	50	2	4	1	17	2	24	4	245	2	5	160	370	105	.....
Merchants and dealers.	299	2	53	44	7	232	27	4	29	6	272	138	1,002	110	488	164	51	423	3,022	14	.....
Servants.	171	4	6	9	77	29	35	.....	51	11	553	14	115	111	217	85	164	113	372	60	.....
Other miscellaneous.	1,003	389	112	2,125	1,784	2,038	185	92	732	144	3,334	527	3,661	1,456	9,158	782	1,766	5,721	80,101	590	36
Total.	332	12	47	65	65	143	1,286	3	235	4	3,057	138	809	624	330	270	483	900	6,528	131	7
No occupation (including women and children).	1,614	444	219	2,354	1,959	2,381	2,536	105	1,340	162	10,372	845	5,799	2,749	9,767	1,524	2,948	7,539	89,969	825	47
Grand total.																					

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified. ¹	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.	
PROFESSIONAL.																							
Actors.....		1			3					1	3	1	9					2	3	2		201	1
Architects.....			1					1	1	6	6	6		1				1	1	2		76	
Clergy.....	1	3	1		2		1	2	2	10	6	1	35	3	1		2	2	1	9		315	51
Editors.....																					23		
Electricians.....					1			2	2	10	9		1						2			107	
Engineers (professional).		1	6			3		4	4	47	1		3	6				2	2			353	3
Lawyers.....								2	2	1	1		3	2				1	1			37	
Literary and scientific persons.	1		4		1			1	1	1	1		6	2				1	1			139	
Musicians.....		3						2	2	1	3		1	6				1	1			53	
Officials (Government).			5			1		2	3	1	3		6	13		1	7	2	2			82	8
Physicians.....		1						3	3	4	4		9	8				3	1			134	
Sculptors and artists.								3	3	5	2		6	2				1	1			56	5
Teachers.....		2			1	1		4	4	11	6	2	2	2				1	1			256	4
Other professional.		1	1					6	6	33	47	1	1	5				2	1			476	5
Total.....	2	13	24	2	8	8	1	31	31	137	127	5	93	96	1	3	16	27	17			2,312	77
SKILLED.																							
Bakers.....	2	4	2		10			4	4	11	15		7					1	1			257	2
Barbers and hairdressers.		1	3		4	10		2	2	3	2		6	1		1		2				345	1
Blacksmiths.....					14			12	1	12	11	1	4									188	
Bookbinders.....		3			1					2			2									21	
Brewers.....																						14	
Butchers.....	5	4			9	1	1	4	4	4	6	2										168	
Cabinet-makers.																							
Carpenters and joiners.....	12	5	6		23	17	1	27	3	140	84	4	57		4		6	6	3			1,004	127
Cigarette makers.....																						73	
Cigar makers.....																						1	
Cigar packers.	1	10	1		2			2	2	1	1	1	167	3								3	
Clerks and accountants.																						1,125	
Dressmakers.....		4	27		7	6	1	21	2	57	74	1	106	19	10	1	13	10	9			1,881	117
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).	2	4	1		6	1	1	5	5	22	3	3					2	22				303	
Total.....								3	3	13	25		6	2				1	1			205	14

¹Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Mayar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- misk).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																						
Furriers and fur workers.		2								2												20
Gardeners.										13	20							2				165
Hat and cap makers.								1														30
Iron and steel workers.	3	9	1		23		2	6	3	11	24	4						2				200
Jewelers.								2		5							1					42
Locksmiths.	1																					4
Machinists.	13	13	2		27		5	27	1	33	145	1						5	2			774
Mariners.								11	1	120	10	2	120	5				2				721
Masons.	1	3	1		1		1	5		9	11							2				16
Mechanics (not specified).																		4	1			371
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).	2	8	7		16		2	69	8	154	312		16	6	72	3	11	15	22	2,000		4,481
Millers.								3		4	9	4							1			55
Milliners.								1		2	1											13
Miners.								1		3												23
Painters and glaziers.	28	46	7		116		9	111	52	46	100	138	112	1			47	2	6	107		3,246
Pattern makers.							2	4		27	20		3	1	1		1					215
Photographers.											12											20
Plasterers.								1		3												24
Plumbers.								2		3	12	1	1									20
Printers.								2		3	7											68
Saddlers and harness-makers.								2		3												53
Sailors.								2														80
Seamstresses.	2		2		43			7		5												135
Shoemakers.	2	5	1		9		1	9		11	4	1						1	6	1		622
Stokers.	3	2			6		49	2	1	9	8	1	219				2	2				424
Stonecutters.										31												129
Tailors.	18	9			29		1	30		16	3		1				1	5				817
Tanners and curriers.																						16
Textile workers (not specified).	3				14		218	5		2	17											715
Timers.		1			3			1		5								2				40
Tobacco workers.								1		2												7
Upholsterers.								1		1	2											10
Watch and clock makers.								3		3												25
Weavers and spinners.	1	1			12		6	1		1	20				13				1			219

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and occupations.¹

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....			2		71		5		2	25	1	6		25	5			1
Architects.....	1	1			32	1	4		1	1				17				2
Clergy.....	1	1	3	1	76	8	8	1	15	8	2	9	3	43	7	17	1	3
Editors.....					17		1	1	2	3				3			6	7
Electricians.....			3		3	3	12											
Engineers (professional).....	2	4	3		58	10	3		11	9	2	1	3	49	5	3	3	
Lawyers.....		7	3		124	10	18	6	15	9	2		1	65	5	6	1	4
Literary and scientific persons.....			2		21		1		9	1	2			10				
Mechanics.....			1		33	1	1		5	2	1		1	10	1		1	
Officials (Government).....	4	1	7		43	3	10	1		4		2	2	36	1	1	3	
Physicians.....					127		3		80					9				
Preachers.....			1		61			1		5		12		21	3	1	1	1
Sculptors and artists.....					35				2	2		3		21	2			
Teachers.....	8		2	1	259	4	54		16	11	3	43	2	104	9	16	4	1
Writers.....	4	5	22		183	2	28	1	35	12	2	293	2	186	6	17	6	3
Other professional.....							159	11	188	94	13	283	13	519	41	62	21	19
Total.....	29	19	49	2	1,131	32	159	11	188	94	13	283	13	519	41	62	21	19
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....		2	7		52	3	14		2	12	1	4	6	72	5	14		
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	3	2		56		1		8	22		2	2	61	4	9	1	
Blacksmiths.....	1	8	14		42	1	20		2	16		2	10	71	13	15	4	
Bookbinders.....	1				1	3			1	2				10		1		
Brewers.....					2									2				
Butchers.....	1		3		37	4	18		4	5		1	5	85	1	10	1	2
Cabinetmakers.....					11		1					3		25			3	
Carpenters and joiners.....			20	2	236	12	80	3	1	118	4	10	33	230	17	57	10	2
Cigar makers.....					3									5				
Cigar packers.....			1				1			62				2				
Clerks and accountants.....	19	17	31	3	564	19	113		25	103	15	13	20	523	83	69	18	6
Dressmakers.....	2		5		85	3	50	2	9	20		3	9	156	9	14	8	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	6	1		74	1	9	1	4	16	1	6	4	33	8	10		
Furriers and fur workers.....					5									13	1			
Gardeners.....			2	1	63	4	17		2	13	1			29		13	3	
Hat and cap makers.....					25		5							10				
Iron and steel workers.....	1	1	3		18		6		1	4		1	1	31	11	11	2	1
Jewelers.....		2			18		6			2				13				
Locksmiths.....					4		4	3						1				
Machinists.....	3	4	8		77	5	31		2	12	1			25	4	1	1	2
Mariners.....	21	3	2		125		15		2	17	16	2		52	9	6	1	
Masons.....	1	2	19	1	71	8	33	2	1	22	5	1	2	117	15	21	4	1
Mechanics (not specified).....			9		39	1	23	1	4	17	1	1	3	43	6	4	2	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			3		8		5	1	1	4			1	17	2	1		

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....	43	2	1	46	14	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	793	.....	.....	3
Architects.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	7
Clergy.....	55	17	8	62	21	36	1	14	4	6	.....	3	23	3	276	1	26	13
Editors.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	2	8	3	32	64	32	.....	2	12	2	.....	.....	16	.....	180	1	4	11
Engineers (professional).....	9	4	6	42	67	18	.....	4	2	1	2	.....	3	.....	791	1	4	24
Lawyers.....	7	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	190	1	1	2
Literary and scientific persons.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	4
Ministers.....	5	3	3	37	31	5	.....	6	1	4	.....	.....	16	.....	386	.....	1	10
Officials (Government).....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	1
Physicians.....	14	2	8	15	23	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	8	.....	359	.....	4	4
Sculptors and artists.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	339	.....	.....	8
Teachers.....	35	19	18	182	66	35	.....	12	4	7	.....	14	66	3	764	3	10	51
Other professional.....	11	11	12	146	188	39	1	.....	8	3	.....	11	58	3	896	.....	7	62
Total.....	182	67	68	620	597	194	2	63	40	32	9	37	271	9	5,367	8	60	205
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	4	3	22	94	56	30	1	14	5	6	2	9	41	.....	384	.....	3	21
Barbers and hairdressers.....	5	16	12	86	51	26	.....	13	10	6	.....	6	46	.....	516	.....	9	24
Blacksmiths.....	5	23	10	67	66	63	1	7	25	11	3	8	39	2	267	.....	20	24
Bookbinders.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	4
Brewers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	3
Butchers.....	3	7	17	51	52	31	.....	10	13	5	.....	2	31	.....	276	.....	11	23
Cabinetmakers.....	1	2	1	12	33	10	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	98	.....	1	2
Carpenters and joiners.....	11	68	23	449	475	453	5	25	112	25	13	63	162	9	1,294	3	135	126
Cigarette makers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	2
Cigar makers.....	1	2	.....	14	16	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	93	1	1	.....
Clean packers.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1
Clerks and accountants.....	53	38	41	546	593	223	4	62	71	29	2	46	232	6	3,146	12	52	117
Dressmakers.....	4	13	26	267	87	39	.....	27	7	8	1	7	128	2	1,238	.....	8	57
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	10	10	3	49	70	29	1	7	11	4	.....	3	38	1	299	1	8	21
Furriers and fur workers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	7
Gardeners.....	4	5	5	20	21	14	.....	6	4	3	.....	2	22	.....	195	2	3	15
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	3
Iron and steel workers.....	3	11	5	77	118	18	.....	5	15	3	.....	8	26	1	217	.....	5	23
Jewelers.....	1	.....	.....	14	17	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	4
Locksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	19
Machinists.....	14	9	12	108	236	76	.....	9	16	2	1	1	14	1	379	1	1	45
Mariners.....	121	18	121	523	56	24	11	.....	6	.....	.....	10	32	.....	379	.....	7	19
Masons.....	9	10	7	80	153	83	.....	17	21	10	.....	2	95	.....	1,165	1	10	75
Mechanics (not specified).....	8	1	4	54	26	21	.....	3	3	2	4	3	32	1	277	.....	3	12
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	2	3	18	33	7	.....	2	1	.....	1	6	2	.....	109	.....	2	8

Millers.....	1	3	8	10	4	.....	9	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Milliners.....	2	12	36	39	6	.....	24	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Miners.....	4	10	91	201	56	3	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	171	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Painters and glaziers.....	2	22	8	107	89	.....	10	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Pattern makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers.....	2	1	11	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Plasterers.....	1	5	16	39	31	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Plumbers.....	2	2	4	32	16	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Printers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddlers and harness makers.....	3	15	47	929	75	.....	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	1,335	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Seamstresses.....	6	16	223	46	33	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	652	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Shoemakers.....	25	21	52	21	19	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	409	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Stokers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stonemasons.....	8	14	79	347	120	.....	41	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	2,721	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Tailors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanners and curriers.....	1	18	1	178	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	5	15	22	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch and clock makers.....	2	1	13	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers and spinners.....	47	1	321	12	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Writers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Woolen goods.....	6	2	16	26	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolworkers (not specified).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other skilled.....	15	28	7	152	81	.....	11	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Total.....	332	466	581	4,642	3,420	1,696	27	401	564	182	48	404	1,772	69	18,764	41	454	1,239	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents.....	10	1	4	44	71	21	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	479	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Bankers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Braymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm laborers.....	18	180	128	44	30	20	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Farmers.....	23	81	15	249	323	333	1	43	493	52	19	72	60	16	4,628	23	620	939	620	.....
Fishermen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	787	13	297	80	.....	.....
Hotel keepers.....	3	12	4	193	41	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Labors.....	61	1,797	154	4,870	3,767	2,082	16	557	625	206	102	877	983	115	10,995	31	418	1,536	9	.....
Manufacturers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	111	18	32	325	123	57	12	45	21	7	6	21	169	4	4,110	13	15	109	15	.....
Servants.....	99	326	274	4,614	1,433	1,253	12	282	226	187	36	287	2,048	22	13,569	25	365	1,181	37	.....
Other miscellaneous.....	26	70	28	516	543	216	9	71	56	19	9	52	313	11	3,589	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	337	2,502	643	13,102	7,136	4,822	55	1,178	1,605	664	247	1,472	4,788	189	38,869	115	1,752	4,117	.....	.....
No occupation (including women and children).....	580	1,366	591	9,118	6,375	2,403	54	1,101	1,185	510	83	919	4,417	291	32,028	103	994	3,750	.....	.....
Grand total.....	1,451	4,401	1,883	27,182	17,438	9,115	138	2,743	3,451	1,388	387	2,832	11,248	561	95,025	267	3,240	9,341	.....	.....

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....		10		4	1				16		1		17		10		1,126
Architects.....	1	16			4					1			10				270
Clergy.....	3	8		18	7	1	5	1	197	3	10	6	37	1	9	2	1,164
Editors.....		67											1				173
Electricians.....		23	1	1	4	1	1	1	11	3			31	3	9	9	640
Engineers (professional).....	2	14	59	2	3	5		1	69		1	6	58	4	7	1	1,494
Lawyers.....		1	6		2	1				1		2	3		2		350
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	2	11		2	2			69	1			2		2		283
Musicians.....		32			5	5	1		24		2		37		5	1	752
Officials (Government).....		8		16	1							2	2				425
Physicians.....		23		1		1	1	2	27	1	2	1	6				476
Sculptors and artists.....	1	6		2	2	4			59	1	5		3	1	2		504
Teachers.....	3	8	93		17	5	3	7	59	5	11	12	37		15	2	2,070
Other professional.....	6	22	107		9	5	5	4	141	6	9	7	74	4	14	3	2,552
Total.....	17	78	408	3	57	7	16	15	599	21	41	36	318	19	76	9	12,279
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....		8		5	11		2	4	35	3	4		39	8	13	2	1,046
Barbers and hairdressers.....		3			12		1		1	24	3	2	45		2		1,186
Blacksmiths.....	1	12	78	1	13		10	2	57	8	5	3	118	5	27	2	1,187
Bookbinders.....							1					1	2				104
Brewers.....		2			1				14	5	6			1			845
Butchers.....		3			2			1	1			1	15	3	6		251
Cabinetmakers.....		4							1	2			1			1	474
Carpenters and joiners.....	3	68	230	9	39	2	20	8	95	17	28	8	463	17	83	3	5,474
Cigar makers.....																	94
Cigar packers.....		5		2	1	1				2			4	1			852
Clerks and accountants.....		372		42	59	2	18	9	273	37	29	20	319	21	80	9	8,318
Dressmakers.....	4	233		3	21		4	4	27	17	8	1	41	5	23	2	2,034
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	33		3	6	1		1	36	3		14	96	2	7	4	932
Furriers and fur workers.....		8												3			183
Gardeners.....		6			4	1	4	1		1	1	7	11	1	10	2	546
Hat and cap makers.....		16		1				1	1								290
Iron and steel workers.....	1	53		1	6	1	3		7	4	3		55	1	9	1	807
Jewelers.....		3		1	2				5		1	6		1			223
Loc smiths.....		29								2							285
Machinists.....	2	11		32	21		4	2	31	6	12	1	85	3	8	2	1,494
Masons.....		88			21	2	8	8	10	6	12	117	275	3	20	2	3,346
Mechanics.....	3	6	140		12	1	3	2	16	2	11	2	57	13	10	2	1,625
Mechanics (not specified).....		43		12	11				40	3	3	1	24	3	13		1,778

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).	1	10	1	1	4	1	2	1	15	2	.....	281
Millers.	2	9	.....	.....	2	5	4	1	11	.....	.....	119
Milliners.	2	61	.....	.....	5	5	25	5	370	50	6	337
Miners.	29	30	1	1	55	8	3	8	370	35	15	2,331
Painters and glaziers.	2	66	4	2	24	6	3	6	36	4	16	1,379
Pattern makers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Photographers.	3	9	2	1	10	1	.....	.....	17	1	4	239
Plasterers.	2	6	2	1	8	3	1	2	38	1	1	338
Plumbers.	3	15	3	2	21	1	1	1	21	1	4	376
Printers.	1	32	3	1	21	1	1	1	13	1	1	534
Saddlers and harness makers.	4	4	1	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	116
Seamstresses.	4	211	7	4	38	5	9	6	13	4	25	1
Shoemakers.	1	182	3	2	35	2	1	1	17	10	1	2,207
Stokers.	4	37	3	5	18	2	1	17	65	6	9	1,736
Stonecutters.	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	41	.....	.....	1,681
Tailors.	1	498	4	32	55	10	6	10	55	6	43	5,221
Tanners and curriers.	4	4	47	1	4	11	4	1	5	2	4	414
Textile workers (not specified).	14	25	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
Tobacco workers.	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Upholsters.	4	17	3	1	5	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	293
Watch and clock makers.	1	1	1	2	3	9	23	1	2	1	1	1,631
Weavers and spinners.	1	71	91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
Wheelwrights.	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	173
Woodworkers (not specified).	3	15	2	1	46	10	22	17	255	9	22	2,709
Other skilled.	38	122	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	59	410	151	557	1,071	210	380	25	2,720	183	575	55,638
MISCELLANEOUS.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agents.	3	15	9	8	23	4	6	.....	69	1	8	1,059
Bankers.	3	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	239
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	1	21	3	3	168	75	4	1	60	.....	5	477
Farm laborers.	20	3,379	3	30	17	15	131	37	337	355	380	24,753
Farmers.	15	148	1	39	10	38	121	18	682	18	19	6,518
Fishermen.	11	19	27	27	235	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	13	6,723
Hotel keepers.	6	14	1	2	8	3	2	4	36	3	.....	389
Laborers.	49	3,146	12	575	931	216	241	95	3,632	528	89	48,351
Manufacturers.	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	.....	1	268
Merchants and dealers.	3	272	4	26	480	15	8	18	132	10	49	8,562
Servants.	28	177	46	481	372	130	141	81	859	133	461	39,774
Other miscellaneous.	9	165	40	85	255	56	36	34	579	28	77	10,790
Total.	128	1,114	256	1,552	2,777	529	692	289	6,683	1,655	1,714	141,843
No occupation (including women and children).	183	1,027	348	1,454	5,300	526	895	285	3,572	773	1,485	116,940
Grand total.	387	2,629	812	3,021	9,457	1,286	1,928	855	13,033	2,630	3,870	326,760

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.*¹

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Ida- ho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....																	
Architects.....					15					8				2			
Clergy.....					16	3	4		1	5		2		13	1	2	
Editors.....	2	1		1								1					
Electricians.....					4									1			
Engineers (professional).....					5									6			
Engineers (professional).....					22	1	4	2	2	1	2			25	3	1	
Lawyers.....					3				3								
Literary and scientific persons.....					3									1			
Musicians.....					3					2				2	1		
Officials (Government).....					14				19	1				9			
Physicians.....					9				4	3				12	1		
Sculptors and artists.....					5				2					2			
Teachers.....					16		12		3	6		2		11	1	4	
Other professional.....	1				16		10	1	6	4	3	6		42			
Total.....	5	3	9	1	143	4	41	3	40	29	7	17		128	8	6	1
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....					16	2				5				16		1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....					22		7							20			
Blacksmiths.....					11		6	1	4	5		1		15	4	2	
Bookbinders.....					5		8							4			
Brothers.....					12									1			
Butchers.....					13		4			1				15	4	2	1
Cabinetmakers.....					3				1					19	2	2	
Carpenters.....					66		19	1	4	52	1	8	3	79	8	5	1
Carpenters and joiners.....					1												
Cigar makers.....					1												
Cigar makers.....					1					1,068				3			
Cigar makers.....					1												
Clerks and accountants.....					91	3	17	2	5	59	3	11	1	98	9	3	5
Dressmakers.....					8				1					25			
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....					19	1	2			3		5		12	1	2	
Furriers and fur workers.....																	
Gardeners.....					31	2	1	2				2	1	9	1		
Hat and cap makers.....					8												
Iron and steel workers.....					4					1				22	3	1	2
Jewelers.....														1			
Locksmiths.....					28	2	37	1	2					52	10	7	
Machinists.....					51		8	1	3	106				6	10	1	
Mariners.....	11				9		7	3				1		19	6	1	
Masons.....																	
Mechanics (not specified).....					18	3	9			10				23	17		

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N.H.	N.J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....	1			3	3			1							146			3
Architects.....				2											37			3
Clergy.....	11		6	10	3	5	1	4	2	1				12	135	1	1	7
Editors.....															13			
Electricians.....			2	12	2	2		2						7	40			6
Engineers (professional).....	5			17	8	3		8	1	1	1			13	178			4
Lawyers.....	2							1							21			
Literary and scientific persons.....	3			3	3	1		1	2					1	25			
Musicians.....			1	12	9			1						7	71			1
Officials (Government).....			4	1	6	2		2						1	31			1
Physicians.....	4		1	6	2	3								1	65			1
Sculptors and artists.....	2			4											30			1
Teachers.....			2	27	5					2				7	114		1	3
Tea-houses.....	1		7	19	9	5		2						15	260	2		4
Other professional.....																		
Total.....	29		20	116	41	19	1	21	6	4	1		72	1	1,178	3	2	34
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....			7	2	25	4	3		3	1	2			15	90			3
Barbers and hairdressers.....			2	2	59	4	3		3					10	151			4
Blacksmiths.....			1	2	14	16	4							11	46			13
Bookbinders.....						1	1								6			
Brewers.....																		
Butchers.....			1	7	3	3	1	2						2	60			6
Cabinetmakers.....	1		3	3	8			1	1	1				1	15			6
Carpenters and joiners.....	2		4	5	51	36	15	7	6	1	2			71	379	2		22
Carriage makers.....															5			
Cigar makers.....																		
Cleaners.....	2			2	1	1								4	32			
Clerk packers.....					1													
Clerks and accountants.....	11		1	3	95	19	14	2	10	3	1			69	1,040			35
Dressmakers.....			5	5	24	5	1							6	150		1	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3			13	5	3		7	2					6	69			8
Furriers and fur workers.....															18			
Gardeners.....	4		1	2	1	1	3	3						13	43			6
Hat and cap makers.....															11			
Iron and steel workers.....	2		3	7	17	1		1	2					18	41			15
Jewelry.....														3	22			
Jewelry workers.....															7			
Locksmiths.....	2		1	60	42	6		4	1	2	2	4		118	235			42
Machinists.....	2		3	85	4	4		2						11	327			1
Mariners.....	2		2	46	9	3		7		2				23	103	1	1	15
Masons.....																		
Mechanics (not specified).....	6			18	40	7		3	1					11	156			9

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1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TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Okl.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....		8		4				1							1		201
Architects.....		9						1									76
Clergy.....	1	27		19	2			1	3	2	1	1	3	3			315
Editors.....			1												1		23
Electricians.....	1	8						1			1						107
Engineers (professional).....	1	31						5	5			3	1	6			353
Lawyers.....		2		1				1					1				37
Literary and scientific persons.....		11		1	1			3	2				1				53
Musicians.....							1					2	1				139
Officials (Government).....	1		1	3				4				4					82
Physicians.....	1	9	2	3				2				4		1			138
Sculptors and artists.....	1	3			1			2				1					56
Teachers.....	1	14	7	1				4	1	3	2				3		256
Other professional.....	1	34	1	3	5	1		1				5		1			476
Total.....	6	156	4	45	10	1	1	4	21	5	4	6	20	3	18		2,312
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	1	20		2	5					2			3				257
Barbers and hairdressers.....		22		4	17						1		1	2			315
Blacksmiths.....		20		1	1				3				3		1		188
Book binders.....				1													21
Brewers.....		2															14
Butchers.....		18						3					3				168
Cabinetmakers.....		3		4				1				1	3				73
Carpenters and joiners.....		76		12	10	1		1	6	4	2	2	2		18		1,004
Cigar makers.....				1													7
Cigar packers.....		9															1,125
Clerks and accountants.....		87	1	56	8	1		5	15	4	1	6			3		3
Dressmakers.....	2	16		1	2			1	2	1		15	1				1,881
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		15		10	2			1	3	1		2					303
Furriers and fur workers.....	1										2						205
Gardeners.....		6															20
Hat and cap makers.....		4						2				4					165
Iron and steel workers.....		32			2				1	1	2						20
Jewelers.....		1			3							1					200
Locksmiths.....																	43
Machinists.....	1	66			11			1				3					774
Mariners.....	1	13		12	35			6			4	8			6		721
Masons.....	1	70		3	17			3	6			12	3		4		371
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	55		29	4			2		2		1					4,050

Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)												
Millers.....	9	1,108	8	5	1	6	64	4	1	3	237	19
Miners.....	22	1,108	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	59	23
Painters and glaziers.....	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pattern makers.....	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Photographers.....	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plasterers.....	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plumbers.....	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Printers.....	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saddlers and harnessmakers.....	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seamstresses.....	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoemakers.....	64	10	2	29	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Stokers.....	2	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stonecutters.....	2	10	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tailors.....	71	10	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Tanners and curriers.....	13	10	209	209	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Textile workers (not specified).....	6	10	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Tinners.....	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Tobacco workers.....	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upholsterers.....	2	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Watch and clock makers.....	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weavers and spinners.....	24	10	27	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wheelwrights.....	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other skilled.....	1	10	3	59	6	6	1	1	1	7	7	6
Total.....	28	38	2,025	1	153	425	2	8	10	69	85	47
										163	274	102
												27
												4,330
												20,078
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Agents.....	1	1	6	7	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Bankers.....	1	1	11	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	2	3	20	1	59	1	11	1	4	5	2	4
Farm laborers.....	1	23	279	1	32	6	10	2	2	43	16	44
Farmers.....	2	2	41	1	41	1	2	1	1	11	2	2
Fishermen.....	2	2	41	1	41	1	2	1	1	11	2	2
Hotel keepers.....	19	420	21,465	11	1,543	14	30	22	126	978	2,100	1,340
Laborers.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Manufacturers.....	1	9	101	2	253	5	6	7	30	27	18	9
Merchants and dealers.....	4	12	1,071	11	110	1	6	5	17	28	40	109
Servants.....	2	13	262	2	31	24	1	6	8	49	37	38
Other miscellaneous.....	30	484	23,221	6	349	1,789	24	47	30	218	599	407
Total.....										1,148	2,214	1,547
												119
												9,443
												153,219
No occupation (including women and children).....	13	55	2,097	9	302	342	6	4	16	63	29	25
										151	126	157
												21
												9,149
Grand total.....	71	583	27,499	20	849	2,566	33	60	60	371	718	483
										1,491	2,617	1,824
												167
												22,922
												204,074

1 Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry.

Destination.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Canadian Atlantic seaports.	Portland, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Miami, Fla.	Key West, Fla.	Wilmington, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
Alabama.....	227	17	13	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Alaska.....	35	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	203	9	11	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	5,173	501	85	8	128	1	.....	67	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	617	31	11	5	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	5,322	366	33	.....	25	.....	5	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	121	2	84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	871	12	29	62	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	363	6	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1,118	2	.....	1	14	1,600
Georgia.....	218	2	5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	370	9	3	1	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	12,552	865	305	476	1,103	16	.....	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	1,886	93	56	47	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	2,433	111	36	25	138	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	413	26	23	14	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	157	9	5	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	315	15	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	793	265	1	.....	19	32	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	737	29	138	782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	10,944	8,766	85	1	113	31	676	1,113	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	4,163	238	90	158	738	.....	6	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	3,401	166	42	46	597	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	71	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1,818	97	75	51	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	729	36	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	821	40	18	29	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	319	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,055	241	2	.....	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	9,807	199	387	5	32	2	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	186	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	77,455	1,538	487	67	392	3	.....	118	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	204	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,054	37	8	36	169	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Ohio.....	6,199	274	250	450	117	.....	17	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Oklahoma.....	228	8	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	510	57	13	8	58	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16,830	631	4,368	489	63	4	31	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Philippine Islands.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,475	875	3	10	13	1	425	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1
South Carolina.....	86	1	9	10	46	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	714	17	11	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Tennessee.....	188	4	2	18	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Texas.....	610	27	219	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	698	25	9	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	359	71	.....	.....	37	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	414	14	44	26	3	.....	156	21	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Washington.....	1,219	42	20	7	293	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1,612	44	51	34	4	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,362	114	40	66	187	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	203	21	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	178,416	15,983	7,114	3,017	5,040	115	827	2,536	192	30	13	1,154	762	1,637

TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry—Continued.

Destination.	Pensacola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Orleans, La.	Galveston, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.	Pascagoula, Miss.	San Francisco, Cal.	Portland, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Pacific seaports.	Alaska.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama.....	1	36	42	2		9	2		8		424	66				430
Alaska.....						4	4		4			211				693
Arizona.....			66	29		3	47		3			73	1,650			2,100
Arkansas.....		1	4	16		5	5		4			39	3			117
California.....		5	103	123			7,043	8	635	66	5	4,855	574	51		20,116
Colorado.....			10	6		67	39		3	1		402	21			1,339
Connecticut.....			1			17	17		3	4		816				6,020
Delaware.....												37				215
District of Columbia.....			2	3			37		5			58				1,087
Florida.....	1		8			4	3		2	1		1,096	1	1		4,810
Georgia.....		4	4				5		1			59	3			346
Hawaii.....			2				12					59		2,904		2,934
Idaho.....							12		64		1	715				1,246
Illinois.....			35	16			72	1	28	18		3,408	9			19,062
Indiana.....			6				18		1	1		447	3			2,146
Iowa.....			2	20			24		1			594				3,407
Kansas.....			8	16			2		2			204	16			744
Kentucky.....			5				4			3		60				288
Louisiana.....		11	825	180	4	3	17		1			45	1		1	1,451
Maine.....									2			3,282				4,401
Maryland.....			3				6		4	1		158				1,883
Massachusetts.....			8				53		15	13		5,618	12		1	27,082
Michigan.....			1	1			16		13			11,972	3	1	1	17,438
Minnesota.....	1		4	23			6		6	1	1	4,810	1			9,115
Mississippi.....			20				17		7			16				138
Missouri.....		1	24	24		5	17		8	7		416	16		1	2,713
Montana.....							10		52	2		2,511	1			3,454
Nebraska.....			4	13			7		11			376				1,388
Nevada.....			8				11		2		1	35				387
New Hampshire.....							4					1,508				2,832
New Jersey.....			6	3			12		4			767			4	11,248
New Mexico.....			3				3					40	305			561
New York.....			73	80			303		108	43	1	14,036	25	4	153	95,028
North Carolina.....			1				4					1,981				267
North Dakota.....									2			1,968	1			3,290
Ohio.....			4	3			31		6	3				5	1	9,341

Oklahoma.....	7	9	2	22	78	248	9	4	105	10	.....	387
Oregon.....	4	2	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,581	.....	.....	2,029
Pennsylvania.....	15	3	.....	46	1	24	15	.....	2,046	10	.....	21,246
Philippine Islands.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	16
Porto Rico.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	760	812
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	3,821
South Carolina.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	3,132
South Dakota.....	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	1	.....	1,005
Tennessee.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	1	.....	306
Texas.....	274	1,662	1	28	4	97	2	1	211	6,316	6	9,447
Utah.....	1	1	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	13	.....	1,296
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490	.....	.....	1,228
Virginia.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	126	.....	.....	825
Washington.....	9	1	.....	26	5	1,137	38	46	10,360	1	.....	13,003
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	2,030
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	3	3	.....	1,050	1	.....	3,870
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	32	.....	.....	130	2	.....	3,430
Total.....	4	61	1,694	2,272	13	22	8,035	246	485	9,003	2,966	928
									\$1,382			326,700

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1915.			6 months ended June 30, 1915.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1914.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	3,492	2,658	5,670	990	931	1,921	2,012	1,727	3,739	4,815	3,456	8,271
Albanian.....	1,085	257	1,322	172	65	237	513	153	172	2,657	2,451	5,108
Armenian and Moroccan.....	756	885	1,621	162	321	483	604	564	1,168	2,587	2,301	4,888
Balkan, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	3,215	2,901	3,506	1,263	60	1,323	1,952	231	2,183	9,450	9,083	10,433
Chinese.....	2,182	2,419	4,601	1,030	131	1,151	1,162	156	1,318	1,980	304	2,284
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,254	688	1,942	308	117	425	946	571	1,517	5,846	3,527	9,373
Cuban.....	2,280	1,122	3,402	500	360	950	1,680	762	2,562	2,443	1,110	3,553
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2,230	75	3,05	28	4	32	202	71	273	1,549	3,33	1,872
Dutch and Flemish.....	4,015	2,665	6,675	1,804	1,189	2,993	2,211	1,471	3,882	6,190	3,881	10,080
East Indian.....	70	12	82	23	25	25	47	11	57	99	18	117
English.....	18,363	18,363	38,612	8,069	7,196	15,295	11,970	11,397	23,367	24,259	20,824	45,073
Finland.....	2,210	1,262	3,472	1,067	556	1,543	1,233	726	1,929	2,837	2,521	5,358
French.....	6,933	5,703	12,636	2,953	2,485	5,318	3,980	3,318	7,298	8,299	6,293	14,592
German.....	11,728	9,001	20,729	2,804	2,804	6,234	8,298	6,197	14,495	28,363	20,354	48,717
Greek.....	11,740	3,447	15,187	5,330	1,233	7,163	6,110	1,914	8,024	32,069	5,085	37,154
Hebrew.....	13,736	12,741	26,477	2,544	1,745	4,290	11,212	10,896	22,268	37,465	33,718	71,183
Irish.....	13,015	10,488	23,503	5,813	3,857	9,660	7,202	6,611	13,833	15,255	14,175	29,430
Italian (north).....	6,223	4,397	10,620	2,639	2,639	4,673	3,614	2,367	5,981	17,065	6,673	23,738
Italian (south).....	24,870	21,087	46,557	11,489	9,736	21,275	13,381	11,892	25,273	88,684	35,884	124,568
Japanese.....	3,712	4,847	8,609	1,951	2,457	4,377	1,811	2,321	4,232	3,474	5,334	8,808
Korean.....	91	55	146	17	22	39	33	33	107	100	84	184
Lithuanian.....	1,223	1,415	2,638	105	76	181	1,118	1,336	2,454	3,995	3,798	7,793
Magyar.....	1,965	1,699	3,664	117	112	229	1,788	1,788	3,375	19,553	8,796	28,349
Mexican.....	5,682	5,311	10,993	2,272	2,488	4,700	3,410	2,823	6,233	6,963	5,784	11,789
Pacific Islander.....	4,429	4,686	9,065	674	348	1,022	3,755	4,288	8,043	22,213	20,760	42,973
Polish.....	2,833	1,523	4,356	1,838	776	2,614	1,015	757	1,762	4,708	2,521	7,229
Portuguese.....	832	318	1,200	141	70	211	1,015	278	989	12,169	1,898	14,067
Rumanian.....	3,355	1,104	4,459	932	174	1,106	2,423	930	3,353	15,651	3,354	10,335
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1,907	1,026	2,933	590	60	560	1,407	936	8,931	8,931	5,796	14,727
Scandinavian.....	14,375	9,988	24,363	6,175	3,600	9,775	8,290	6,288	14,488	20,010	11,363	31,373
Scotch.....	7,318	6,992	14,310	2,996	2,695	5,691	4,322	4,297	8,619	8,738	7,867	16,605
Slovak.....	970	1,099	2,069	56	57	113	914	1,052	1,356	6,701	5,122	11,823
Spanish.....	4,351	1,154	5,705	2,374	498	2,872	2,177	656	2,833	6,561	1,433	7,994
Spanish American.....	1,111	556	1,667	389	369	808	933	486	1,419	2,734	1,191	3,925
Syrian.....	1,174	593	1,767	241	107	348	933	486	1,419	2,734	1,191	3,925
Turkish.....	821	569	1,390	198	7	91	157	25	182	1,197	46	1,243
Welsh.....	231	369	600	178	198	458	561	371	932	1,192	711	1,903
West Indian (except Cuban).....	442	384	823	178	175	353	254	266	470	1,022	585	1,607
Other peoples.....	1,671	206	1,877	986	190	1,086	685	106	791	1,822	222	2,044
Total.....	187,021	130,679	326,700	72,464	49,352	121,816	113,537	90,327	204,884	439,539	218,946	658,485

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TABLE XII-A.—Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods. January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1915.				6 months ended June 30, 1915.				6 months ended Dec. 31, 1914.				Year ended Dec. 31, 1914.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.	
	Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.	
African (black).....	1,022	622	1,644	467	806	339	1,145	283	838	1,071	609	1,680	1,909	
Armenian.....	1,434	10	219	200	200	14	238	10	244	475	270	735	745	
Assyrian.....	127	92	219	9	23	18	238	78	244	475	270	735	745	
Bosnian and Moravian.....	2,271	83	2,354	970	23	18	2,354	65	1,366	3,941	38	1,949	4,174	
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1,918	41	2,381	783	807	24	2,381	17	1,152	9,369	1,309	10,678	1,949	
Chinese.....	2,020	361	2,381	18	46	28	2,381	333	2,335	9,369	1,309	10,678	1,949	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,432	904	2,336	1,047	1,713	666	2,336	238	823	463	20	1,432	1,432	
Cuban.....	1,100	5	1,105	335	433	99	1,105	174	907	1,145	539	2,150	2,150	
Danish, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1,068	272	1,340	335	433	99	1,340	116	1,116	1,145	4	10,842	10,842	
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,158	4	1,162	45	46	1	1,162	3	1,116	6,844	3,940	10,842	10,842	
East Indian.....	6,944	3,428	10,372	3,264	4,682	1,418	10,372	2,010	6,844	1,642	3,636	10,842	10,842	
English.....	4,726	1,073	5,799	849	2,292	102	5,799	828	4,507	5,336	3,245	8,581	8,581	
French.....	1,680	423	2,103	368	3,271	181	2,103	232	6,496	1,935	2,098	11,681	11,681	
German.....	1,103	421	1,524	641	1,001	357	1,524	1,001	1,947	9,956	1,695	95,961	95,961	
Greek.....	1,579	1,369	2,948	1,802	2,347	485	2,948	5,881	5,192	86,445	9,216	95,961	95,961	
Hebrew.....	6,373	1,166	7,539	20,398	23,421	2,533	7,539	66	60,968	404	51	157	157	
Irish.....	81,676	8,403	89,979	11	15	38	89,979	30	338	32	2,902	3,682	3,682	
Italian (north).....	41	6	47	11	63	15	47	63	665	2,159	1,222	1,402	1,402	
Italian (south).....	266	988	2,262	10	103	93	2,262	85	1,335	4	4	27,384	27,384	
Japanese.....	714	573	1,287	90	132	42	1,287	4	1,622	7,304	5,549	12,853	12,853	
Korean.....	1,446	5	1,451	1	608	1	1,451	1	5,682	1,876	2,088	3,764	3,764	
Lithuanian.....	1,661	7,912	9,573	569	650	214	9,573	103	1,526	836	1,661	3,246	3,246	
Magyar.....	6,251	1,961	8,212	436	63	63	8,212	733	6,781	13,550	1,623	17,173	17,173	
Mexican.....	1,961	564	2,525	53	4,475	184	2,525	187	857	3,705	1,906	5,611	5,611	
Pacific Islander.....	113	113	226	4,291	3	3	226	390	2,283	3,070	1,231	3,301	3,301	
Polish.....	10,464	792	11,256	4,291	1,227	451	11,256	1,014	1,994	593	1,382	3,376	3,376	
Portuguese.....	1,190	3,473	4,663	789	431	2	4,663	328	1,587	1,332	2,919	1,748	1,748	
Romanian.....	2,983	1,990	4,973	774	56	9	4,973	103	2,177	3,900	191	5,091	5,091	
Russian.....	1,718	946	2,664	9	2,170	201	2,664	105	366	597	164	1,236	1,236	
Ruthenian (Russians).....	1,023	375	1,398	1,917	67	17	1,398	12	185	104	29	322	322	
Scandinavian.....	3,931	416	4,347	185	254	253	4,347	186	366	597	29	1,236	1,236	
Scotch.....	3,386	174	3,560	50	23	17	3,560	137	366	597	29	1,236	1,236	
Slovak.....	355	78	433	18	123	18	433	145	186	292	203	335	335	
Spanish.....	355	78	433	18	123	18	433	145	186	292	203	335	335	
Spanish American.....	191	17	208	94	29	29	208	192	282	825	39	84	84	
Syrian.....	180	73	253	107	91	91	253	22	214	10,663	8,377	18,410	18,410	
Turkish.....	252	43	295	276	21	21	295	5,187	10,729	10,663	8,377	18,410	18,410	
Welsh.....	418	7,887	8,305	3,459	6,159	59,987	8,305	24,246	144,087	239,110	54,525	293,635	293,635	
West Indian (except Cuban).....	9,001	168,072	177,073	48,231	11,756	59,987	177,073	24,246	144,087	239,110	54,525	293,635	293,635	
Other peoples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	168,072	36,002	204,074	48,231	11,756	59,987	204,074	24,246	144,087	239,110	54,525	293,635	293,635	

1 Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrant*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.				Total.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
African (black).....	2,880	1,998	882	131	2,507	242	6	10	529	112	657
Armenian.....	86	75	11	7	72	7			11		11
Bohemian and Moravian.....	255	91	164	31	205	19				2	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	324	270	54	20	277	27			62	7	69
Chinese.....	1,174	1,125	49	22	577	575			26	9	35
Croatian and Slovenian.....	178	110	68	27	142	9			13	9	22
Cuban.....	3,092	2,058	1,034	439	2,153	500			11	14	25
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	42	32	10	11	27	4			6		6
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,170	1,477	693	252	1,646	272	2		8	5	15
East Indian.....	53	51	2		47	6			7		7
English.....	22,067	12,788	9,879	2,076	15,857	4,734		1	15	21	37
Finnish.....	767	366	401	59	677	31	1	1	1	5	8
French.....	4,069	2,437	1,662	288	3,036	775	1		26	15	42
German.....	7,932	4,351	3,581	895	5,870	1,167	2		23	33	58
Greek.....	1,272	1,150	122	46	1,112	114	2		95	33	130
Hebrew.....	1,658	1,025	633	258	1,225	175	3	1	40	62	106
Irish.....	7,523	2,818	4,705	325	6,352	846		1	11	13	25
Italian (north).....	2,290	1,595	695	218	1,822	250			81	13	94
Italian (south).....	7,162	5,614	1,548	651	5,614	897	2		1,343	401	1,746
Japanese.....	3,628	3,154	474	60	3,226	342		2	65	58	125
Korean.....	25	22	3		21	4			1		1
Lithuanian.....	245	153	92	47	187	11	1	1	24	20	46
Magyar.....	553	244	309	192	312	49			10	13	23
Mexican.....	7,649	4,029	3,620	1,218	5,147	1,284	3	17	677	1,061	1,758
Pacific Islander.....	37	18	19	4	32	1				1	1
Polish.....	1,004	570	434	277	656	71	4	4	76	62	146
Portuguese.....	586	439	147	32	485	69			194	39	233
Roumanian.....	176	133	43	11	125	40			53	9	62
Russian.....	944	781	163	68	756	120	1		235	40	280
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	526	340	186	125	344	57			106	69	175
Scandinavian.....	11,179	5,604	5,575	758	9,352	1,069			7	3	10
Scotch.....	6,378	3,403	2,975	628	4,577	1,173		1	3	3	7
Slovak.....	197	92	105	59	132	6		1	2	5	8
Spanish.....	4,602	3,648	954	332	3,523	747	4	1	310	19	334
Spanish American.....	1,715	1,134	581	181	1,243	291		1	4	11	16
Syrian.....	385	288	97	42	300	43	1		29	27	57
Turkish.....	45	39	6	2	37	6			4		4
Welsh.....	613	342	271	74	434	105			1	1	2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,159	761	398	110	898	151			13	6	19
Other peoples.....	274	209	65	20	221	33			31	1	32
Total.....	107,544	64,834	42,710	9,996	81,226	16,322	33	42	4,157	2,202	6,434
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,304	6,967	337	169	5,090	2,045					867

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aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

Money.		By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		Not going to join relative or friend.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—	Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.		
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
612	1,758	81,846	2,343	427	110	1,075	208	1,597
39	35	21,005	73	12	1	43	8	35
95	94	22,177	179	65	11	177	24	54
130	141	22,516	270	45	9	192	77	55
235	784	29,473	1,078	58	38	297	669	208
49	74	14,922	123	51	4	108	38	32
1,415	708	139,858	1,865	1,126	101	1,238	199	1,655
9	18	1,521	27	12	3	28	5	9
1,077	431	188,125	1,436	603	131	885	292	993
44	8	10,742	49	1	3	10	12	31
13,778	3,260	1,835,198	15,478	5,899	1,290	8,787	1,524	12,356
282	342	53,436	584	166	17	368	268	131
2,443	699	398,748	2,711	720	668	1,206	317	2,576
4,612	1,378	674,373	5,238	1,696	998	3,112	842	3,978
496	693	110,735	1,135	119	18	781	308	183
581	508	125,997	995	623	40	1,156	122	380
3,045	3,176	473,728	6,057	1,165	301	4,364	659	2,500
1,182	629	208,548	1,712	496	82	1,392	234	664
2,398	3,176	424,052	5,058	1,495	609	5,607	252	1,303
2,790	611	370,180	3,076	467	85	831	1,384	1,413
6	8	994	16	1	8	13	4	8
63	95	12,811	154	90	1	209	21	15
149	156	32,759	258	274	21	429	42	82
1,523	2,873	409,064	4,930	2,518	201	4,378	426	2,845
7	7	1,294	2	6	29	5	1	31
192	427	44,557	541	455	8	828	76	109
137	356	32,541	388	184	14	369	138	79
42	113	5,433	127	35	14	92	52	32
412	368	71,638	756	160	28	508	67	369
62	270	13,079	259	264	3	447	50	29
4,125	5,099	641,882	8,615	1,822	742	5,763	2,266	3,150
3,435	1,527	441,496	4,437	1,573	368	3,031	637	2,710
49	67	8,518	103	84	10	163	11	23
2,504	939	401,174	3,605	823	174	1,525	576	2,501
1,270	49	210,600	1,130	499	86	278	195	1,242
225	59	85,417	297	86	2	145	58	182
29	13	14,051	38	7	.....	14	4	27
326	127	41,814	406	173	34	254	60	299
733	165	133,111	787	286	86	264	150	745
172	60	27,538	189	37	48	112	42	120
50,774	31,301	7,836,951	76,525	24,623	6,396	50,484	12,318	44,742
								7,304

TABLE XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.					Residence outside the United States.	Departed from Philippine Islands.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black).....	2,514	1,784	730	171	2,095	248	213	49	15	4	2	2,231
Armenian.....	1,199	1,179	20	7	1,160	32	99	26	7	1	1	65
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	245	125	120	27	178	40	88	40	13	4	11	89
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1,169	1,147	52	20	1,057	122	356	61	5	2		775
Chinese.....	2,445	2,383	62	40	1,526	879	431	576	165	148	553	8,628
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1,049	823	226	34	873	142	541	82	34	9	9	374
Cuban.....	5,743	4,022	1,721	750	4,223	770	788	55	16	6	6	4,872
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	75	65	10	2	63	10	40	12		1		22
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,727	2,895	832	191	3,134	402	838	208	52	11	17	2,601
East Indian.....	256	250	6	4	215	37	116	103	1			36
English.....	44,236	28,200	16,036	3,787	32,719	7,700	5,173	1,400	429	111	201	36,022
Finnish.....	849	596	253	29	773	47	478	112	39	6	5	112
French.....	6,051	4,635	1,416	289	5,065	607	572	874	109	8	18	4,472
German.....	7,311	4,669	2,642	668	5,684	1,159	1,494	492	149	48	128	5,200
Greek.....	3,438	3,165	273	73	2,831	534	1,372	333	67	8	3	1,653
Hebrew.....	1,739	1,124	615	266	1,262	211	302	79	25	6	15	1,312
Irish.....	7,573	3,591	3,982	210	6,451	912	2,434	1,462	486	170	210	2,821
Italian (north).....	6,257	5,432	825	226	5,361	670	1,669	568	221	33	38	3,708
Italian (south).....	34,277	31,345	2,932	1,088	29,395	3,794	11,730	2,505	588	84	62	19,308
Japanese.....	7,662	6,188	1,474	121	6,359	1,182	1,465	3,780	1,162	436	174	642
Korean.....	31	30	1		27	4	5		13			9
Lithuanian.....	387	281	106	21	331	35	168	34	16		2	166
Macedonian.....	1,154	856	298	81	775	217	404	122	22	1	4	16
Mexican.....	2,096	1,398	698	261	1,492	343	87	22	8	3	2	1,974
Pacific Islander.....	9	6	3		8	1	3					4
Polish.....	2,738	2,080	658	162	2,311	265	1,361	216	54	2	8	1,097
Portuguese.....	1,432	1,175	257	58	1,231	193	604	307	85	31	19	436
Rumanian.....	1,477	1,412	65	10	1,321	146	160	18	3			296
Russian.....	4,846	4,515	331	121	4,328	397	1,046	104	25	1	8	3,663
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,304	967	337	240	1,021	133	139	24				226
Scandinavian.....	8,576	5,272	3,304	382	7,276	928	3,370	1,316	407	79	117	3,257
Slovak.....	8,156	5,004	3,152	657	6,135	1,064	1,855	433	104	38	52	5,670
Slovene.....	4,473	3,355	1,118	14	4,005	50	298	64	14	2	6	3,691
Spanish.....	5,434	4,619	815	226	4,505	693	432	101	48	27	3	4,773
Spanish American.....	2,333	1,604	729	254	1,776	303	160	9	28	1		2,293
Syrian.....	539	403	136	54	405	70	150	56	28	3		393
Turkish.....	234	201	33	18	200	16	57	14	3			160

Welsh.....	616	417	199	47	457	112	124	52	5	2	8	425
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1,467	869	598	177	1,105	185	78	29	13	5	2	1,340
Other peoples.....	623	512	111	34	493	91	129	25	4	1		464
Total.....	190,100	133,713	46,387	10,810	144,146	25,144	40,770	15,769	4,447	1,298	1,834	116,137
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	9,843	9,386	457	611	6,739	2,493						9,843

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.													
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.
Austria.....	57						1							
Hungary.....		25												
Belgium.....	1		49			3				1				
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....				18										
Denmark.....				90							1			
France, including Corsica.....						389				1				
German Empire.....	2					4	531		2					
Greece.....								24						
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....								874						
Netherlands.....						2	10		2	108	1			
Norway.....											697			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....												11		
Roumania.....													1	
Russian Empire.....							3		2	1		139		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1													2
Sweden.....							2					210		65
Switzerland.....														55
Total Europe.....														
Other Europe.....														
United Kingdom.....														1
Turkey in Europe.....														
Switzerland.....														
Sweden.....														
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....														
Russian Empire.....														
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....														
Netherlands.....														
Norway.....														
Greece.....														
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....														
German Empire.....														
France, including Corsica.....														
Denmark.....														
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....														
Belgium.....														
Hungary.....														
Austria.....														

Country of intended future residence—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Austria.....	4					4			5	551	3	5	3	5			635	392	243	...
Hungary.....	12	3			15	15				84	17	7	12	36		1	109	59	50	...
Belgium.....										106							248	168	80	...
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	4				4	4		2		105			3	24			42	33	82	...
Denmark.....	2	8		1	11	11		3	17	382	84	229	94	240		26	232	150	538	3
France, including Corsica.....	21	39	1		61	61		10	3	221	87	64	43	37			1,485	947	347	18
German Empire.....										204	1	5		5			1,069	722	338	...
Greece.....	2			4	6	6		6		910	22	55	46	82			241	189	52	...
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	5	3			8	8		3		151	1	24	2	29			1,967	1,435	532	29
Netherlands.....	12	1	2		15	15		2	1	287	2			7		2	1,399	280	109	...
Norway.....																	1,013	856	157	...
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....										1		1		8			21	17	4	...
Roumania.....										14		5					20	15	5	...
Russian Empire.....										616	3	1	2	3		1	774	472	302	13
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1				1	1		1		21	45	154	53	314		1	802	567	235	49
Sweden.....	1	5			6	6		1		135		9	3	2		2	218	161	57	...
Switzerland.....								1		91	24	11	11	6			206	134	72	...
Turkey in Europe.....										15	1	1		8			28	19	9	...
United Kingdom.....	204	135	5	7	351	351	1	174	14	2,559	111	213	127	336		1	7,032	4,427	2,605	51
Other Europe.....										9							30	25	5	48
Total Europe.....	209	194	8	12	483	483	1	203	40	6,485	401	784	399	1,142		34	16,571	11,078	5,493	211
China.....	382	1			383	383				43			4	32			1,080	631	449	582
Japan.....	5	379			379	379			10	35		7	10	2			721	574	147	63
India.....		32			37	37		1		19	1						108	71	37	5
Turkey in Asia.....				23	23	23	1			54	6	8		4			98	43	55	...
Other Asia.....	2			43	43	43				8			1				266	212	54	35
Total Asia.....	389	380	32	43	867	867	1	1	10	159	7	15	16	38			2,273	1,551	722	685
Africa.....							42	3		41	3	11	22	9			148	108	40	...
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	7	2		3	3	1	1,421	3	84		1	2				1,844	1,142	702	35
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	2			9	9	9		1	56	10	2			3			211	178	63	...

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																			
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
British North America.....	3		3	2	2	8	8	12		5,815	4	6	21	103		26	9,983	7,223	2,760	
Central America.....	1	2		3		5	2	2		39	958	23	13	33			1,575	1,121	454	
Mexico.....				2		2	1	1		29	1,451	1	10	45			2,352	1,643	689	
South America.....		11		3		12	1	7		135	13	31	688	137			1,704	1,284	420	
West Indies.....	3	1	1	17		22	9	3	1	575	33	13	74	5,712		1	7,784	5,338	2,446	
United States.....	3	4	2		1	11		7		91	22	23	19	47	62,667		62,935	34,045	28,900	6,329
Other countries.....	2					2		1		8	2			4		108	134	113	21	
Grand total.....	671	663	48	45	58	1,425	66	1,659	110	13,546	1,467	2,358	1,264	7,303	62,667	169	107,544			7,304
Male.....	409	531	36	29	44	1,040	48	1,018	71	7,985	988	1,555	913	4,970	33,832	146		64,834		6,967
Female.....	262	72	12	16	14	376	18	641	39	5,561	479	803	351	2,333	28,835	23			42,710	337

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonimmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence.																					
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	
Austria.	629					1	4		1										1			626
Hungary.		887					1													1		889
Belgium.			259			3	1			21					1					16		301
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.				205																1		206

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by countries—(Continued.)

Country of last permanent residence.															Country of intended future residence—Continued.										Female.
China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tas- mania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central Amer- ica.	Mexico.	South Ameri- a.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.								
									1,510	1	3	1	16	25		2,192	1,516	676							
Austria.....									162	2				28		1,082	830	252							
Hungary.....	1				1		1		147	13	3	3	40	27		1,036	368	168							
Belgium.....									176							283	265	18							
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....									112	4	2	9	26	55		610	401	219							
Denmark.....									376	86	104	76	288	58	52	1,265	692	602							
France, including Corsica.....	2		1		4	5	2	1	342	115	43	54	83	102		2,659	1,754	905							
German Empire.....	1	6			7				278	7	2	3	2	23		1,317	954	123							
Greece.....									1,478	25	44	85	143	394		12,364	10,824	1,540							
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....							1	1	189	24	24	7	31	145		1,472	1,145	327							
Netherlands.....		1			1	1			294	1	8	4	9	57		995	714	281							
Norway.....		1																							
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....									1			11	10	5		328	264	64							
Roumania.....									14					1		81	63	18							
Russian Empire.....						3			1,106	1		36	8	58		3,963	3,049	644							
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....																									
Sweden.....									22	51	54	154	502	10		1,644	1,408	236							
Switzerland.....	2				2				137	1	9	2	7	58		578	424	154							
Turkey in Europe.....						1			105	24	6	4	6	52		506	391	115							
United Kingdom.....									19				35	6		120	99	21							
Other Europe.....	21	30	2	1	54	14	44	5	3,068	175	154	145	462	659	3	19,308	12,500	6,808							
Total Europe.....	27	39	2	2	70	29	48	7	9,453	530	456	599	1,668	1,764	55	51,783	38,522	13,261							
China.....	519		2		521		1		17	2		6	275	1		1,148	774	374							
Japan.....	687			2	689			3	17			14	3	3	2	1,949	720	229							
India.....		46			46		1		9	1			2	1		79	51	28							
Turkey in Asia.....			78		78	2			82	13	11	8	23	2		220	170	59							
Other Asia.....				53	53				6				1	1		80	55	25							
Total Asia.....	519	687	48	78	55	1,387	2	2	3	131	16	11	28	304	8	2	2,485	1,770	715						

	85	1	41	2	6	7	7	4	104	109	55
Africa.....		1,540	33	1	1		5	11	1,817	1,157	55
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		8	4						254	187	660
Pacific Islands (not specified).....		22	15,497	46	29	102	691	135	40,493	31,391	9,102
British North America.....		44	76	1,241	2	9	37	17	1,575	1,100	475
Central America.....			33	118	1,555	64	428	75	2,657	1,893	774
Mexico.....		4	145	33	19	1,444	232	22	2,281	1,631	630
South America.....		4	145	33	19	1,444	232	22	2,281	1,631	630
West Indies.....		4	145	33	19	1,444	232	22	2,281	1,631	630
United States.....		1	627	90	32	121	10,903	98	12,508	8,787	3,721
Other countries.....			11				1	63,993	63,993	47,060	16,903
Grand total.....	168	1,621	26,051	2,079	2,111	2,374	14,276	66,118	180,100	133,713	46,387
Male.....	117	1,015	16,619	1,425	1,445	1,657	10,056	48,728	143	133,713	46,387
Female.....	51	606	9,432	654	666	717	4,220	17,390	26	9,386	457
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1,146	69						8,285	33		

TABLE XV.—Immigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1899¹ to 1915, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total.
African (black).....	412	711	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786	5,225	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,731	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	67,831
Armenian.....	674	981	1,835	1,151	1,759	1,735	1,878	1,885	2,644	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,553	7,785	9,822	52,862
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,590	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,958	13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	140,821
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548	27,174	18,243	6,241	15,130	10,227	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,596	145,947
Chinese.....	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485	77,770	1,263	1,814	1,770	1,770	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	32,350
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,836	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,409	37,284	1,942	480,616
Cuban.....	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591	5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,589	3,402	61,320
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	367	675	732	1,004	1,726	2,036	2,639	4,568	7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,529	5,149	305	49,742
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,860	2,702	3,299	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735	12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,835	14,507	12,566	6,875	146,203
East Indian.....	15	20	84	20	83	258	145	271	1,072	1,710	337	1,783	1,817	1,665	188	172	6	9,110
English.....	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	18,464	41,479	50,865	45,076	51,126	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,822	51,746	38,462	661,491
Finnish.....	6,097	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,964	10,157	17,012	14,136	14,860	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	9,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	197,227
French.....	2,278	2,095	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,157	11,347	10,379	9,392	12,831	10,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,168	12,636	203,751
German.....	26,632	28,682	34,742	51,636	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813	92,963	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	1,067,654
Greek.....	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566	101,330	138,051	15,187	385,261
Hebrew.....	37,415	60,764	58,098	57,988	76,203	106,238	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,347	57,551	84,260	91,221	80,595	101,300	101,300	26,497	1,512,138
Irish.....	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,437	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	608,316
Italian (north).....	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	527,419
Italian (south).....	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,238	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	2,737,183
Japanese.....	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,448	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,509	185,328
Korean.....	22	71	47	28	28	564	1,907	1,227	39	26	11	19	8	33	64	152	146	8,183
Lithuanian.....	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	255,232
Magyar.....	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,080	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	460,498
Mexican.....	163	261	350	715	456	447	227	141	91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	117,735
Pacific Islander.....	172	138	160	185	183	41	22	13	3	2	7	61	12	3	11	1	1	1,054
Polish.....	23,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,573	102,437	95,335	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	1,411,760
Portuguese.....	2,066	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,368	4,855	8,729	9,648	6,629	4,006	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	117,358
Romanian.....	96	388	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	135,065
Russian.....	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,668	3,746	5,814	5,814	16,807	17,111	10,038	17,904	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	225,743
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1,400	2,852	5,288	7,933	9,562	14,473	16,257	16,257	24,081	12,361	15,908	27,997	17,724	21,965	30,558	36,727	2,633	267,312
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	23,249	32,982	40,277	55,760	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141	53,455	32,759	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,283	762,819
Scottish.....	21,759	27,729	2,006	2,432	3,319	11,663	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	32,618	25,625	20,293	23,737	18,967	14,310	237,360
Slovak.....	15,938	26,241	26,343	36,824	34,267	27,940	52,368	36,221	42,041	16,170	12,586	52,416	21,415	25,251	21,234	23,519	2,039	429,345
Slovenian.....	996	1,107	1,202	1,844	3,763	4,643	5,828	6,822	9,686	6,636	4,839	9,537	8,168	9,072	9,042	11,064	5,705	94,000
Spanish American.....	110	97	1,071	1,094	3,078	1,664	1,895	1,883	1,890	1,599	3,959	6,317	5,143	3,342	1,303	1,844	1,867	17,648
Serbian.....	3,708	2,920	4,094	4,995	5,551	3,633	4,826	5,874	5,890	1,599	3,959	6,317	5,143	3,342	1,303	1,844	1,867	17,648
Serbo-Croatian.....	3,708	2,920	4,094	4,995	5,551	3,633	4,826	5,874	5,890	1,599	3,959	6,317	5,143	3,342	1,303	1,844	1,867	17,648
Turkish.....	1,356	762	674	760	1,478	1,820	2,431	2,367	2,754	2,504	1,696	2,744	2,241	2,236	2,520	2,588	1,373	26,169
West Indian (except Cuban).....	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,776	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	2,241	2,236	2,520	2,588	1,373	26,169
Other peoples.....	183	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027	2,068	1,530	1,357	3,320	3,533	3,040	3,038	3,830	1,877	26,766
Total.....	311,715	446,572	487,918	646,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,781	1,041,570	778,537	838,177	1,107,892	1,218,490	328,700	14,015,504

¹ Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1915.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820.....	8,385	1867.....	303,104
1821.....	9,127	1868.....	282,189
1822.....	6,911	1869.....	352,768
1823.....	6,354	1870.....	387,203
1824.....	7,912	1871.....	321,350
1825.....	10,199	1872.....	404,806
1826.....	10,837	1873.....	459,803
1827.....	18,875	1874.....	313,339
1828.....	27,382	1875.....	227,498
1829.....	22,520	1876.....	169,986
1830.....	23,322	1877.....	141,857
1831.....	22,633	1878.....	138,469
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60,482	1879.....	177,826
Year ended Dec. 31—		1880.....	457,257
1833.....	58,640	1881.....	669,431
1834.....	65,365	1882.....	788,992
1835.....	45,374	1883.....	603,322
1836.....	76,242	1884.....	518,592
1837.....	79,340	1885.....	395,346
1838.....	38,914	1886.....	334,203
1839.....	68,069	1887.....	490,109
1840.....	84,066	1888.....	546,889
1841.....	80,289	1889.....	444,427
1842.....	104,565	1890.....	455,302
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52,496	1891.....	560,319
Year ended Sept. 30—		1892.....	579,663
1844.....	78,615	1893.....	439,730
1845.....	114,371	1894.....	285,631
1846.....	154,416	1895.....	258,536
1847.....	234,968	1896.....	343,267
1848.....	226,527	1897.....	230,832
1849.....	297,024	1898.....	229,299
1850.....	310,004	1899.....	311,715
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59,976	1900.....	448,572
Year ended Dec. 31—		1901.....	487,918
1851.....	379,466	1902.....	648,743
1852.....	371,603	1903.....	857,046
1853.....	368,645	1904.....	812,870
1854.....	427,833	1905.....	1,026,499
1855.....	200,877	1906.....	1,100,735
1856.....	195,857	1907.....	1,285,349
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1908.....	782,870
Year ended June 30—		1909.....	751,786
1858.....	191,942	1910.....	1,041,570
1859.....	129,571	1911.....	878,587
1860.....	133,143	1912.....	838,172
1861.....	142,877	1913.....	1,197,892
1862.....	72,183	1914.....	1,218,480
1863.....	132,925	1915.....	326,700
1864.....	191,114		
1865.....	180,339	Total.....	32,354,124
1866.....	332,577		

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States,*

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.		
African (black).....			6		3		1	12		48		218
Armenian.....							20					35
Bohemian and Moravian.....							1			1		19
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			3				2	73		5		754
Chinese.....							2	14		6		17
Croatian and Slovenian.....			1		1			105		2	1	298
Cuban.....					1		1					12
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....								8		1		34
Dutch and Flemish.....			2		2			5	2		3	123
East Indian.....		4						42		28		211
English.....		2	18	3	16		16	26	1	14	12	1,800
Finnish.....		1	2					17		1		361
French.....			3	1	1		11	12	1	5	2	778
German.....	1		3	4	7			22	1	1	2	693
Greek.....	1	2	13	1			4	71	3	15		424
Hebrew.....	1	7	17	2	7		6	36	3	14	1	961
Irish.....			15	2	19		11	13	1	7	1	823
Italian (north).....		1	5				1	38		11		393
Italian (south).....	1	8	163	3	14		9	215	6	39	7	1,486
Japanese.....					1		2	58		6		57
Korean.....										2		7
Lithuanian.....			5					24		1		68
Magyar.....								1				59
Mexican.....	2	1	20	10	5		7	97		81	13	1,683
Pacific Islander.....												1
Polish.....			7		1		1	54		3	1	623
Portuguese.....							1	4	1	3		73
Romanian.....								14				127
Russian.....			4	1	1		1	72		8	1	915
Ruthenian (Russniak).....			4					15		2		416
Scandinavian.....		1	1	1	7		4	67		11		714
Scotch.....			4	2	8	1	7	16	1	2	2	788
Slovak.....			1					3		2		21
Spanish.....			1		1		1	14	1	2		132
Spanish American.....								4		3		40
Syrian.....			2		1			63	1	3	12	142
Turkish.....								5		1	2	36
Welsh.....			1					2		1		70
West Indian (except Cuban).....								2		2		2
Other peoples.....			1					11		4		89
Total.....	6	27	302	30	98	1	88	1,256	22	335	39	15,503
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								24		3		8

fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and causes.

Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, and insanity.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than lunatic or dangerous contagious diseases.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debared.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
17	19	8	18	8	13				7	1	1			380	
5	3			4										67	
1	8													30	
2	25	154	2	8	12	1			1		1			1,043	
	6	24		1	1	6			2				228	268	102
	2	1		2	1	1								448	
	2	2			2									20	
	3	49	1	1	2									50	
	14	3			2				3		7			204	
3	39	386	16	65	81	47	2		61		43			391	3
	2	16	2	1	1	2	1	1	3		2			2,651	
3	9	172	11	41	65	32			36	2	13			411	
2	227	6	6	19	98	11		2	3		2			1,203	1
1	181	67	11	31	19	8				1				1,126	
	101	74	12	37	67	22			15		12			853	
5	50	139	6	12	34	24			20	1	13			1,398	
	37	103	4	10	2				4		5			1,207	
2	197	278	27	29	92	38		1	11		11			614	
	1	2	2	2	1	1			1		1	78		2,642	31
														210	
														9	
														121	
1	3	8		4	3									86	
	13	4		3	1									2,678	
	10	164	216	135	4	1	1		90	1	60			1	
1	27	141	4	4	45	5			2					919	
	19	1	1	2		1								106	
	12	12	2	2	4	3			1					170	
	8	178	1	1	41	9	1		3		2			1,247	1
	14	148		4	30	7			3		1			641	
1	19	116	2	8	9	9	1		3		2			976	
3	15	156	5	23	32	24			13	1	13			1,116	1
	14			1	1									43	
2	19	23	1	4	2	1		1	2		2			209	
		6		1	2				4		1			61	
	4	7	3	11	10	5	4							268	
	1	2		1	1		5							53	
	3	19	1	2	1				1					101	
	1			1		1								9	
3	30	10	4	2		3			2					159	
29	926	2,722	341	539	698	276	18	5	231	7	192	78	228	24,111	141
									5		1		100	141	

TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1915, by causes.*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.													Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.						
1892.....	579,663	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	80	.....	1,002	.....	.....	.....	932	.....	.....
1893.....	439,740	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81	.....	431	.....	.....	.....	518	.....	.....
1894.....	285,631	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	.....	802	.....	.....	.....	553	.....	.....
1895.....	258,536	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	.....	.....	694	.....	.....
1896.....	344,267	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2,010	.....	.....	.....	776	.....	.....
1897.....	230,832	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1,277	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	.....
1898.....	229,299	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	258	.....	2,261	.....	.....	.....	417	.....	.....
1899.....	311,715	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	348	.....	2,599	.....	.....	.....	741	.....	.....
1900.....	448,572	1	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	393	.....	2,974	.....	.....	.....	833	.....	.....
1901.....	487,918	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	309	.....	2,798	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	.....
1902.....	648,743	7	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	709	.....	3,944	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....
1903.....	857,046	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1,773	.....	5,812	.....	.....	.....	1,086	.....	.....
1904.....	812,870	16	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1,560	.....	4,798	.....	.....	.....	1,501	.....	.....
1905.....	1,026,499	38	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	2,198	.....	7,898	.....	.....	.....	1,164	.....	.....
1906.....	1,100,735	92	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	2,273	.....	7,069	.....	.....	.....	2,314	180	.....
1907.....	1,285,349	29	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	3,822	.....	6,866	.....	.....	.....	1,434	134	.....
1908.....	782,870	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	.....	.....	1,912	168	88
1909.....	751,786	18	42	121	26	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	.....	.....	1,172	206	138
1910.....	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	.....	.....	1,786	315	286
1911.....	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9	12,039	3,055	.....	.....	1,336	359	549
1912.....	838,172	10	44	110	28	105	15	1,733	22	8,160	2,288	.....	.....	1,333	226	395
1913.....	1,197,892	18	54	483	23	175	2	2,562	10	7,946	4,208	.....	.....	1,624	357	492
1914.....	1,218,480	14	68	995	25	172	4	3,253	28	15,756	6,537	.....	.....	2,793	508	718
1915.....	326,700	6	27	302	30	98	1	1,701	39	15,557	955	.....	.....	2,722	341	539

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Deported after entry.		
	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion law.	Total debarred.	Under Immigration law.	By Immigration officers.	By United States marshals.
1892.....	23	26	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	637	.....	.....
1893.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053	577	.....	.....
1894.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389	417	.....	.....
1895.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	177	.....	82
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,799	238	.....	120
1897.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	263	.....	227
1898.....	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	199	.....	220
1899.....	82	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,798	263	.....	192
1900.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,246	356	.....	288
1901.....	50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,516	363	.....	440
1902.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	465	.....	519
1903.....	9	51	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,769	547	.....	704
1904.....	38	35	.....	1	9	3	.....	.....	.....	7,994	779	.....	783
1905.....	19	44	3	1	24	4	.....	.....	394	11,879	845	.....	647
1906.....	.....	205	5	1	30	2	.....	.....	122	12,432	676	.....	319
1907.....	.....	341	10	.....	18	1	60	.....	160	13,064	995	.....	336
1908.....	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	2,069	477	.....	477
1909.....	34	273	24	.....	323	181	81	413	10,411	2,124	665	.....	665
1910.....	34	580	134	5	316	179	59	819	24,270	2,695	825	.....	825
1911.....	116	644	57	.....	233	141	5	27	605	22,349	2,788	.....	516
1912.....	94	592	38	2	263	192	7	350	16,057	2,456	397	.....	397
1913.....	129	808	40	2	367	253	48	333	19,938	3,461	157	.....	157
1914.....	330	755	31	1	380	254	92	322	33,041	4,610	127	.....	127
1915.....	698	276	18	5	291	192	78	218	24,111	2,435	129	106	106

TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Idiots.....	1			1
Imbeciles.....	1			1
Feeble-minded.....	4	7	1	12
Epileptics.....	3	2		5
Insane persons.....	2	1		3
Tuberculosis (noncontagious).....		1		1
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	110	136		246
Professional beggars.....	2	3		5
Paupers, or likely to become public charges.....	412	935	1	1,348
Surgeons' certificates.....	6	3		9
Contract laborers.....	86	40		126
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).....	15	118		133
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent.....	17	116		133
Assisted aliens.....	14	19		33
Criminals.....	6	1		7
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.....	6	53		59
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.....	4	2		6
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....	6	25		31
Under passport provision, section 1.....		2		2
Perjury.....		2		2
Total.....	695	1,466	2	2,163

TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and causes.*

Deportation compulsory within 3 years.																			
Members of excluded classes at time of entry.																			
Race or people.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.												
African (black).....		1	1	2	1		1			14		1	1				1		21
Armenian.....							1			5									1
Bohemian and Moravian.....																			14
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....							1			13									28
Chinese.....				1						25			1						18
Croatian and Slovenian.....				1						7		4					2		4
Cuban.....							1			1	2					4			1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....										1									1
Dutch and Flemish.....										18							2		9
East Indian.....										140	14	6	28	1			37		20
English.....		2		4						5	1								268
Finnish.....										1									6
French.....			1	1						25	1		7			4			42
German.....			1							31	7	1	5			5			56
Greek.....			1							32	4	1	9			3			36
Hebrew.....	1							1		32		1	1			3			41
Irish.....			1	1						59	8	1	4			4			84
Italian (north).....			1	1						17	1	1	3						28
Italian (south).....			4	2			7		1	106	4	5	16	1		10			232
Japanese.....	3	4			2					3									4
Lithuanian.....										1									2
Magyar.....		1		3						1		1							8
Mexican.....		2	3		1			6	6	117	7	3	17		1				217
Polish.....							1			10	1		1	1		36	16		18

TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races or peoples and causes—Continued.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.										Deportation compulsory without time limit.					Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.					Grand total deported.	Deported from Philippine Islands.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—										Total compulsory within 3 years.					Insanity.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Other mental conditions.			I loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Physical conditions.		Other causes.		Total public charges from prior causes.		Total without time limit.					Dependent members of family.						Physical conditions.					Other causes.					Total public charges from subsequent causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Insanity.			Tubercular (contagious).		Others.						Prostitutes after entry.					Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.						Entered without inspection.					Total compulsory within 3 years.					Prostitutes after entry.					Aliens who attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.					Aliens who are supported by, receive the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.					In violation of Chinese-exclusion law.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Lithuanian.....	2	1	3	11	23	3	19	273	14	2	1	15	4	2	11	2
Magyar.....	11	2	4	17	10	2	4	39	31	11	1	1	6	6	288	45
Mexican.....	11	1	1	10	2	1	13	31	11	11	1	1	1	1	31	11
Polish.....	7	1	1	10	2	1	13	31	11	11	1	1	1	1	11	11
Portuguese.....	2	1	1	10	2	1	13	31	11	11	1	1	1	1	41	13
Romanian.....	4	1	1	10	2	1	13	31	11	11	1	1	1	1	13	13
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1	3	1	32	3	1	4	76	76	76	1	1	1	1	76	76
Scandinavian.....	25	1	1	13	5	1	5	76	76	76	1	1	1	1	76	76
Scotch.....	9	1	1	13	5	1	5	76	76	76	1	1	1	1	76	76
Slovak.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	5	6	33	1	1	1	1	1	35	5
Spanish.....	2	1	1	3	1	2	5	6	33	1	1	1	1	1	35	5
Spanish American.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	44	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	44
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	44	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	44
Turkish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	44	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	44
Welsh.....	3	1	1	4	1	1	12	44	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	44
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	44	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	44
Other peoples.....	3	1	1	4	1	1	12	44	44	44	1	1	1	1	44	44
Total.....	335	7	58	15	62	2	479	62	20	408	2,343	21	8	38	129	109
Deported from Philippine Islands.....							3								2,564	216

TABLE XVIII-A.—*Aliens ordered deported to countries whence they came, in which orders*

	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.												
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.												
Race or people.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.			Professional beggars.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.	Anarchists.
					Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.						
African (black).....									2				
Armenian.....									6				
Bohemian and Moravian.....									9	3			
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....		1							5			1	
Chinese.....									3				
Croatian and Slovenian.....				1					11			2	
Cuban.....													
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....						1			1				
Dutch and Flemish.....							1		2				
East Indian.....													
English.....				2				1	23	6	1	8	
Finnish.....								1	3				
French.....									10				
German.....			2	3				2	61	4	1	6	
Greek.....								2	4			1	
Hebrew.....	2	2	2	2				1	88		1	2	
Irish.....				1					2	3			
Italian (north).....									3			1	
Italian (south).....	1	1	1	1				2	24	5		5	
Japanese.....									1	1			
Lithuanian.....			1						3				
Magyar.....								3	18		3	2	
Mexican.....	1							1	20				1
Polish.....	1		3	1					46		2	1	
Portuguese.....									1				
Roumanian.....	1						1		7	1		1	
Russian.....			1	1					15	13			
Ruthenian (Russniak).....		1							19	8			
Scandinavian.....								1	12				
Scotch.....									1	1		1	
Slovak.....									5				
Spanish.....									3				
Syrian.....								1	7	12			
Turkish.....									1	2			
Other peoples.....								1		18			
Total.....	6	5	10	12	1	2	16	8	427	63	8	31	1

of deportation were suspended because of war conditions, August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.														Deportation compulsory without time limit.		
Members of excluded classes at time of entry—Con.				Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry—					Total compulsory within 3 years.					Total without time limit.		
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.	Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases—Tuberculosis (contagious).	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by or receive the proceeds of prostitution.	Entered without inspection.	Total compulsory within 3 years.	Prostitutes after entry.	Aliens who are supported by the proceeds of, or are connected with the business of prostitution.	Total without time limit.
1	1		4										4			4
			6	8		1			9				15			15
	1		13	2			1		3				16			16
1	2		10	4		1	1		6	2			18		4	22
3	2	26	29	19		3			7	1		7	37		1	38
	1		1	4								2	28		2	30
													1			1
			2	1					1			1	4			4
			3	3					3	1			7			7
2	1		49	3		3	1		1	2		7	65		1	66
			4	10		2	1		13				17			17
4			14	2					2			2	18			21
3	6		89	89	1	8	5		103	2		5	199		3	200
3	2		12	6		6	2		14				32		1	35
2	3		105	42	1	4	4		51	12		1	169		6	175
			6	7		1	1		9	1		1	17		1	18
1	1		6	6					6			1	13			13
1	1		42	28	1	5	4		38			4	84	1	6	91
			2										2		1	3
			4	10		1			11	1			16			16
4	3		33	11	1	5	4		21	2			56		1	57
1	3		27						1	1		5	33		1	34
4	6		64	59		13	7		79	5			148		2	150
			1	3					3				4			4
3	5		19	8		2	1		11	5			35			35
2			32	24	1	7		1	33			5	70			70
2	1		31	19	1	3			23	1			55			55
	1		14	13		2			15			2	31			31
1			4										4			4
1			6	20		5			25	1			32		1	33
			3			1			1				4			4
			20	5				1	6			3	29			29
			3			2			2				5		1	6
	1		20	1		1	1		3				23			23
40	41	26	697	388	6	76	34	2	506	37	6	46	1,292	1	35	1,328

TABLE XIX.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by causes.*

Action taken.	Total.														
	Mentally defective.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polysymists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Receiving proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section I.	
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.															
Number of appeals.....	49	37	4,574	772	150	225	9	58	11	1	64	2	15	8	5,975
Disposition on appeal:															
Admitted without bond.....	10	17	870	62	82	45	2	6	2	1	9	.....	5	2	1,113
Admitted on bond.....	19	2	625	8	24	76	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1,761
Debarred.....	20	18	3,079	702	44	104	7	49	9	.....	52	2	9	6	4,101
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.															
Number of appeals.....	.....	1	23	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Disposition on appeal:															
Admitted without bond.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Admitted on bond.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Debarred.....	.....	1	17	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.															
Granted.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Refused.....	2	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
APPLICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT.															
Granted.....	1	105	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Refused.....	.....	54	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNTIL TERMINATION OF WAR.															
Granted.....	27	18	146	.....	2	16	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	212
Refused.....	13	23	79	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	125

TABLE XIX-A.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admissions under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

Action taken.	New York, N. Y.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Mexican border.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Juan, P. R.	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Wash.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.														
Number of appeals.....	2,337	172	72	12	2,800	23	10	408	3	11	19	6	12	5,975
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....	680	66	28	3	286	11	1	30		2	3	1	2	1,113
Admitted on bond.....	588	48	30	6	78	4		2		2	2		1	1,761
Debarred.....	1,069	58	14	3	2,526	8	9	376	3	7	14	5	9	4,101
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.														
Number of appeals.....	4				15	4		13	1					37
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....	1				3				1					5
Admitted on bond.....	2													2
Debarred.....	1				12	4		13						30
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.														
Granted.....	1	3			3	1								8
Refused.....					6	3								9
APPLICATIONS FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT.														
Granted.....	81	15	9		2	1	1					7		116
Refused.....	46	7			2	2						4		61
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNTIL TERMINATION OF WAR.														
Granted.....	205	4	2		1	1					1			212
Refused.....	118	1			2									125

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TABLE XX.—*De-erting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.....	2, 047	Pensacola, Fla.....	66
Boston, Mass.....	1, 079	Mobile, Ala.....	83
Philadelphia, Pa.....	625	New Orleans, La.....	351
Baltimore, Md.....	426	Galveston, Tex.....	234
Portland, Me.....	22	Gulfport, Miss.....	117
Newport News, Va.....	273	Pascagoula, Miss.....	2
Norfolk, Va.....	178	San Francisco, Cal.....	229
Savannah, Ga.....	97	Portland, Oreg.....	294
Key West, Fla.....	4	Seattle, Wash.....	190
Wilmington, N. C.....	3	Nome, Alaska.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	46	Los Angeles, Cal.....	28
Brunswick, Ga.....	22	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	15
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6	San Juan, P. R.....	12
Fernandina, Fla.....	4		
Boca Grande, Fla.....	3	Total.....	6, 458
Tampa, Fla.....	1		

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by port.*

New York, N. Y.....	230	Fernandina, Fla.....	2
Boston, Mass.....	28	Mobile, Ala.....	8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	46	New Orleans, La.....	22
Baltimore, Md.....	23	Galveston, Tex.....	15
Portland, Me.....	4	Gulfport, Miss.....	2
Newport News, Va.....	36	San Francisco, Cal.....	44
Norfolk, Va.....	20	Seattle, Wash.....	40
Savannah, Ga.....	3	Portland, Oreg.....	1
Wilmington, N. C.....	2	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3
Brunswick, Ga.....	1	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	19
Tampa, Fla.....	1	San Juan, P. R.....	3
Pensacola, Fla.....	1		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	Total.....	556

TABLE XXII.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

Immigrant aliens admitted.....	326, 700	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	107, 544	
Aliens debarred.....	24, 111	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.....	2, 147	
Died.....	36	
Erroneous head-tax collections.....	2, 377	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....	74, 633	
Aliens who failed to pay head tax at time of arrival.....	16	
		537, 564
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit.....	42, 518	
One-year residents of Cuba.....	8, 149	
One-year residents of British North America.....	72, 245	
One-year residents of Mexico.....	16, 199	
Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (Rule 1, subd. 3c).....	17, 551	
Government officials.....	1, 642	
Arrivals in Hawaii.....	4, 125	
Arrivals in Porto Rico.....	3, 081	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred.....	28, 040	
Total exempt.....	193, 550	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	26, 633	
		220, 183
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....	¹ 317, 381	
Amount of head tax collected during year.....	\$1, 269, 521	

¹ 1 alien arrived prior to Mar. 3, 1903, on whom \$1 was collected; 317,380 aliens were taxed at \$4 each.

TABLE XXII-A.—*Refunds of head tax, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by causes.*

United States citizens.....	415
Aliens in transit.....	82
Aliens deported.....	13
Seamen reshipped within 30 days.....	55
Destitute alien seamen.....	7
Residents of British North America, Mexico, or Cuba.....	11
Government officials.....	3
Duplicate collections.....	12
Not specified.....	25
<hr/>	
Total number on whom head tax was refunded, at \$4 each.....	623
Amount refunded.....	\$2, 492

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Hamburg American North German Lloyd	From Baltimore, Md., to— Hamburg Bremen	11 556	11 404	..... 152	..... 22	11 534	..... 76	11 480
	Total Baltimore	567	415	152	22	545	76	491
Allan Cunard	From Boston, Mass., to— Glasgow Fishguard Liverpool Queensdown	1,112 36 2,224 656	594 27 1,358 191	518 9 866 465	126 142 6	986 36 2,082 650	303 29 715 114	809 7 1,509 542
Hamburg American	Boulogne Cherbourg Hamburg Plymouth Southampton	30 13 364 13 9	15 8 228 6 5	15 5 136 7 4	3 2 17 11	27 11 347 13 9	10 10 87 13 2	20 3 277 40
Leyland	Liverpool	135	66	69	11	124	135	.....
Lloyd Italiana	Naples	42	33	9	5	37	2	40
Lloyd Sabauda	Genoa	147	144	3	5	142	12	135
	Naples	1,200	1,250	40	8	1,242	54	1,236
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Genoa	53	45	8	2	51	4	49
Sicula Americana	Naples	1,427	1,349	118	53	1,374	39	1,388
United Fruit	Do	1,028	945	4	63	965	.....	1,028
	Costa Rica	23	19	.....	.....	23	23	.....
	Cuba	29	19	10	1	28	29	.....
	Panama	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
Warren	Liverpool	71	41	30	9	62	67	4
White Star	Genoa	351	282	69	22	329	48	303
	Gibraltar	14	12	2	.....	14	10	4
	Liverpool	914	510	404	87	827	332	582
	Naples	6,918	6,206	712	173	6,745	282	6,636
	Queensdown	288	89	179	5	263	20	248
	Azores	1,219	867	352	66	1,153	81	1,138
	Madeira	46	31	15	4	42	.....	46
	Total Boston	18,436	14,303	4,133	810	17,626	2,432	16,004
Allan	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to— Glasgow Havre Liverpool	366 20 1,317	269 14 1,140	97 6 177	35 62	331 20 1,255	97 7 273	269 13 1,044
Canadian Northern	London	86	61	25	3	83	46	40
Canadian Pacific	Avonmouth	236	154	82	17	219	28	208
	Antwerp	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
	Liverpool	442	362	80	15	427	89	353
Cunard	London	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
	Do	164	90	74	13	151	34	130
Donaldson	Plymouth	80	58	22	2	78	39	41
	Glasgow	265	182	83	22	243	70	195
	London	17	9	8	.....	17	9	8
White Star Dominion	Liverpool	676	481	195	49	627	212	464
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada	3,676	2,825	851	218	3,458	904	2,772
By land	Via Canadian border stations— Canada	42,150	24,932	17,218	6,989	35,161	42,150	.....
Canadian Australian Royal Mail	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to— Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands	507	316	191	18	489	425	82
Canadian Pacific	Hongkong	372	364	8	6	366	60	312
	Kobe	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Nagasaki	3	2	1	.....	3	2	1
	Shanghai	16	14	2	1	15	16	.....
	Yokohama	30	21	9	2	28	28	2
	Total Pacific seaports of Canada	929	718	211	27	902	532	397

United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer age.
927	387	540	124	803	737	190	1,483	791	692	146	1,337	813	670
927	387	540	124	803	737	190	1,494	802	692	146	1,348	813	681
353	154	199	97	256	224	129	1,465	748	717	223	1,242	527	938
50	39	11	3	47	40	10	86	66	20	3	83	69	17
2,103	1,131	972	257	1,846	1,638	465	4,327	2,489	1,838	399	3,928	2,353	1,974
429	256	173	96	333	163	266	1,085	447	638	102	983	277	808
83	35	48	4	79	77	6	113	50	63	7	106	87	26
85	40	45	10	75	84	1	98	48	50	12	86	94	4
543	315	228	124	419	400	143	907	543	364	141	766	487	420
63	33	30	3	60	63	.....	76	39	37	3	73	76	.....
74	39	35	7	67	74	.....	83	44	39	7	76	83	.....
466	160	306	18	448	466	.....	601	226	375	29	572	601	.....
15	8	.....	5	.....	.....	6	47	38	9	10	37	2	45
13	9	4	10	3	9	4	160	153	7	15	145	21	139
63	42	21	32	31	7	56	1,353	1,292	61	40	1,313	61	1,292
7	6	1	6	1	.....	7	60	51	9	8	52	4	56
108	105	3	101	7	14	94	1,535	1,414	121	154	1,381	53	1,482
16	11	5	7	9	.....	16	1,044	956	88	70	974	.....	1,044
51	29	22	7	44	51	.....	74	48	26	7	67	74	.....
73	47	26	2	71	73	.....	102	66	36	3	99	102	.....
25	19	6	3	22	25	.....	29	22	7	3	26	29	.....
76	35	41	16	60	76	.....	147	76	71	25	122	143	4
192	93	99	42	150	160	32	543	375	168	64	479	208	335
32	17	15	.....	32	32	.....	46	29	17	.....	46	42	4
710	329	381	88	622	565	145	1,624	839	785	175	1,449	897	727
1,171	532	639	514	657	593	578	8,089	6,738	1,351	687	7,402	875	7,214
1,154	63	91	43	111	72	82	422	152	270	48	374	92	330
329	188	141	251	78	42	287	1,548	1,055	493	317	1,231	123	1,425
10	2	8	10	.....	2	8	56	33	23	14	42	2	54
7,284	3,734	3,550	1,756	5,528	4,950	2,334	25,720	18,037	7,683	2,566	23,154	7,382	18,338
423	162	261	40	383	373	50	789	431	358	75	714	470	319
33	9	24	.....	33	33	.....	53	23	30	.....	53	40	13
603	299	304	107	496	490	113	1,920	1,439	481	169	1,751	763	1,157
120	44	76	12	108	112	8	206	105	101	15	191	158	48
26	14	12	14	12	8	18	262	168	94	31	231	36	226
68	5	63	.....	68	68	.....	72	9	63	.....	72	68	4
49	21	28	15	34	36	13	491	383	108	30	461	125	366
32	16	16	16	16	11	21	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
73	23	50	18	55	67	6	196	106	90	29	167	45	151
406	149	257	56	350	371	35	153	81	72	20	133	106	47
5	2	3	4	1	1	4	671	331	340	78	593	441	230
258	109	149	51	207	210	48	22	11	11	4	18	10	12
2,096	853	1,243	333	1,763	1,780	316	934	590	314	100	834	422	512
20,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	5,772	3,678	2,094	551	5,221	2,684	3,088
20,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	71,659	43,835	27,824	12,986	58,673	71,659	.....
148	99	46	19	129	101	47	655	415	240	37	618	526	129
77	49	28	8	69	55	22	449	413	36	14	435	115	334
14	10	4	1	13	14	.....	15	11	4	1	14	15	.....
13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	16	15	1	.....	16	15	.....
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	18	15	3	1	17	18	.....
74	33	41	6	68	74	.....	104	54	50	8	96	102	2
328	205	123	34	204	259	69	1,257	923	334	61	1,196	791	496

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
North German Lloyd...	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
	Bremen.....	155	120	35	8	147	12	143
	Spain.....	6	5	1		5		5
Norway-Mexico Gulf...	Europe.....	5	4	1		5	4	1
United Fruit.....	Guatemala.....	13	12	1		13	13	
United Steamship Co.	Cuba.....							
Tramp.....	Gold Coast of Africa.....	1		1		1	1	
Not stated.....	Europe.....	6	2	4		6	6	
	Total Galveston.....	185	143	42	8	177	36	149
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
	Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands.....	124	61	63	18	106	88	36
Oceanic.....	British North America.....	61	42	19	2	59	51	10
	Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands.....	58	42	16	4	54	48	10
Pacific Mail.....	Hong Kong.....	464	450	14	5	459	11	453
	Kobe.....	579	397	182	15	564	2	577
	Nagasaki.....	3	2	1		3	2	1
	Shanghai.....	4	3	1		4		
	Yokohama.....	516	351	165	12	504	46	470
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Hongkong.....	62	61	1		62	6	56
	Kobe.....	604	400	204	3	601	4	600
	Nagasaki.....	3	1	2		3		3
	Shanghai.....	2	2			2	1	1
	Yokohama.....	983	672	311	24	959	98	885
	Total Honolulu.....	3,463	2,484	979	83	3,380	361	3,102
Cuban naval vessel.....	From Key West, Fla., to—							
	Cuba.....	1,116	625	491	209	907		1,116
Peninsular and Occi-dental.	Do.....	6,583	4,894	1,689	763	5,820	2,614	3,969
Sailing vessels.....	British West Indies.....	23	22	1		23		23
	Colombia.....	1	1			1		1
	Honduras.....	2	2			2		2
	Total Key West.....	7,725	5,544	2,181	972	6,753	2,614	5,111
Compania Naviera del Pacifico.	From San Diego, Cal., to—							
Not stated.....	Mexico.....	894	622	272	143	751	894	
	Do.....	79	70	9	2	77	79	
	Total San Diego.....	973	692	281	145	828	973	
Peninsular and Occi-dental.	From Miami, Fla., to—							
	British West Indies.....	531	386	145	16	515	117	414
Saunders.....	Do.....	1,238	982	256	54	1,184		1,238
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	850	545	305	108	742	387	463
	Total Miami.....	2,619	1,913	706	178	2,441	504	2,115
Hubbard Zemurray.	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Orr Laubenheimer.....	Honduras.....	16	7	9	3	13		16
	Guatemala.....	4	1	3	2	2		4
Seeborg.....	British West Indies.....	10	7	3	1	9		10
United Fruit.....	Honduras.....	3	3			3		3
	Total Mobile.....	33	18	15	6	27	33	
Tramp.....	From New Bedford to—							
	Cape Verde Islands.....	258	246	12	2	256		258
	Total New Bedford.....	258	246	12	2	256		258

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
191	107	84	30	161	124	67	346	227	119	38	308	136	210
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	15	1	1	16	16	16
7	5	2	1	6	7	7	7	5	2	1	6	7	7
47	33	14	4	47	47	47	48	33	15	4	48	48	48
2	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	3	5	5	8	8	8
250	149	101	31	219	183	67	435	292	143	39	396	219	216
55	33	22	4	51	43	12	179	94	85	22	157	131	48
128	56	72	23	105	112	16	189	98	91	25	164	163	26
51	38	13	1	50	43	8	109	80	29	5	104	91	18
163	126	37	43	120	63	100	627	576	51	48	579	74	553
261	149	112	255	6	2	259	840	546	294	270	570	4	836
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	3	1	3	2	2
6	3	3	1	5	6	6	10	6	4	1	9	10	10
238	108	130	168	70	68	170	754	459	295	180	574	114	640
29	20	9	1	28	23	6	91	81	10	1	90	29	62
290	138	152	239	51	7	283	894	538	356	242	652	11	883
5	4	1	3	2	2	3	8	5	3	3	5	2	6
6	4	2	6	5	5	1	8	6	2	2	8	6	2
380	194	186	343	37	45	335	1,363	866	497	367	996	143	1,220
1,613	874	739	1,082	531	419	1,194	5,076	3,358	1,718	1,165	3,911	780	4,296
413	221	192	313	100	.....	413	1,529	846	683	522	1,007	.....	1,529
10,809	7,136	3,673	520	10,289	9,936	873	17,392	12,030	5,362	1,283	16,109	12,550	4,842
4	2	2	4	4	4	4	27	24	3	.....	27	.....	27
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	2
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	.....	9	.....	9
11,234	7,367	3,867	833	10,401	9,936	1,298	18,959	12,911	6,048	1,805	17,154	12,550	6,409
509	385	124	67	442	509	.....	1,403	1,007	396	210	1,193	1,403	.....
62	58	4	3	59	62	.....	141	128	13	5	136	141	.....
571	443	128	70	501	571	.....	1,544	1,135	409	215	1,329	1,544	.....
746	379	367	27	719	661	85	1,277	765	512	43	1,234	778	499
122	74	48	60	62	7	115	1,360	1,056	304	114	1,246	7	1,353
94	53	41	39	55	79	15	944	598	346	147	797	466	478
962	506	456	126	836	747	215	3,581	2,419	1,162	304	3,277	1,251	2,330
6	6	.....	6	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	6	.....
59	28	31	9	50	59	.....	75	35	40	12	63	75	.....
5	4	1	1	4	5	.....	9	5	4	3	6	9	.....
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	12	8	4	2	10	12	.....
9	5	4	2	7	9	.....	12	8	4	2	10	12	.....
81	44	37	13	68	81	.....	114	62	52	19	95	114	.....
4	4	.....	4	4	4	4	262	250	12	2	250	.....	262
4	4	.....	4	4	4	4	262	250	12	2	260	.....	262

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields.....	Nicaragua.....	125	64	61	25	100	120	5
Campagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Havre.....	178	157	21	10	168	21	157
Hubbard Zemurray.....	Honduras.....	48	30	18	6	42	48	.....
Leyland.....	Liverpool.....	6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....
North German Lloyd.....	Bremen.....	50	33	17	3	47	38	12
Norway-Mexico Gulf.....	Christiania.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	4	4
Pinillos.....	Spain.....	37	21	16	17	20	13	24
Sicula Americana.....	Genoa.....	8	5	3	.....	8	1	7
Southern Pacific Co.....	Cuba.....	855	717	138	43	812	381	474
United Fruit.....	British Honduras.....	161	106	55	25	136	161	.....
	Costa Rica.....	83	55	28	13	70	83	.....
	Cuba.....	570	399	171	41	529	570	.....
	Guatemala.....	524	374	150	60	464	524	.....
	Honduras.....	119	95	24	11	108	119	.....
	Panama.....	241	174	67	14	227	241	.....
Vaccaro.....	Honduras.....	239	167	72	20	219	239	.....
	Total New Orleans.....	3,252	2,409	843	288	2,964	2,569	683
	From Newport News, Va., to—							
Norway-Mexico Gulf.....	Cuba.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Total Newport News.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American.....	Cherbourg.....	615	497	118	10	605	64	551
	Glasgow.....	989	712	277	72	917	262	727
	Liverpool.....	12,034	8,096	3,938	1,009	11,025	5,579	6,455
	Plymouth.....	98	68	30	8	90	44	54
	Southampton.....	1,380	1,095	285	43	1,337	331	1,049
Anchor.....	Gibraltar.....	37	36	1	1	36	3	34
	Glasgow.....	4,880	3,130	1,750	366	4,514	1,889	2,991
	Liverpool.....	2,156	1,429	727	249	1,907	903	1,253
	Londonderry.....	1,316	579	737	30	1,286	388	928
	Naples.....	2,379	2,191	188	62	2,317	7	2,372
Atlantic Transport.....	London.....	388	205	183	20	368	387	1
Austro American.....	Naples.....	698	608	90	37	661	75	623
	Patras.....	485	454	31	11	474	51	434
	Trieste.....	913	724	189	33	880	89	824
	Algiers.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	2	11
	Azores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bermudian American.....	Bermuda.....	28	15	13	.....	28	28	.....
Booth.....	Brazil.....	62	50	12	3	59	43	19
	British West Indies.....	275	130	145	63	212	64	211
Clyde.....	Do.....	34	19	15	3	31	34	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	402	266	136	51	351	402	.....
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.	Bordeaux.....	1,442	1,021	421	97	1,345	619	823
Cunard.....	Havre.....	13,537	12,010	1,527	322	13,215	1,968	11,569
	Fishguard.....	878	569	309	26	852	791	87
	Fiume.....	904	662	242	59	845	6	898
	Genoa.....	121	94	27	10	111	14	107
	Gibraltar.....	8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....
	Glasgow.....	134	90	44	12	122	25	109
	Liverpool.....	15,964	11,511	4,453	818	15,146	6,366	9,598
	Londonderry.....	64	37	27	1	63	13	51
	Naples.....	4,501	4,152	349	106	4,395	86	4,415
	Patras.....	1,116	1,066	50	12	1,104	72	1,044
	Piraeus.....	691	658	33	9	682	100	591
	Queenstown.....	108	40	68	1	107	24	84
	Trieste.....	145	129	16	.....	145	4	141
	Azores.....	219	206	13	2	217	1	218
	Madeira.....	9	8	1	.....	9	9	.....
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	350	336	14	1	349	23	327
	Marseille.....	1,915	1,743	172	26	1,889	576	1,339
	Naples.....	9,876	9,019	857	262	9,614	578	9,298
	Spain.....	410	401	9	7	403	36	374
	Azores.....	476	374	102	16	460	33	443

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
173	138	35	15	158	171	2	298	202	96	40	258	291	7
24	17	7	6	18	12	12	202	174	28	16	186	33	169
141	84	57	24	117	141	.....	189	114	75	30	159	189	.....
7	4	3	3	4	7	.....	13	8	5	3	10	13	.....
109	51	58	19	90	102	7	159	84	75	22	137	140	19
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
1,001	731	270	68	933	829	172	1,856	1,448	408	111	1,745	1,210	646
143	86	57	15	128	143	.....	304	192	112	40	204	304	.....
113	73	40	7	106	113	.....	196	128	68	20	176	196	.....
1,029	676	353	69	900	1,029	.....	1,599	1,075	524	110	1,489	1,599	.....
443	314	129	33	410	443	.....	967	688	279	93	874	967	.....
424	320	104	37	387	424	.....	543	415	128	48	495	543	.....
2,427	1,596	831	196	2,231	2,427	.....	2,668	1,770	898	210	2,458	2,668	.....
537	406	131	67	470	537	.....	776	573	203	87	689	776	.....
6,579	4,500	2,079	562	6,017	6,379	200	9,831	6,909	2,922	850	8,981	8,948	883
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
783	333	450	119	664	630	153	1,398	830	568	129	1,269	694	704
94	69	25	38	56	25	69	1,083	781	302	110	973	287	796
3,540	2,352	1,188	478	3,062	2,894	646	15,574	10,448	5,126	1,487	14,087	8,473	7,161
151	53	98	17	134	139	12	249	121	128	25	224	183	66
1,638	770	868	204	1,434	1,460	178	3,018	1,865	1,153	247	2,771	1,791	1,227
1,902	908	994	502	1,400	1,336	566	6,782	4,038	2,744	868	5,914	3,225	3,557
177	114	63	46	111	96	81	2,333	1,543	790	315	2,018	999	1,334
813	379	434	223	590	439	374	2,129	938	1,171	253	1,876	827	1,302
270	189	81	201	69	.....	270	2,649	2,380	269	82	2,386	7	2,642
955	382	573	62	893	955	.....	1,343	387	756	82	1,261	1,342	.....
122	55	67	41	81	77	45	820	663	157	78	742	152	668
72	46	26	21	51	53	19	557	500	57	32	525	104	453
335	153	182	123	212	211	124	1,248	877	371	156	1,092	300	948
3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	3	.....
748	388	360	15	733	748	.....	776	403	373	15	761	776	.....
25	21	4	.....	25	22	3	87	71	16	3	84	65	22
81	46	35	57	24	24	57	336	176	180	120	236	88	268
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	680	20	16	4	32	36	.....
278	203	75	26	252	278	.....	360	469	211	77	603	680	.....
433	292	61	61	490	433	35	2,167	1,454	713	158	2,000	1,309	858
4,146	2,523	1,623	1,093	3,053	2,287	1,859	17,683	14,333	3,150	1,415	16,208	4,255	13,128
2,138	1,184	954	108	2,000	2,005	133	3,016	1,753	1,263	134	2,882	2,736	.....
186	87	99	140	46	21	165	1,090	749	341	199	891	27	1,063
38	21	17	12	26	27	11	159	115	44	22	137	25	118
17	16	6	.....	13	7	20	161	106	55	.....	135	32	129
6,570	4,097	2,473	932	5,638	4,560	2,010	22,534	15,608	6,926	26	20,784	10,926	11,608
27	4	2	.....	6	5	.....	70	51	29	7	68	14	56
1,235	397	838	290	945	936	299	5,736	4,549	1,187	396	5,340	1,022	4,714
66	29	27	36	30	33	33	1,182	1,105	77	48	1,134	130	1,077
44	39	24	17	27	30	14	735	678	57	28	709	130	605
102	44	58	26	61	46	56	210	184	126	27	183	70	140
87	36	51	26	61	56	31	232	183	20	9	206	60	172
10	3	7	7	3	.....	10	209	209	.....	.....	220	1	228
2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	11	10	1	.....	10	.....	.....
22	12	11	9	14	16	7	373	348	25	10	363	39	334
404	188	216	47	357	395	9	2,319	1,931	388	73	2,246	971	1,348
1,281	636	645	766	515	542	739	11,157	9,655	1,502	1,028	10,129	1,120	10,037
15	7	8	2	13	13	2	425	408	17	9	416	49	376
76	51	25	30	46	28	48	552	425	127	46	506	61	491

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Hamburg American....	Boulogne.....	8	.....	8	1	7	8	.....
	Cherbourg.....	142	84	58	5	137	142	.....
	Genoa.....	36	15	21		36	36	.....
	Gibraltar.....	14	11	3		14	14	.....
	Hamburg.....	5,796	3,765	2,031	290	5,506	788	5,008
	Naples.....	909	779	130	39	870	68	841
	Piræus.....	80	74	6		80	4	76
	Plymouth.....	3	3			3	3	.....
	Southampton.....	134	83	51	4	130	134	.....
	Spain.....	7	7			7		7
	Constantinople.....	1	1			1		1
	British West Indies.....	46	22	24	2	44	45	1
	Colombia.....	12	11	1		12	12	
	Costa Rica.....	16	11	5	2	14	16	
	Cuba.....	44	35	9	4	40	44	
	Haiti.....	6	6			6	6	
	Panama.....	34	28	6		34	34	
Hellenic.....	Palermo.....	343	308	35	9	334	112	231
	Patras.....	628	546	42	6	622	67	561
	Piræus.....	2,564	2,480	84	24	2,540	271	2,293
	Trieste.....	77	74	3	1	76	75	2
Holland America.....	Boulogne.....	256	188	68	8	248	85	171
	Falmouth.....	139	77	62	9	130	139	
	Genoa.....	196	168	28	5	191	53	143
	Naples.....	1,845	1,764	81	36	1,809	50	1,795
	Plymouth.....	41	26	15		41	41	
	Rotterdam.....	8,310	6,262	2,048	296	8,014	2,034	6,276
	Not stated.....	28	21	7	1	27	28	
Italia.....	Genoa.....	527	482	45	13	514	.....	527
	Messina.....	724	659	65	25	699	7	717
	Naples.....	6,107	5,679	428	106	6,001	366	5,741
	Palermo.....	1,219	1,095	144	26	1,213	74	1,165
Italiana Transatlantica.....	Genoa.....	253	185	68	15	238	86	167
	Naples.....	1,581	1,445	136	35	1,546	62	1,519
	Palermo.....	39	30	9	3	36	3	36
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	737	530	207	71	666	311	426
	Brazil.....	400	304	96	41	359	199	201
	British West Indies.....	38	14	24	4	34	24	14
	Uruguay.....	39	26	13	4	35	20	19
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	2,184	1,767	417	131	2,053	530	1,654
	Messina.....	1,216	1,132	104	23	1,213	48	1,188
	Naples.....	10,986	10,153	833	235	10,751	880	10,106
	Palermo.....	1,975	1,709	266	51	1,924	93	1,882
Lloyd Braziliere.....	Brazil.....	193	136	57	22	171	149	44
	British West Indies.....	28	16	12	3	25	17	11
Lloyd Italiano.....	Genoa.....	1,482	1,252	230	58	1,424	396	1,096
	Messina.....	1,088	996	92	21	1,067	45	1,043
	Naples.....	9,101	8,425	676	210	8,891	355	8,746
	Palermo.....	1,670	1,418	252	72	1,598	111	1,559
Lloyd Sabaudo.....	Genoa.....	930	811	119	14	916	128	802
	Messina.....	700	639	61	18	682	4	696
	Naples.....	4,976	4,658	318	107	4,849	62	4,914
	Palermo.....	1,084	950	134	30	1,054	8	1,076
Munson.....	Cuba.....	114	77	37	4	110	111	3
National Steam Navigation Co.	Palermo.....	808	708	100	10	798	183	625
	Piræus.....	7,774	7,414	340	65	7,709	1,299	6,505
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	3,621	2,945	676	113	3,508	944	2,677
	Messina.....	2,134	1,952	182	53	2,081	32	2,102
	Naples.....	18,730	17,246	1,464	444	18,286	831	17,899
	Palermo.....	3,136	2,645	491	112	3,024	197	2,939
	Piræus.....	109	104	5	1	108	8	101
New York & Cuba Mail.	British West Indies.....	378	204	174	24	354	337	41
	Cuba.....	4,984	3,768	1,216	366	4,618	3,506	1,478
	Mexico.....	1,116	747	369	146	970	956	160
North German Lloyd...	Boulogne.....	8	6	2		8		
	Bremen.....	5,185	3,566	1,619	178	5,007	479	4,706
	Cherbourg.....	113	56	57	3	110	113	.....
	Genoa.....	21	12	9	1	20	18	3
	Gibraltar.....	3	3			3	3	.....
	Messina.....	303	255	48	16	287	.....	303
	Naples.....	48	33	15	3	45	41	7
	Plymouth.....	100	57	43	4	96	100	.....

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
22	11	11	.....	22	22	.....	30	11	19	1	29	30	.....
611	262	349	29	582	611	.....	753	346	407	34	719	753	.....
166	57	109	21	145	166	.....	202	72	130	21	181	202	.....
16	8	8	4	12	16	.....	30	19	11	4	26	30	.....
4,828	2,435	2,393	1,193	3,635	2,866	1,962	10,624	6,200	4,424	1,483	9,141	3,654	6,970
392	158	234	101	291	283	109	1,301	937	364	140	1,161	351	950
32	12	20	5	27	30	2	112	86	26	5	107	34	78
22	4	18	.....	22	22	.....	25	7	18	.....	25	25	.....
612	340	272	157	455	612	.....	746	423	323	161	585	746	.....
9	2	7	.....	9	9	.....	16	9	7	.....	16	9	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
52	28	24	3	49	52	.....	98	50	48	5	93	97	1
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	14	12	2	.....	14	14	.....
17	9	8	2	15	17	.....	33	20	13	4	29	33	.....
28	22	6	6	22	28	.....	72	57	15	10	62	72	.....
15	13	2	.....	15	15	.....	21	19	2	.....	21	21	.....
53	40	13	6	47	53	.....	87	68	19	6	81	87	.....
17	11	6	13	4	15	2	360	319	41	22	338	127	233
34	24	10	30	4	17	17	662	610	52	36	626	84	578
95	70	25	64	31	47	48	2,659	2,550	109	88	2,571	318	2,341
3	2	1	2	1	.....	3	80	76	4	3	77	75	5
395	157	238	33	362	379	16	651	345	306	41	610	464	187
102	51	51	.....	102	102	.....	241	128	113	9	272	241	.....
72	45	27	12	60	64	8	268	213	55	17	251	117	151
95	55	40	68	27	22	73	1,940	1,819	121	104	1,836	72	1,868
156	73	83	6	150	156	.....	197	99	98	6	191	197	.....
2,709	1,532	1,177	702	2,007	1,938	771	11,019	7,794	3,225	998	10,021	3,972	7,047
37	27	10	2	35	37	.....	65	48	17	3	62	65	.....
78	41	37	62	16	7	71	605	523	82	75	530	7	598
82	46	36	78	4	5	77	806	705	101	103	703	12	794
637	394	243	490	147	159	478	6,744	6,073	671	596	6,148	525	6,219
186	105	81	169	17	20	166	1,425	1,200	225	195	1,230	94	1,331
77	54	23	31	46	55	22	330	239	91	46	284	141	189
124	77	47	96	28	22	102	1,705	1,522	183	131	1,574	84	1,621
10	8	2	10	.....	10	.....	49	38	11	13	36	3	46
657	475	182	86	571	544	113	1,394	1,005	389	157	1,237	855	539
461	294	167	69	392	400	61	861	598	263	110	751	599	262
23	10	13	8	15	18	5	61	24	37	12	49	42	19
31	14	17	3	28	22	9	70	40	30	7	63	42	28
372	208	164	197	175	214	158	2,556	1,975	581	328	2,228	744	1,812
116	64	52	104	12	12	104	1,352	1,196	156	127	1,225	60	1,292
1,057	668	389	890	197	256	801	12,043	10,821	1,222	1,095	10,948	1,136	10,907
238	132	106	214	24	24	214	2,213	1,841	372	265	1,948	117	2,096
119	73	46	23	96	115	4	312	209	103	45	267	264	48
17	7	10	9	8	15	2	45	23	22	12	33	32	13
187	110	77	94	93	108	79	1,669	1,362	307	152	1,517	504	1,165
71	42	29	62	9	2	69	1,159	1,038	121	83	1,076	47	1,112
781	414	367	637	144	159	622	9,882	8,839	1,043	847	9,035	514	9,368
239	137	102	216	23	27	212	1,909	1,555	354	288	1,621	138	1,771
160	94	66	92	68	88	72	1,090	905	185	106	984	216	874
37	22	15	34	3	1	36	737	661	76	52	685	5	732
407	231	176	369	38	86	321	5,383	4,899	494	476	4,907	148	5,235
129	74	55	120	9	2	127	1,213	1,024	189	150	1,063	10	1,203
201	127	74	20	181	201	.....	315	204	111	24	291	312	3
93	60	33	73	20	23	70	901	768	133	83	818	206	695
351	224	127	211	140	246	105	8,125	7,638	487	276	7,849	1,515	6,610
661	379	282	374	287	374	287	4,282	3,324	958	487	3,795	1,318	2,964
146	93	53	139	7	3	143	2,280	2,045	235	192	2,088	35	2,245
1,797	1,061	736	1,408	389	379	1,418	20,527	18,327	2,200	1,852	18,675	1,210	19,317
403	241	162	367	36	66	337	3,539	2,886	653	479	3,060	263	3,276
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	104	5	1	108	8	101
991	566	425	41	950	904	87	1,369	770	599	65	1,304	1,241	128
4,530	3,025	1,505	294	4,236	4,308	222	9,514	6,793	2,721	660	8,854	7,814	1,700
764	483	281	128	636	732	32	1,880	1,230	650	274	1,606	1,688	192
87	40	47	5	82	87	.....	95	46	49	5	90	95	.....
4,103	2,025	2,078	1,177	2,926	2,270	1,833	9,288	5,591	3,697	1,355	7,933	2,749	6,539
552	230	322	40	512	552	.....	665	286	379	43	622	665	.....
171	61	110	9	162	159	12	192	73	119	10	182	177	15
10	1	9	1	9	10	.....	13	4	9	1	12	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	255	48	16	287	.....	303
283	85	198	11	272	270	13	331	118	213	14	317	311	20
485	251	234	22	463	485	.....	585	308	277	26	559	585	.....

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Norwegian American...	Bergen.....	3,225	2,166	1,059	100	3,125	763	2,462
	Christiania.....	128	55	73	7	121	37	91
	Christiansand.....	134	64	70	8	126	23	111
	Stavanger.....	111	59	52	3	108	18	93
Panama.....	Panama.....	445	349	96	23	422	286	159
Quebec Steamship Co..	Bermuda.....	1,512	784	728	118	1,394	1,512	
	British Guiana.....	57	29	28	3	54	31	26
	British North America.....	45	37	8	4	41	45	
	British West Indies.....	557	320	237	26	531	215	342
	Danish West Indies.....	114	49	65	17	97	79	35
	French West Indies.....	49	27	22		49	14	35
Red Cross.....	British North America.....	615	370	245	36	579	615	
	Not stated.....	74	73	1		74	74	
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	141	109	32	3	138	140	1
	Venezuela.....	246	176	70	18	228	231	15
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	4,717	3,465	1,252	216	4,501	323	4,394
	Dover.....	49	28	21	3	46	49	
	Gibraltar.....	6	5	1		6	2	4
	Liverpool.....	705	521	184	60	645	256	449
	Naples.....	616	572	44	18	598	23	593
	Piræus.....	462	442	20	7	455	33	429
	Azores.....	29	24	5		29	5	24
Royal Dutch West In- dian Mail.	British Guiana.....	2	2			2	2	
	British West Indies.....	27	14	13		27	27	
	Dutch Guiana.....	10	8	2		10	10	
	Haiti.....	285	184	101	43	242	277	8
	Santo Domingo.....	4	3	1		4	4	
	Venezuela.....	8	7	1		8	8	
	Not stated.....	11	2	9	4	7	11	
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton.....	14	6	8	1	13	14	
	Bermuda.....	104	67	37	3	101	104	
	British West Indies.....	470	344	126	26	444	281	189
	Colombia.....	58	43	15		58	52	6
	Cuba.....	84	55	29	10	74	84	
	Panama.....	82	62	20	1	81	73	9
Russian American.....	Archangel.....	7,000	6,878	122	19	6,981	89	6,911
	Libau.....	1,129	770	359	72	1,057	346	783
	Rotterdam.....	18	10	8	1	17	16	2
Scandinavian American.	Christiania.....	4,386	3,280	1,106	92	4,294	602	3,784
	Christiansand.....	491	267	224	10	481	56	435
	Copenhagen.....	2,789	1,564	1,225	112	2,677	1,034	1,755
Sicula Americana.....	Genoa.....	384	352	32	9	375	31	353
	Messina.....	1,114	1,015	99	22	1,092	19	1,095
	Naples.....	6,407	5,990	417	133	6,274	172	6,235
	Palermo.....	2,116	1,782	334	80	2,036	130	1,986
Spanish.....	Spain.....	2,423	2,255	168	63	2,360	437	1,986
	Cuba.....	156	101	55	22	134	139	17
	Mexico.....	97	72	25	10	87	88	9
Trinidad.....	British Guiana.....	4	3	1		4	4	
	British West Indies.....	236	120	116	22	214	234	2
United Fruit.....	Dutch Guiana.....	4	4			4	4	
	British Honduras.....	12	7	5	4	8	12	
	British West Indies.....	486	273	213	34	452	474	12
	Colombia.....	314	212	102	34	280	314	
	Costa Rica.....	140	92	48	13	127	140	
	Cuba.....	261	159	102	15	246	260	1
	Guatemala.....	228	142	86	28	200	228	
	Honduras.....	25	15	10	4	21	25	
	Panama.....	632	421	211	63	569	631	1
Uranium.....	Rotterdam.....	1,059	872	187	41	1,018	49	1,010
White Star.....	Cherbourg.....	610	491	119	15	595	106	504
	Genoa.....	422	357	65	24	398	83	339
	Gibraltar.....	134	84	50	26	108	28	106
	Glasgow.....	485	399	86	14	471	141	344
	Lisbon.....	16	16			16		16
	Liverpool.....	12,565	9,466	3,099	684	11,881	4,598	7,967
	Naples.....	3,491	3,248	243	71	3,420	249	3,242
	Patras.....	215	211	4	3	212	25	190
	Plymouth.....	248	164	84	8	240	149	99
	Queenstown.....	2,057	717	1,340	28	2,029	278	1,779
	Southampton.....	1,335	988	347	46	1,289	369	966
	Azores.....	119	110	9	6	113	18	101

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION. 147

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.						Total.					
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.
1,539	990	549	330	1,209	528	1,011	4,764	3,156	1,608	430	4,334
99	42	57	38	61	31	68	227	97	130	45	182
76	42	34	37	39	11	65	210	106	104	45	165
96	51	45	35	61	18	78	207	110	97	38	169
4,928	3,035	1,891	818	4,108	4,720	206	5,371	3,384	1,987	841	4,530
5,178	2,337	2,841	231	4,947	5,178	2	6,690	3,121	3,569	349	6,341
66	38	28	8	58	64	2	123	67	56	11	112
174	92	82	1	173	174	2	219	129	90	5	214
222	129	93	96	126	129	93	779	449	330	122	657
45	26	19	14	31	31	14	159	75	84	31	128
8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....	57	34	23	.....	57
1,312	662	650	79	1,233	1,312	.....	1,927	1,032	895	115	1,812
71	59	12	8	63	71	.....	74	73	1	.....	74
96	77	19	9	87	96	.....	212	164	44	11	201
2,215	1,037	1,178	828	1,387	1,340	875	342	253	89	27	315
132	58	74	10	122	132	.....	6,932	4,502	2,430	1,044	5,888
6	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	181	86	95	13	168
81	57	24	8	73	71	10	12	8	.....	.....	12
55	31	24	35	20	20	35	786	578	208	68	718
24	18	6	7	17	12	12	671	603	68	53	618
7	5	2	4	3	4	3	486	460	26	14	472
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	36	29	7	4	32
12	9	3	2	10	12	.....	4	3	1	.....	4
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	39	23	16	2	37
59	48	11	9	50	59	.....	12	9	3	.....	12
3	2	1	1	2	3	.....	344	232	112	52	292
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	7	5	2	1	6
3	2	1	3	3	3	.....	10	9	1	.....	10
7	1	6	1	6	7	.....	14	4	10	7	7
786	314	472	23	703	786	.....	21	7	14	2	19
117	65	52	15	102	115	2	890	381	509	26	864
17	14	3	1	16	16	1	587	409	178	41	546
105	65	40	16	89	103	2	75	57	18	1	74
72	51	21	8	64	68	4	189	120	69	26	163
77	51	26	47	30	28	49	154	113	41	9	145
418	218	200	226	192	148	270	7,077	6,929	148	66	7,011
81	36	45	15	66	80	1	1,547	988	559	298	1,249
1,182	668	514	311	871	416	766	99	46	53	16	83
374	228	146	128	246	75	299	5,568	3,948	1,620	403	5,165
1,476	845	631	329	1,147	805	671	865	495	370	127	1,317
35	22	13	23	12	12	23	4,265	2,409	1,856	441	3,824
118	71	47	111	7	8	110	419	374	45	32	387
563	327	236	457	106	101	462	1,232	1,086	146	133	1,099
323	173	150	266	37	38	285	6,970	6,317	653	590	6,380
111	80	31	49	62	73	38	2,439	1,955	484	366	2,073
23	12	11	4	19	23	.....	2,534	2,335	199	112	2,422
9	7	2	1	8	8	1	179	113	66	26	153
22	16	6	3	19	22	.....	106	79	27	11	95
165	114	51	33	132	165	.....	26	19	7	3	23
8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....	401	234	167	55	346
10	5	5	1	9	10	.....	12	11	1	.....	12
915	523	392	39	876	915	.....	22	12	10	5	17
252	193	59	8	244	252	.....	1,401	796	605	73	1,328
107	60	47	4	103	107	.....	566	405	161	42	524
793	494	299	23	770	793	.....	247	152	95	17	230
74	45	29	8	66	74	.....	1,054	653	401	38	1,016
52	30	22	5	47	52	.....	302	187	115	36	266
1,321	884	437	61	1,257	1,321	.....	77	45	32	9	68
263	143	120	104	159	139	124	1,953	1,305	648	127	1,826
695	360	335	111	584	560	135	1,322	1,015	307	145	1,177
134	82	52	22	112	109	25	1,305	851	454	126	1,179
68	39	29	10	58	65	3	556	439	117	46	510
94	72	22	14	80	71	23	202	123	79	36	166
4,335	2,405	1,930	626	3,709	3,474	861	579	471	108	28	551
332	213	119	161	168	132	200	16	16	.....	.....	16
29	13	16	3	26	29	.....	16,900	11,871	5,029	1,310	15,500
409	224	185	48	361	372	37	3,823	3,161	362	235	3,588
1,830	899	931	420	1,410	732	1,098	214	224	20	6	238
1,140	642	498	156	984	861	279	657	388	269	56	601
29	25	4	3	26	22	7	3,487	1,616	2,271	47	3,440
							2,475	1,630	845	202	2,273
							148	135	13	9	139
											40
											8,072
											3,442
											190
											521
											1,010
											1,245
											108

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Miscellaneous.....	From New York, N. Y., to—							
	Europe.....	325	320	5	3	322	15	310
	Bermuda.....	120	71	49	6	114	120	1
	British West Indies.....	48	27	21	3	45	47	1
	South America.....	17	12	5	5	12	15	2
	Miscellaneous.....	18	11	7	.....	18	17	1
	Total New York.....	771,099	221,536	49,563	10,084	261,015	56,924	214,175
Allan.....	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
	Glasgow.....	9	6	3	.....	9	4	6
American.....	British North America.....	24	7	17	1	23	18	5
	Liverpool.....	1,313	788	525	95	1,218	372	941
Italia.....	Queenstown.....	199	59	140	3	196	40	159
	Hamburg.....	164	97	67	6	158	40	124
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	56	46	10	3	53	.....	56
	Messina.....	242	210	32	86	156	5	237
Lloyd Italiana.....	Naples.....	3,452	3,208	244	68	3,384	71	3,381
	Palermo.....	164	145	19	3	161	3	161
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	23	16	7	.....	23	5	18
	Messina.....	116	103	13	2	114	.....	116
Red Star.....	Naples.....	1,650	1,499	151	41	1,609	28	1,622
	Palermo.....	99	90	9	2	97	.....	99
Total Philadelphia..	Genoa.....	8	6	2	.....	8	.....	8
	Messina.....	33	30	3	2	31	.....	33
White Star Dominion..	Naples.....	331	308	23	11	320	12	319
	Palermo.....	14	11	3	.....	14	.....	14
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Genoa.....	18	13	5	1	17	2	16
	Messina.....	18	17	1	.....	18	.....	18
Hamburg American.....	Naples.....	305	333	32	10	355	4	361
	Palermo.....	33	31	2	2	31	.....	33
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique de Barcelona.	Antwerp.....	22	10	12	1	21	22	.....
	Total Philadelphia..	8,353	7,033	1,320	337	8,016	626	7,727
Donald.....	From Portland, Me., to—							
	Glasgow.....	217	157	60	30	187	48	169
Herrera.....	Liverpool.....	1,646	1,202	444	236	1,410	262	1,384
	Total Portland, Me..	1,863	1,359	504	266	1,597	310	1,553
Holland West Indian Mail.	From Porto Rico to—							
	Europe.....	103	86	17	9	94	73	30
Pinillos.....	Cuba.....	20	14	6	3	17	13	7
	Danish West Indies.....	106	42	64	14	92	59	47
Red D.....	French West Indies.....	63	39	24	9	54	28	35
	Haiti.....	19	11	8	3	16	13	6
Victoria.....	Santo Domingo.....	160	100	60	37	123	65	95
	France.....	10	7	3	1	9	8	5
Holland West Indian Mail.	Italy.....	15	11	1	.....	15	10	5
	Spain.....	382	282	100	21	361	260	122
Holland West Indian Mail.	Colombia.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Colon.....	8	6	2	2	6	4	4
Holland West Indian Mail.	Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuba.....	250	180	70	17	233	183	67
Holland West Indian Mail.	Mexico.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	117	101	16	4	113	62	55
Holland West Indian Mail.	Hamburg.....	5	4	1	.....	5	3	2
	British West Indies.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	4	1
Holland West Indian Mail.	Danish West Indies.....	69	39	30	9	60	39	30
	Santo Domingo.....	91	58	33	9	82	61	30
Holland West Indian Mail.	Cuba.....	115	73	42	20	95	84	31
	Danish West Indies.....	7	4	3	1	6	5	2
Holland West Indian Mail.	Santo Domingo.....	560	361	199	66	494	340	220
	Danish West Indies.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	3
Holland West Indian Mail.	Cuba.....	122	83	39	26	96	109	13
	Dutch West Indies.....	132	99	33	14	118	84	48
Holland West Indian Mail.	Venezuela.....	398	266	132	44	354	271	127
	Santo Domingo.....	98	69	29	4	94	80	18

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
7 1,544 11 9 1	4 680 7 8 1	3 864 4 1	2 41 2 1	5 1,503 9 8 1	5 1,544 11 9 1	2	332 1,664 59 26 19	324 751 34 20 11	8 913 25 6 8	5 47 5 6 19	327 1,617 54 20 19	20 1,664 58 24 18	312 1 1 2 1
98,757	54,765	43,992	23,306	75,451	70,917	27,840	369,856	276,301	93,555	33,390	336,466	127,841	242,015
5 18 717 147 264 9 30 236 30 7 8 121 6 2 3 23 1 2 1 30 181	4 12 290 54 110 5 20 130 17 6 7 75 4 1 2 16 1 2 1 17 65	1 6 427 93 154 4 10 106 13 1 1 46 2 1 2 7 1 1 13 116	4 11 158 35 39 9 30 215 19 3 115 5 2 3 18 1 2 1 26 8	1 7 559 112 225 17 16 11 4 6 1 5 1 5 8 15 1 2 3 5 1 4 173	2 11 485 73 241 2 28 220 17 5 8 116 5 2 3 8 15 1 2 1 30 181	3 7 232 74 23 9 28 230 17 2 8 116 5 2 3 15 1 2 1 30 798	14 42 2,030 346 428 65 272 3,688 194 30 124 1,771 105 10 36 354 15 20 19 395 33 203	10 19 1,078 113 207 51 230 3,338 162 22 110 1,574 94 11 7 32 324 11 15 17 350 31 75	4 23 952 233 221 14 42 350 32 8 14 197 11 3 4 29 1 5 2 36 2 1 9	4 12 253 38 45 12 116 3,405 22 10 156 1,615 7 5 31 325 14 17 18 359 31 194	6 30 857 308 383 53 156 87 172 27 114 33 98 8 31 20 1 2 4 203	8 29 1,173 233 147 65 265 3,601 178 20 124 1,738 104 10 36 334 15 18 19 391 33 8,525	
1,841	837	1,004	712	1,129	1,043	798	10,194	7,870	2,324	1,049	9,145	1,669	8,525
2 13 15	2 12 14	1	3	10	8	5	219 1,659 1,878	159 1,214 1,373	60 445 505	30 239 269	189 1,420 1,609	49 270 319	170 1,389 1,559
13 5 32 15 3 289 10 3 135 1 15 1 150 2 808 3 3 18 73 457 2 925 17 50 188 97	10 4 20 13 2 189 6 2 72 1 6 1 90 2 563 1 3 11 46 281 2 613 6 44 119 71	3 1 12 2 1 100 4 1 63 1 9 60 225 2 2 7 27 176 158 11 6 69 26	2 1 13 3 1 53 8 1 49 1 4 22 143 2 2 5 17 94 2 158 2 4 13 16	11 5 19 12 3 236 2 9 86 1 11 128 665 1 3 13 56 363 2 767 15 46 175 81	10 5 28 8 3 104 185 1 3 124 1 15 115 186 622 3 3 17 38 127 213 14 41 162 48	3 5 4 7 3 185 1 1 11 35 1 1 35 622 1 3 1 35 330 712 3 9 26 49	116 25 138 78 22 449 20 18 517 4 23 1 400 5 925 8 8 87 164 572 1,485 3 139 182 586 195	96 18 62 52 13 289 13 16 354 3 12 1 270 5 684 5 8 50 104 354 974 1 89 143 385 140	20 7 76 26 9 160 7 2 163 1 6 39 241 147 3 2 14 26 114 224 2 50 39 201 55	11 3 27 12 3 90 9 18 70 1 6 39 361 5 778 6 8 73 138 458 1,261 3 111 164 529 175	83 18 87 66 19 359 11 13 447 4 17 1 298 4 248 6 7 56 99 211 553 123 125 433 128	33 7 51 42 6 280 3 5 133 4 4 102 1 677 2 1 31 65 361 4 932 3 16 57 153 67	

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Sailing vessels.....	From Porto Rico to—							
	Colombia.....	3	3			3	3	
	Danish West Indies.....	23	13	10	3	20	17	6
	Santo Domingo.....	76	56	20	11	65	26	50
	Venezuela.....	2	2			2		2
	Total Porto Rico.....	2,968	2,024	944	327	2,641	1,910	1,058
Fabre.....	From Providence, R. I., to—							
	Lisbon.....	682	618	64	20	662	17	665
	Marseille.....	5	4	1		5	4	1
	Naples.....	1,250	1,097	153	32	1,218	19	1,231
	Spain.....	5	5			5		5
	Azores.....	560	294	266	49	511	63	497
	Total Providence.....	2,502	2,018	484	101	2,401	103	2,399
Oceanic.....	From San Francisco to—							
	Australia.....	776	497	279	43	733	638	138
	New Zealand.....	45	31	14		45	30	15
	Pacific Islands.....	16	10	6	1	15	13	3
	Hongkong.....	2,465	2,394	71	78	2,447	218	2,247
Pacific Mail.....	Kobe.....	176	142	34	10	166	60	116
	Nagasaki.....	67	47	20	8	59	31	36
	Shanghai.....	265	176	89	38	227	240	25
	Yokohama.....	1,493	1,305	188	51	1,442	488	1,005
	Costa Rica.....	8	8			8		8
	Guatemala.....	75	48	27	15	60	55	20
	Honduras.....	8	7	1		8	6	2
	Mexico.....	455	358	97	40	415	183	272
	Nicaragua.....	13	10	3		13	10	3
	Panama.....	141	116	25	8	133	44	97
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	San Salvador.....	108	69	39	15	93	87	21
	Hongkong.....	395	347	48	10	385	130	265
	Kobe.....	249	181	65	16	233	93	156
	Nagasaki.....	71	51	20	5	66	14	57
	Shanghai.....	220	153	67	21	199	195	25
Union.....	Yokohama.....	2,315	1,958	357	37	2,278	1,038	1,277
	Australia.....	427	302	125	39	397	225	202
	New Zealand.....	221	159	62	11	210	121	100
	Pacific Islands.....	56	40	16	5	51	39	17
	Not stated.....	8	6	2	1	7	8	
	Total San Francisco.....	10,073	8,418	1,655	383	9,690	3,966	6,107
Blue Funnel.....	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
	Hongkong.....	537	536	1		537		537
	Do.....	37	36	1		37	2	35
	Kobe.....	2	2			2	1	1
	Nagasaki.....							
Great Northern.....	Shanghai.....							
	Yokohama.....	3	2	1		3	2	1
	Hongkong.....	117	106	11	1	116	39	78
	Kobe.....	820	699	121	3	817	86	734
	Moji.....	20	12	8		20	2	18
Nippon Yusen Kaisha..	Nagasaki.....	1	1			1	1	
	Shanghai.....	35	28	7	1	34	31	4
	Yokohama.....	729	669	60	6	723	430	299
	Kobe.....	421	368	53	2	419	4	417
	Nagasaki.....	7	7			7		7
Osaka Shosen Kaisha...	Shanghai.....	4	3	1		4	4	
	Yokohama.....	302	275	27	1	301	9	293
	Total Seattle.....	3,035	2,744	291	14	3,021	611	2,424
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
	British West Indies.....	2		2	1	1		2
Sailing vessels.....	Honduras.....	6	6			6	6	
	British West Indies.....	6	4	2	2	4		6
	Total Tampa.....	14	10	4	3	11	6	8

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
46	25	21	1	45	33	13	3	3			3	3	
269	200	69	49	220	61	208	69	38	31	4	65	50	19
							345	256	89	60	285	87	258
							2	2			2		2
3,630	2,422	1,208	658	2,972	1,373	2,257	6,598	4,446	2,152	985	5,613	3,283	3,315
37	24	13	29	8	5	32	719	642	77	49	670	22	697
28	15	13	9	19	26	2	33	19	14	9	24	30	3
131	74	57	97	34	21	110	1,381	1,171	210	129	1,252	40	1,341
6	6			6		6	11	11			11		11
211	118	93	151	60	30	181	771	412	359	200	571	93	678
413	237	176	286	127	82	331	2,915	2,255	660	387	2,528	185	2,730
571	372	199	57	514	522	49	1,347	869	478	100	1,247	1,160	187
17	10	7		17	12	5	62	41	21		62	42	20
100	68	32	10	90	96	4	116	78	38	11	105	109	7
1,612	1,289	323	99	1,513	604	1,008	4,077	3,683	394	117	3,940	822	3,255
158	74	84	39	119	147	11	334	216	118	49	285	207	127
82	50	32	26	56	74	8	149	97	52	34	115	105	44
351	165	186	58	293	302	49	616	341	275	96	520	542	74
406	217	189	161	245	317	89	1,899	1,522	377	212	1,687	805	1,094
3	3			3	1	2	11	11			11	1	10
45	36	9	6	39	30	15	120	84	36	21	99	85	35
13	6	7	7	6	11	2	21	13	8	7	14	17	4
299	223	76	41	258	275	24	754	581	173	81	673	458	296
22	20	2	1	21	20	2	35	30	5	1	34	30	5
174	136	38	10	164	112	62	315	252	63	18	297	156	159
41	27	14	5	36	41		149	96	53	20	129	128	21
412	260	152	18	394	314	98	807	607	200	28	779	444	363
103	61	42	53	50	57	46	352	245	107	69	283	150	202
42	23	19	26	16	17	25	113	74	39	31	82	31	82
167	92	75	19	148	167		387	245	142	40	347	362	25
578	289	289	354	224	422	156	2,893	2,247	646	391	2,502	1,400	1,433
172	111	61	32	140	121	51	599	413	186	62	537	346	253
52	43	9	4	48	33	19	273	202	71	15	258	154	119
86	57	29	6	80	73	13	142	97	45	11	131	112	30
8	8			8	8		16	14	2	1	15	16	
5,514	3,640	1,874	1,032	4,482	3,776	1,738	15,587	12,058	3,529	1,415	14,172	7,742	7,845
139	136	3	9	130		139	676	672	4	9	667		676
23	14	9		23	17	6	60	50	10		60	19	41
8	6	2		8	8		10	8	2		10	9	1
3	2	1		3	3		3	2	1		3	3	
1	1			1	1		1	1			1		
4	2	2		4	3	1	7	4	3		7	5	2
90	68	22	22	68	77	13	207	174	33	23	184	116	91
163	80	83	126	37	63	100	983	779	204	129	854	149	834
18	8	10	16	2	4	14	38	20	18	16	22	6	32
1				1	1		2	1	1		2	2	
82	38	44	13	69	66	16	117	66	51	14	103	97	20
102	60	42	59	43	66	36	831	729	102	65	706	496	335
72	40	32	63	9	2	70	493	408	85	65	428	6	487
1	1			1	1		8	8			8	1	7
1	1			1	1		5	4	1		5	5	
37	20	17	27	10	8	29	339	295	44	28	311	17	322
745	477	268	335	410	321	424	3,780	3,221	559	349	3,431	932	2,848
1	1			1		1	3	1	2	1	2		3
9	9			9	3	6	15	15			15	9	6
7	5	2	3	4		7	13	9	4	5	8		13
17	15	2	3	14	3	14	31	25	6	6	25	9	22

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*
RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Baltimore, Md.	567	415	152	22	545	76	491
Boston, Mass.	18,436	14,303	4,133	810	17,626	2,432	16,004
Canada (Atlantic seaports)	3,676	2,825	851	218	3,458	904	2,772
Canadian border stations	42,150	24,932	17,218	6,989	35,161	42,150	.....
Canada (Pacific seaports)	929	718	211	27	902	532	397
Galveston, Tex.	185	143	42	8	177	36	149
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,463	2,484	979	83	3,380	361	3,102
Key West, Fla.	7,725	5,544	2,181	972	6,753	2,614	5,111
San Diego, Cal.	973	692	281	145	828	973	.....
Miami, Fla.	2,619	1,913	706	178	2,441	504	2,115
Mobile, Ala.	33	18	15	6	27	33	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	258	246	12	2	256	.....	258
New Orleans, La.	3,252	2,409	843	288	2,964	2,569	683
Newport News, Va.	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
New York, N. Y.	271,099	221,536	49,563	10,064	261,015	56,924	214,175
Philadelphia, Pa.	8,353	7,033	1,320	337	8,016	626	7,727
Portland, Me.	1,863	1,359	504	266	1,597	310	1,553
Porto Rico	2,968	2,024	944	327	2,611	1,910	1,058
Providence, R. I.	2,502	2,018	484	101	2,401	103	2,399
San Francisco, Cal.	10,073	8,418	1,655	383	9,690	3,966	6,107
Seattle, Wash.	3,035	2,744	291	14	3,021	611	2,424
Tampa, Fla.	14	10	4	3	11	6	8
Total	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533
Steamships	341,148	276,283	64,865	14,166	326,982	75,104	266,044
Sailing vessels	876	570	306	108	768	357	489
By land	42,150	24,932	17,218	6,989	35,161	42,150	.....
BY YEARS.							
1910.	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911.	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	345,730
1912.	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913.	611,924	477,799	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,428
1914.	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	205,903	427,902
1915.	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533

TABLE XXIV.—*Alien arrivals from insular United States, by ports, fiscal year ended*
June 30, 1915.

Port.	Number.	From Hawaii.	From Porto Rico.	From Philippine Islands.
New York	756	.....	756	.....
New Orleans	12	.....	12	.....
Mexican border	9	9	.....	.....
San Francisco	1,610	1,563	47
Seattle	10	3	7
Canadian Pacific	40	40
Total	2,437	1,615	768	54

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
927	387	540	124	803	737	190	1,494	802	692	146	1,348	813	681
7,284	3,734	3,550	1,756	5,528	4,950	2,334	26,720	18,037	7,683	2,566	23,154	7,382	18,338
2,096	853	1,243	333	1,763	1,780	316	5,772	3,678	2,094	551	5,221	2,684	3,088
20,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	71,659	43,835	27,824	12,986	58,673	71,659	.....
328	205	123	34	294	259	69	1,257	923	334	61	1,196	791	466
250	149	101	31	219	183	67	435	292	143	39	396	219	216
1,613	874	739	1,062	531	419	1,194	5,076	3,358	1,718	1,165	3,911	780	4,296
11,234	7,367	3,867	833	10,402	9,936	1,298	18,959	12,911	6,048	1,805	17,154	12,550	6,409
571	443	128	70	501	571	.....	1,544	1,135	409	215	1,329	1,544	.....
962	506	456	126	836	747	215	3,581	2,419	1,162	304	3,277	1,251	2,330
81	44	37	13	68	81	.....	114	62	52	19	95	114	.....
4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	262	250	12	2	260	.....	262
6,579	4,500	2,079	562	6,017	6,379	200	9,831	6,909	2,922	850	8,981	8,948	883
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
96,757	54,765	43,992	23,306	75,451	70,917	27,840	309,856	276,301	93,555	33,390	336,466	127,841	242,015
1,841	837	1,004	712	1,129	1,043	798	10,194	7,870	2,324	1,049	9,145	1,669	8,525
15	14	1	3	12	9	6	1,878	1,373	505	269	1,609	319	1,559
3,630	2,422	1,208	658	2,972	1,373	2,257	6,598	4,446	2,152	985	5,613	3,283	3,315
413	237	176	286	127	82	331	2,915	2,255	660	387	2,528	185	2,730
5,514	3,640	1,874	1,032	4,482	3,776	1,738	15,587	12,058	3,529	1,415	14,172	7,742	7,845
745	477	268	335	410	321	424	3,780	3,221	559	349	3,431	932	2,848
17	15	2	3	14	3	14	31	25	6	6	25	9	22
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,966	250,717	306,828
142,756	81,411	61,345	31,260	111,496	103,488	39,268	483,904	357,694	126,210	45,426	438,478	178,592	306,312
106	63	43	39	67	79	27	982	633	349	147	835	466	516
29,509	18,903	10,606	5,997	23,512	29,509	.....	71,659	43,835	27,824	12,986	58,673	71,659	.....
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,745	263,585	85,886	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,832	770,794	436,070	431,616
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	278,773	275,149	78,741	969,182	689,398	279,784	102,710	866,472	463,699	505,483
347,702	204,588	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920	959,626	682,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
368,797	210,353	158,444	82,420	286,377	276,579	92,218	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	114,335	888,267	482,482	520,120
172,371	100,377	71,994	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295	556,545	402,162	154,383	58,559	497,966	250,717	306,828

TABLE XXV.—Race, sex, and age of arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing length of residence in insular United States.

Race or people.	Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		From Hawaii.			From Porto Rico.			From Philippine Islands.		
		Male.	Fe- male.	Un- der 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years over.	Num- ber.	Length of resi- dence in Hawaii.	Num- ber.	Length of resi- dence in Porto Rico.	Num- ber.	Length of resi- dence in Philip- pine Islands.	Num- ber.	Length of resi- dence in Philip- pine Islands.
								Un- der 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.		Un- der 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.
African (black).....	96	50	46	5	86	5					96	19	70	7
Bohemian and Moravian.....	2	2			2						1	1		
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	5	5			5		3	3			1	1		
Chinese.....	26	17	9	2	20	4	28	5	9	12				
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7	7			6	1								
Cuban.....	9	8	1	1	8									
Dutch and Flemish.....	35	26	9	2	26	7	6	3	1	2	27	11	14	2
East Indian.....	15	15			15						9	5	4	
English.....	15	162	103	9	191	65	197	128	53	16	6	6		
French.....	265	33	20	2	63	8	32	20	12		57	24	31	2
German.....	73	174	69	8	210	25	139	79	54	6	39	10	27	2
Greek.....	243	174	69	8	210	25	139	79	54	6	100	38	56	6
Hawaiian.....	2	2			2		1	1			1	1		
Hebrew.....	2	2			2									
Irish.....	7	10	9		6	1		4	3					
Italian (north).....	19	10	9		15	4	16	11	5		3	3		
Italian (south).....	17	12	5		14	3	11	10	1		3	1	5	
Japanese.....	54	47	7	6	46	2	6	6			48	20	28	
Korean.....	118	93	25	1	111	6	115	49	33		33	1	1	
Malay.....	26	19	7	2	19	5	26	4	8	14				1
Mexican.....	40	21	19	23	14	3		2			40	40		
Pacific Islander.....	8	7	1		6	2		2			6	4	2	
Polish.....	4	4			3	2	5	3	2					
Portuguese.....	1	1			1									
Romanian.....	318	164	154	80	187	51	310	10	240	60	1	1	1	
Russian.....	3	2	1		3		3	12	2					5
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	78	46	30	17	56	6	72	51	8		5	4	1	1
Scandinavian.....	62	42	18	2	48	12	32	16	14					
Scotch.....	52	37	19	6	46	10	50	24	1		24	11	11	2
Slovak.....	6	6			6		6	2			6	2	4	
Spanish.....	2	2			2		2	4	382	83				
Spanish American.....	581	360	221	135	369	77	460	4			96	26	53	17
	50	39	11	8	37	5					50	20	30	10

Syrian.....	57	36	21	11	43	3	7	1	5	50	13	31	6	.....
Turkish.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban).....	85	51	34	5	72	8	.....	.....	.....	85	48	35	2	.....
Other peoples.....	66	42	24	4	44	18	64	45	13	6	.....	2	2	.....
Total.....	2,437	1,570	867	323	1,781	333	1,615	449	915	251	768	313	46	54 17 28 9

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States.

Race or people.	Austria.	Belgium.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
African (black).....	1	.....	.....	1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	7	.....	7
English.....	3	.....	.....	3
French.....	5	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
German.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Hebrew.....
Japanese.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portuguese.....	281	.....	1	.....	1	283
Russian.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Scandinavian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scotch.....
Spanish.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	1	.....	506
Syrian.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Other peoples.....	4
Total.....	1	1	8	42	1	4	1	281	7	510	8	1	865

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States—Continued.

Race or people.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Grand total.
African (black).....										2		3	82	8	96
Bohemian and Moravian.....														2	2
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....														1	5
Chinese.....	21					21	4	1						4	26
Croatian and Slovenian.....												1	6	6	7
Cuban.....							4			1		1	14	10	9
Dutch and Flemish.....			7			7		2					6	2	35
East Indian.....	4	16				20	62	8	21	1		1	20	125	15
English.....		3	3			3	5		2				12	42	265
French.....	10	13			4	27	17	23	2	4		7	42	86	73
German.....														2	243
Greek.....							4								2
Hebrew.....							5								7
Irish.....			1			1			1				3	9	19
Italian (north).....							1					1	3	13	17
Italian (south).....							1					3	4	46	54
Japanese.....		90				90		1						26	118
Korean.....	4	6			14	24								2	26
Magyar.....														40	40
Mexican.....							2				2	1	2	3	8
Pacific Islander.....														3	5
Polish.....													1	1	1
Portuguese.....	1	3				4			2					29	318
Romanian.....														3	3
Russian.....		46				46	7		1				1	19	78
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....														2	2
Scandinavian.....		1				1	7	1		2		1	15	34	62
Scotch.....		5				5	12		5				1	31	56
Slovak.....														2	2
Spanish.....												3	11	60	581
Spanish American.....												5	34	10	50
Syrian.....	1			4		5		2		1		2	9	36	57
Turkish.....														2	4
West Indian (except Cuban).....										1		2	74	8	85
Other peoples.....	2	11				13	9		15					25	66
Total.....	43	195	8	4	18	268	139	40	48	12	2	31	343	689	2,437

TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and final destinations within continental United States.

Race or people.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Hawaii.	Ill.	Kans.	I.a.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.
African (black).....				4		1								2	1		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....				23					1								1
Chinese.....										1							
Cuban.....									1						1		
Dutch and Flemish.....				5													
East Indian.....				106					8				1	4			
English.....				28			1										
French.....				91					4		1	3	1	1	1	1	
German.....		1															
Greek.....				2													
Hebrew.....				1										1			
Italian.....				8													
Italian (north).....				8													
Italian (south).....				4						1		2		1	1		
Japanese.....				86	2		2		3	3	1		1	1			2
Korean.....				23	1				1								
Mexican.....				2													
Pacific Islander.....				5													
Portuguese.....				310					5								
Romanian.....				3													
Russian.....				62													
Ruthenian (Russiak).....				2													
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....				21		1			1	1				1	3		
Scotch.....				28				1									1
Slovak.....				2													
Spanish.....				483			2			2				2			1
Spanish American.....											1						
Syrian.....				6		3								2			
Turkish.....		1		2			1										
West Indian (except Cuban).....		1		3			7								1		
Other peoples.....				33					3								
Total.....	1	1	1	1,358	3	5	15	1	31	12	3	5	3	16	5	1	5

TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing races and final destinations within continental United States—Continued.

Race or people.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Wash.	Wyo.	Outside U. S.	Grand total.
African (black)																2	96
Bohemian and Moravian			84		1		1									1	2
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin			1														5
Chinese						1											20
Croatian and Slovenian			7														7
Cuban			6														6
Dutch and Flemish			15														36
East Indian			30				2	2	1					1		12	9
English			14											1			36
French			55		3				2							110	116
German		4						1	2							29	265
Greek							1			1				3		69	73
Hebrew																	243
Irish			1													4	7
Irish (north)			8			1										9	19
Italian (north)			42				1		1							1	17
Italian (south)			6	1							2					2	54
Japanese														2	1		5
Korean						1											2
Mexican			40														26
Moslem			2							1							40
Pacific Islander																	8
Polish			1														5
Portuguese			1														3
Romanian																	1
Russian			5														3
Ruthenian (Russiak)	1																78
Scandinavian		1	10				2			2		2				17	62
Scotch			5			1						2				15	56
Slovak																	2
Spanish			67														581
Spanish American		1	33				1	4								19	50
Syrian			43													15	57
Turkish																	4
West Indian (except Cuban)		4	62		1								1				85
Other peoples			1				3									28	66
Total	1	14	540	1	5	4	11	3	8	1	6	4	1	17	1	354	2,437

TABLE XXVIII.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by races.*

	Armenian.	Chinese.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Italian.	Japanese.	Korean.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Polish.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Races not specified.	Total.
Number.....	21	249	5	6	53	31	334	23	1	4	13	5	2	41	36	824
Diseases:																
Trachoma.....	20	16	5	2	34	26	19	1	1	1	13	1	1	39	29	205
Tinea tonsuraus.....	1	233	1	2	3	2	315	23	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	6
Favus.....	1	233	1	2	3	2	315	23	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	585
Uncinariasis.....	1	233	1	2	3	2	315	23	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	17
Other diseases.....	1	233	1	2	3	2	315	23	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	585
Result of treatment and disposition:																
Cured and admitted.....	11	236	3	1	31	18	315	23	1	3	7	3	1	19	19	691
Not cured (deported).....	2	1	1	2	4	9	9	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	5	35
Still under treatment.....	8	12	1	3	18	4	19	1	1	1	3	1	1	16	12	98
Length of treatment:																
Under 1 month.....	2	227	1	1	1	1	264	23	3	3	2	3	1	1	6	534
Under 2 months.....	1	8	1	1	1	3	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	63
Under 3 months.....	4	1	1	3	3	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	33
Under 4 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	18
Under 5 months.....	3	1	2	2	7	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	24
5 to 10 months.....	3	1	1	1	17	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	43
10 to 20 months.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7
Over 20 months.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
Still under treatment, length of time not stated.....	8	12	1	3	18	4	19	1	1	1	3	1	1	16	12	98
By whom expenses were paid:																
Parent.....	3	49	1	3	18	22	61	1	1	1	4	1	1	14	4	174
Husband.....	14	14	1	3	4	1	193	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	224
Self.....	12	96	2	2	18	7	54	12	2	2	7	2	2	1	2	163
Relatives.....	6	6	3	1	13	2	26	10	1	1	2	1	1	14	10	206
Other.....	6	6	3	1	13	7	26	10	1	1	2	1	1	9	18	57
Sex:																
Male.....	12	228	3	5	21	13	115	21	1	2	3	2	2	22	22	472
Female.....	9	21	2	1	32	18	219	2	1	2	10	3	1	19	14	352
Age:																
Under 14 years.....	3	13	1	4	19	13	13	1	1	1	12	5	2	34	4	77
14 to 44 years.....	15	213	4	2	28	17	312	23	1	3	12	5	2	7	29	700
45 years and over.....	3	23	1	1	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	47

TABLE XXVIII-A.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.

Port.	Diseases.				Result of treatment and disposition.			Length of treatment.								Total.		
	Trachoma.	Tinea tonsurans.	Favus.	Uncinariasis.	Other.	Cured and admitted.	Not cured (reported).	Still under treatment.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 months.	5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.		Over 20 months.	Still under treatment, length of time not stated.
New York.....	137	3	6	4	12	73	32	57	10	7	20	7	19	33	5	4	57	162
Boston.....	14	1	1	2	2	12	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	4	4	16
Philadelphia.....	13	2	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	2	3	6	2	6	1	1	1	13
Baltimore.....	2	8	1	1	4	9	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
New Orleans.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Galveston.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Francisco.....	21	1	389	1	1	405	1	15	392	9	4	4	3	1	1	15	15	420
Seattle.....	12	1	168	1	1	163	1	16	118	41	3	1	1	1	1	16	16	180
Honolulu.....	2	1	12	1	1	14	1	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Mexican border.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canadian border.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Total.....	205	11	6	585	17	691	35	98	534	63	33	18	24	43	7	4	98	824

TABLE A.—*Japanese applied for admission, admitted, debarred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.*

	1914		1915	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	8,604	4,685	9,190	3,257
Admitted.....	8,462	4,554	9,029	3,208
Debarred from entry.....	142	131	161	49
Deported after entry.....	153	27	27	.....
Departures.....	6,300	2,603	5,967	2,520

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by immigration and emigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1913-14.						
July.....	710	329	+ 381	306	191	+ 115
August.....	551	507	+ 44	420	233	+ 187
September.....	495	483	+ 12	567	390	+ 177
October.....	642	991	- 349	373	239	+ 134
November.....	510	954	- 444	405	206	+ 199
December.....	510	1,109	- 599	374	190	+ 184
January.....	730	333	+ 397	400	232	+ 168
February.....	925	274	+ 651	403	62	+ 341
March.....	745	272	+ 473	244	109	+ 135
April.....	944	453	+ 491	412	164	+ 248
May.....	738	340	+ 398	346	365	- 19
June.....	962	255	+ 707	304	222	+ 82
Total.....	8,462	6,300	+2,162	4,554	2,603	+1,951
1914-15.						
July.....	774	281	+ 493	282	160	+ 122
August.....	606	420	+ 186	327	237	+ 90
September.....	530	520	+ 10	400	301	+ 99
October.....	759	462	+ 297	86	337	- 251
November.....	578	1,347	- 769	364	138	+ 226
December.....	658	744	- 86	276	258	+ 18
January.....	534	486	+ 48	339	170	+ 169
February.....	816	271	+ 545	200	80	+ 120
March.....	838	295	+ 543	180	142	+ 38
April.....	1,114	424	+ 690	313	156	+ 157
May.....	927	269	+ 658	251	315	- 64
June.....	895	448	+ 447	190	226	- 36
Total.....	9,029	5,967	+3,062	3,208	2,520	+ 688

TABLE C.—Occupations of Japanese admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	48	19	8	5	Painters and glaziers....	7	2	2	3
Architects.....	6	4	.....	.....	Photographers.....	24	15	2	4
Clergy.....	37	27	8	5	Plasterers.....	4	1	.....	.....
Editors.....	23	18	2	3	Plumbers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	6	2	.....	.....	Printers.....	10	4	3	.....
Engineers (professional)...	50	48	.....	.....	Saddlers and harness makers.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lawyers.....	4	6	.....	.....	Seamstresses.....	15	.....	6	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	22	7	4	2	Shoemakers.....	5	4	.....	.....
Musicians.....	13	.....	3	1	Tailors.....	41	34	9	6
Officials (Government)...	121	67	1	1	Watch and clock makers.....	.....	2	.....	1
Physicians.....	54	49	14	4	Weavers and spinners.....	1	.....	2	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	9	7	.....	.....	Woodworkers.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Teachers.....	79	27	36	12	Other skilled.....	89	60	4	3
Other professional.....	39	40	195	68					
Total professional..	511	321	271	101	Total skilled.....	509	354	86	75
SKILLED.					MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bakers.....	4	5	2	1	Agents.....	16	4	1	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	46	51	10	10	Bankers.....	21	17	2	4
Blacksmiths.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	.....	3	2	3
Butchers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Farm laborers.....	831	106	2,106	574
Cabinetmakers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Farmers.....	1,065	1,805	.....	4
Carpenters and joiners...	37	35	16	18	Fishermen.....	51	25	14	4
Clerks and accountants...	125	49	20	24	Hotel keepers.....	151	170	3	3
Dressmakers.....	5	1	.....	.....	Laborers.....	817	1,352	9	1,066
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	13	3	1	Manufacturers.....	20	1	.....	.....
Gardeners.....	51	51	.....	1	Merchants and dealers...	637	577	81	95
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	.....	1	1	Servants.....	113	86	53	31
Jewelers.....	11	1	1	.....	Other miscellaneous.....	1,238	361	32	32
Machinists.....	1	7	1	.....				
Mariners.....	7	6	2	.....	Total miscellaneous	4,960	4,507	2,303	1,816
Masons.....	2	.....	.....	.....	No occupation (including women and children).....	3,049	785	548	528
Mechanics (not specified)	8	6	.....	1					
Millers.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Grand total.....	9,029	5,967	3,208	2,520
Miners.....	6	5	.....	.....			

TABLE D.—*Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii.....	3,236	3,276	From Hawaii.....	3,470	2,517
To continental United States..	8,463	8,424	From continental United States	6,490	5,955
Total.....	¹ 11,699	¹ 11,700	Total.....	² 9,960	² 8,472

¹ Embarked within the year.² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.....	8,575	121	131	306	57	2,437	1,553	3,990	3,415	587	4,002
Admitted:											
Male.....	5,063	52	100	276	51	2,036	1,450	3,486	867	231	1,098
Female.....	3,443	9	6	25	4	390	95	485	2,534	354	2,888
Total.....	8,506	61	106	301	55	2,426	1,545	3,971	3,401	585	3,986
Debarred:											
Male.....	60	53	25	5	2	11	7	18	6	2	8
Female.....	9	7					1	1	8		8
Total.....	69	60	25	5	2	11	8	19	14	2	16
Housewives without other occupation.....	2,678	2	1	10		373		373	2,304		2,304
Children under 14 without other occupation.....	225	3		4		16		16	211		211
Came from:											
Japan.....	8,575					2,334	1,526	3,860	3,412	581	3,993
Canada.....		121				5	3	8		1	1
Mexico.....			131			18	15	33	1		1
Europe.....				306		65	6	71	2		2
Other countries.....					57	15	3	18		5	5
Resided in continental United States:											
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	3,850	22	25	71	19	2,417	1,542	3,959			
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	11	12	42	10	1	20	11	31			
Total former residents.....	3,861	34	67	81	20	2,437	1,553	3,990			
How related to resident:											
Parents.....	62								58	4	62
Wives.....	2,670	1		1					2,328	343	2,671
Children.....	1,266	1		2					1,029	240	1,269
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	3,998	2		3					3,415	587	4,002
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States.....	8,352	11	41	38	26	2,376	1,547	3,923	3,415	587	4,002
Limited to United States and other countries.....	137	9	1	178	11	39	5	44			
Limited to other countries.....	24	1		58	8	18	1	19			
Unlimited.....	18	1		18	5	4		4			

¹ 64 nonlaborers and 47 laborers held passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico; 19 nonlaborers and 20 laborers claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan; 7 nonlaborers and 44 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 1 nonlaborer and 1 laborer holding no passports were residents of the United States; 10 nonlaborers and 21 laborers holding no

June 30, 1915, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.							Without proper passports.			With and without proper passports.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.			Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
Settled agriculturists—laborers.	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
1	887	8,820	57	6,739	2,198	8,937	118	135	1,253	6,857	2,333	9,190
1	817	5,401	27	3,719	1,709	5,428	87	27	114	3,806	1,736	5,542
.....	67	3,441	27	2,992	476	3,468	17	2	19	3,009	478	3,487
1	884	8,842	54	6,711	2,185	8,896	104	29	133	6,815	2,214	9,029
.....	3	29	2	20	11	31	14	100	114	34	111	145
.....	.....	9	1	8	2	10	.....	6	6	8	8	16
.....	3	38	3	28	13	41	.....	106	120	42	119	161
.....	10	2,687	.....	2,687	.....	2,687	3	1	4	2,690	1	2,691
.....	2	229	.....	229	.....	229	2	1	3	231	1	232
1	631	8,485	46	6,377	2,154	8,531	4	40	44	6,381	2,194	8,575
.....	9	18	4	14	8	22	46	53	99	60	61	121
.....	8	42	.....	27	15	42	51	38	89	78	53	131
.....	218	291	1	285	7	292	14	.....	14	299	7	306
.....	21	44	6	36	14	50	3	4	7	39	18	57
.....	.....	3,959	.....	2,417	1,542	3,959	19	9	28	2,436	1,551	3,987
.....	.....	31	.....	20	11	31	22	23	45	42	34	76
.....	.....	3,990	.....	2,437	1,553	3,990	41	32	73	2,478	1,585	4,063
.....	.....	62	.....	58	4	62	.....	.....	.....	58	4	62
.....	2,671	.....	.....	2,328	343	2,671	1	.....	1	2,329	343	2,672
.....	1,269	.....	.....	1,029	240	1,269	.....	.....	.....	1,029	240	1,269
.....	.....	4,002	.....	3,415	587	4,002	1	.....	1	3,416	587	4,003
1	513	8,439	29	6,304	2,164	8,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	284	328	8	323	13	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55	74	17	73	18	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35	39	3	39	3	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

passports were citizens of Canada; 1 nonlaborer not in possession of a passport was a British subject from Australia; 1 nonlaborer held passport limited to South America; 1 nonlaborer holding no passport was never in Japan; and as to 14 nonlaborers and 2 laborers the reason for not being in possession of proper passports are not known.

TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports.					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival....	3,333		4	13	13	860	607	1,467	1,440	208	1,648
First month preceding.....	3,807	1	1	18	10	1,024	813	1,837	1,429	303	1,732
Second month preceding.....	776	2		8		260	57	317	316	40	356
Third month preceding.....	305	2		18	5	118	21	139	103	19	122
Fourth month preceding.....	146			12		44	21	65	57	8	65
Fifth month preceding.....	79	1		7	2	25	11	36	31	6	37
Sixth month preceding.....	59	1	1	14		21	1	22	27	1	28
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	26	12	19	180	16	61	8	69	11	1	12
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....		3	17	22	4	24	14	38	1	1	2
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations.....	1,073	10	8	230	25	359	24	383	345	7	352
Laboring occupations.....	227	3		7	14	11	161	172	6	26	32
Occupations not mentioned in passports...	7,231	9	34	55	11	2,067	1,368	3,435	3,064	554	3,618

30, 1915, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement—Continued.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.							Without proper passports.			With and without proper passports.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Continued.				Total with passports.								
Settled agriculturists—laborers.	Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to passports.	Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agriculturists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
.....	209	3,324	39	2,509	854	3,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	258	3,827	10	2,711	1,126	3,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	111	784	2	687	99	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	67	329	1	288	42	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28	158	.....	129	29	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	89	.....	72	17	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	74	1	72	3	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	168	249	4	240	13	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	46	.....	31	15	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	608	1,343	3	1,312	34	1,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	207	44	19	232	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	277	7,330	10	5,408	1,932	7,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE F.—*Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	In possession of passports.									
	From Japan.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								
		Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.		
		Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred...	3,257	404	557	961	522	1,583	2,105	926	2,140	3,066
Admitted:										
Male.....	1,370	254	419	673	197	356	553	451	775	1,226
Female.....	1,838	147	136	283	316	1,201	1,517	463	1,337	1,800
Total.....	3,208	401	555	956	513	1,557	2,070	914	2,112	3,026
Debarred:										
Male.....	21	3	1	4	3	5	8	6	6	12
Female.....	28		1	1	6	21	27	6	22	28
Total.....	49	3	2	5	9	26	35	12	28	40
Housewives without other occupation.	184	47		47	133		133	180		180
Children under 14 without occupation.	295	117	2	119	167	3	170	284	5	289
Resided in Hawaii:										
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	335	161	169	330				161	169	330
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	634	243	388	631				243	388	631
Total former residents.....	969	404	557	961				404	557	961
How related to resident:										
Parents.....	66				7	59	66	7	59	66
Wives.....	1,360				232	1,126	1,358	232	1,126	1,358
Children.....	689				283	398	681	283	398	681
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	2,115				522	1,583	2,105	522	1,583	2,105
Kind of passport:										
Limited to Hawaii.....	3,204	396	555	951	522	1,583	2,105	918	2,138	3,056
Limited to Hawaii and United States.....	15	4	2	6				4	2	6
Limited to other countries.....	18	4		4				4		4
Passports dated during—										
Month covered by this report.....	1,272	161	282	443	160	652	812	321	934	1,255
First month preceding.....	1,720	173	261	434	299	880	1,179	472	1,141	1,613
Second month preceding.....	126	51	6	57	31	21	52	82	27	109
Third month preceding.....	57	7	5	12	19	12	31	26	17	43
Fourth month preceding.....	25	8		8	6	4	10	14	4	18
Fifth month preceding.....	10	2	1	3				2	1	3
Sixth month preceding.....	18	1		1	4	11	15	5	11	16
Prior to sixth month, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	9	1	2	3	3	6	6	4	5	9
Occupations mentioned in passports:										
Nonlaboring occupations.....	969	382		382	483		483	865		865
Laboring occupations.....	1,940		513	513		1,415	1,415		1,928	1,928
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	328	22	44	66	39	168	207	61	212	273

30, 1915, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports—Continued.						Without passport.			With and without passport.		
Not entitled to passport: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.								
Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
154	17	171	1,080	2,157	3,237	13	7	120	1,093	2,164	3,257
124	14	138	575	789	1,364	5	1	6	580	790	1,370
30	3	33	493	1,340	1,833	5	.....	5	498	1,340	1,838
154	17	171	1,068	2,129	3,197	10	1	11	1,078	2,130	3,208
.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	3	6	9	9	12	21
.....	.....	.....	6	22	28	.....	.....	.....	6	22	28
.....	.....	.....	12	28	40	3	6	9	15	34	49
2	.....	2	182	.....	182	2	.....	2	181	.....	184
4	.....	4	288	5	293	2	.....	2	290	5	295
.....	.....	.....	161	169	330	4	1	5	165	170	335
.....	.....	.....	243	388	631	3	.....	3	246	388	634
.....	.....	.....	404	557	961	7	1	8	411	558	969
.....	.....	.....	7	59	66	.....	.....	.....	7	59	66
.....	.....	.....	232	1,126	1,358	2	.....	2	234	1,126	1,360
.....	.....	.....	283	398	681	7	1	8	290	399	689
.....	.....	.....	522	1,583	2,105	9	1	10	531	1,584	2,115
132	16	148	1,050	2,154	3,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	9	13	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	1	14	17	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	4	17	334	938	1,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	13	107	566	1,154	1,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	17	99	27	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	14	40	17	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	21	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	7	11	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	.....	104	969	.....	969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	1,940	1,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	5	55	111	217	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 1 nonlaborer claimed to have lost or left passport held at time of departure from Japan; 3 nonlaborers and 6 laborers were not in possession of any kind of passport at time of leaving Japan; 7 nonlaborers and 1 laborer were Hawaiian born; 1 nonlaborer was a British subject; and as to 1 nonlaborer, the reason for not being in possession of proper passport is not known.

TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1910 to 1915, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1910			1911		1912			1913			1914		1915		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.
United States citizens	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170	1	2,171	121	....	2,201	139	1,990	119	....
Wives of United States citizens.....	110	14	....	80	5	88	5	....	126	9	....	122	2	106	2	....
Returning laborers.....	1,037	12	....	1,113	19	1,103	1	....	1,036	5	....	1,000	7	889	4	....
Returning merchants	869	31	....	1,092	33	1,093	18	1	986	13	....	881	20	960	6	....
Other merchants.....	228	29	....	199	28	170	8	....	105	16	....	180	7	238	7	....
Members of mer- chants' families.....	1,029	332	....	559	259	558	133	....	738	92	....	807	130	746	96	1
Students.....	268	31	....	213	25	413	20	....	370	11	....	338	5	344	2	....
Travelers.....	83	3	....	52	....	80	7	....	19	....	....	29	3	61	2	....
Teachers.....	24	1	....	32	....	33	1	....	33	1	....	17	....	15	....	....
Officials.....	145	....	1	87	....	47	1	....	38	....	....	110	....	224	....	....
Miscellaneous.....	48	26	....	41	39	33	36	....	40	116	....	88	97	88	30	....
Total.....	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400	2	5,662	384	1	5,773	410	5,661	268	2

TABLE 2.—Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by classes and ports.

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.																
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1914.	Total.	Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1915.							
				By Inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	Admitted.			Deported.			Before Inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Total.				
							By department.	By courts.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.					Male.	Female.	Died.	
By classes:	2,247	80	2,327	134	68	2	1,968	21	1	1,935	55	1,990	119	119	188	19	11	218	2,327	Total cases.
United States citizens																				
(alleged).....																				
Wives of United States																				
citizens.....	109	14	123	6	3	1	102	4	3	882	106	106	2	2	11	2	2	15	123	
Returning laborers.....	893	10	903	5			886				7	889	4	4	5	4		9	903	
Section-6 merchants.....	249	3	252	8	3	3	233	5		237	1	238	7	7	1			7	252	
Returning merchants.....	1,006	6	1,012	14	2		955	3	2	958	2	960	6	6	42	2	2	46	1,012	
Merchants' wives.....	1,115	10	1,125	10	3		1,025	5		1,077	107	1,077	4	4	10	2	2	14	1,125	
Merchants' children.....	864	63	927	94	44	4	623	15	1	624	15	639	92	92	14	9	195	927		
Section-6 students.....	321	10	331	30			313	1		285	29	314	2	2	7	8	15	331		
Returning students.....	30		30	30			30	30		30	7	37	2	2				30		
Section-6 travelers.....	59	1	60				58			51		58	2	2				60		
Returning travelers.....	3		3	3			3			3		3						3		
Section-6 teachers.....	9		9	9			9			7	2	9						9		
Returning teachers.....	6		6				6			6		6						6		
Officials.....	224	3	227				224			190	34	224			1	2	3	227		
Miscellaneous.....	112	9	121	28	4	1	86	2		59	29	88	26	4	2	1	3	121		
Total.....	6,247	209	6,456	300	127	12	5,598	56	7	5,267	394	5,661	258	10	444	55	26	525	6,456	
By ports:																				
San Francisco, Cal.....	4,397	167	4,564	190	85	10	3,893	41	2	3,694	242	3,936	162	6	403	37	18	458	4,564	
Seattle, Wash.....	1,988	15	2,003	61	30	1	1,912	9		1,897	24	1,921	43	2	23	12	2	37	2,003	
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	542	12	554	10	4	1	515		5	436	84	520	17		10	1	6	17	554	
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	3				2			2		2	1					3	3	

TABLE 2.—Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by classes and ports—Continued.

Class or port.	Applications.			Disposition.															
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1914.	Total.	Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1915.						
				By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	Rejected.			Admitted.			Deported.			Before inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Total.
							By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
By ports—Continued.	167	1	168	12			154	4		127	31	158	8	2	10				168
New York, N. Y.																			
Vancouver, British Columbia.	111	13	124	11	8		100			90	10	100	11		11		8	5	13
Montreal, Canada.	9		9	6			3			3		3	6		6				9
Philadelphia, Pa.	3		3	3									3		3				3
New Orleans, La.	8		8	3			3			5		5	3		3				8
Mexican border stations.	13		13				13	2		13	3	13							13
Baltimore, Md.	2		2	2									2		2				2
Wilmington, N. C.	2		2	2									2		2				2
San Juan, P. R.	3		3				3			3		3							3

TABLE 3.—Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw na- tives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admis- sion.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Cal.....	73	757	4	703	59	1,596
Seattle, Wash.....	3	23		230	3	259
New York, N. Y.....				2		2
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	3	3		28	1	35
Mexican border.....	1				3	4
Total continental United States.....	80	783	4	963	66	1,896
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	26	11	4	77	43	161
Grand total.....	106	794	8	1,040	109	2,057
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers.....	102	775	8	1,038	109	2,032
Department.....	4	19		2		26

TABLE 4.—Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by ports.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.	Total.
Number of appeals.....	126	39	4	2	4	8	183
Disposition:							
Sustained (admitted).....	41	9		2	4		56
Dismissed (rejected).....	85	30	4			8	127

TABLE 5.—Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total number of certificates granted.	Total number of certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born.....	1,457	1,356	101	25	26	1,381	76
Exempt classes.....	1,036	960	76	4	13	964	72
Laborers.....	686	653	33	2	6	655	31
Total.....	3,179	2,969	210	31	45	3,000	179



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TABLE 6.—*Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.*

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	296
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	81
Total.....	377
Disposition—	
Forfeited bail.....	1
Discharged.....	129
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	75
Ordered deported.....	172
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	172
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	18
Total.....	190
Disposition—	
Deported.....	65
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	12
Appealed to United States district courts.....	113

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	113
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	75
Total.....	188
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	2
Discharged.....	33
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	95
Ordered deported.....	58
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	58
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year.....	8
Total.....	66
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	1
Deported.....	31
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	12
Appealed to higher courts.....	22

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	22
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	26
Total.....	48
Disposition—	
Discharged.....	6
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	13
Ordered deported.....	29

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	29
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year.....	14
Total.....	43

Disposition—

Deported.....	23
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	20

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	296
Pending at close of previous year, including those waiting deportation or appeal.....	222
Total.....	518

Disposition—

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	4
Discharged.....	168
Deported.....	119
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	227

Summary of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by months.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total
Arrests made.....	58	9	25	15	27	15	19	17	42	35	20	14	296
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	2			1				1					4
Discharged.....	10	6	24	13	7	22	11	2	8	11	20	34	168
Deported.....	19	7	4	5	6	4	7	4	9	11	18	25	119

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1912 to 1915, by judicial districts.

Judicial district.	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Maine.....					3		2	
Vermont.....	4							
Massachusetts.....	6		2		5		29	2
Connecticut.....					1	1	6	
Northern New York.....	13	24	2	5	2	2	7	
Southern New York.....	27	17	18	12	30	8	58	14
Western New York.....	6	4	2	1			3	1
Eastern New York.....	10	7	8		9	1	6	2
Eastern Pennsylvania.....	5				9		18	6
Western Pennsylvania.....			3		1		9	1
Middle Pennsylvania.....					6		3	
New Jersey.....	2	1	6	2	8	3	30	8
Maryland.....	1	1	1	1			4	2
District of Columbia.....			1		6	1	7	1
Eastern North Carolina.....					3			
Eastern Virginia.....	3						1	
Northern West Virginia.....							1	
Northern Georgia.....							1	
Southern Georgia.....							3	
Northern Florida.....							1	1
Southern Florida.....	1						2	
Northern Mississippi.....	1							
Southern Mississippi.....	1			1				
Eastern Louisiana.....			1				3	
Western Louisiana.....	1		1	2				
Western Tennessee.....	2							
Middle Tennessee.....			1					
Eastern Kentucky.....					2			
Northern Ohio.....	2		3	2	3		12	1

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TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1912 to 1915, by judicial districts—Continued.

Judicial district.	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Southern Ohio.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	1
Indiana.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Illinois.....	43	7	10	22	9	6	15	3
Southern Illinois.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Michigan.....	7	5	1	.....	8	.....	7	1
Western Michigan.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Eastern Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Northern Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Minnesota.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	1	3	1
Eastern Missouri.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
Nebraska.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Washington.....	7	8	5	2	2	4	1	.....
Oregon.....	5	4	.....	1	4	2	2	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Northern California.....	49	25	42	27	4	9	14	9
Southern California.....	170	120	33	57	62	50	31	30
Arizona.....	52	49	10	11	6	3	6	6
New Mexico.....	23	27	3	6	7	5	1	2
Northern Texas.....	19	20	4	3	6	3	.....	1
Eastern Texas.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Texas.....	137	69	10	6	8	25	1	22
Hawaii.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Alaska.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Total.....	616	397	191	165	225	131	296	119

TABLE 8.—Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, by ports, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Class.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Montreal, Canada.	Vancouver, B. C.	New York, N. Y.	Mexican border.	New Orleans, La.	Baltimore, Md.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	San Juan, P. R.	Wilmington, N. C.	Total.
United States citizens (Chinese) admitted.....	1,567	256	150	.....	32	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018
Alien Chinese admitted.....	2,369	665	370	3	68	156	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,643
Alien Chinese debarré.....	168	45	17	7	11	9	.....	3	2	3	1	.....	2	268
Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....	1,328	30	.....	205	.....	114	516	415	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2,611
Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....	8	.....	.....	21	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water.....	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539
Chinese denied the privilege of transit by water.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing.....	245	238	257	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing.....	794	95	47	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947
Chinese students with return certificates departing.....	12	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Chinese teachers with return certificates departing.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing.....	1,133	170	25	10	1,338

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1907	1910	1913	
1100735	751786	838172	326700
1906	1909	1912	1915

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APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF
THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, June 30, 1915.

SIR: Following is the report of the Division of Information for the year ended June 30, 1915:

Departing from the custom of former years, the tables which tell of the number, race, occupation, and distribution of those applying for information will be found at the end of this report instead of in the body of the same. They will be referred to by number as occasion requires.

As an addenda there follows the report of the general inspector in charge of distribution and employment. The division commends it to your careful consideration as a document containing valuable suggestions. His reference to a proposed law submitted with his annual report for 1914, to enable the railroads to reduce transportation rates in favor of workmen traveling long distances to places of employment, is worthy of serious thought.

During the year just ended the scope of the division and the field of its activities have been extended to all parts of the United States through the establishment of a series of branch offices known as zone headquarters, each having jurisdiction over certain designated territory.

Following the publicity given the establishment of the 18 zones and their subordinate branches came a flood of inquiries to the Division of Information concerning them. These inquiries, if answered as fully as their importance suggested, would require the services of a number of stenographers and typists. Owing to the limited force of the division, full information concerning its aims, objects, and activities could not be given to the many who applied for it. Since the inquiries covered a wide range and those who made them are entitled to the fullest information, the division believes that this report should contain in condensed form such data as may meet, at least partially, the demand for knowledge concerning the division and its activities.

On February 20, 1907, the immigration law containing a provision for the establishment of a Division of Information became operative.

Section 40 of that statute, the section under which the Division of Information exercises its powers, contains this language:

It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information

regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same.

On July 1, 1907, the Division of Information was established and entered upon its duties.

A study of the debates on the bill while on its passage through Congress plainly indicates that it was the intent of the lawmakers to relieve the congested centers of industry of their oversupply of mechanics and laborers by providing them, as well as admitted aliens, with information concerning opportunities for employment in other parts of the country.

Correspondence "with the proper officials of the States and Territories" was begun the day the division was established, and it has continued to gather "useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory" from "all available sources" ever since.

It was discovered early in the life of the Division of Information that to "distribute the publications (provided for in the act) among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States" was not practicable or even possible. No alien, on being admitted, ever asked for information. He could not reasonably be expected to do so, since he had no knowledge of the existence of such information.

Every alien on arrival is more or less excited, worried, and anxious to be admitted and proceed on his journey; he is not in a mood to accept or peruse literature of any kind.

The time to find him in receptive frame of mind to receive and act upon information is after he has landed and is desirous of securing employment.

American citizens do not care to be classed as newly admitted immigrants; newly admitted immigrants entertain a fear of being deported, and as a consequence neither citizen nor newly admitted alien relishes the idea of going to an immigrant station for information. To serve both in a practical way a branch of the Division of Information was established and began operations about May 1, 1908, in New York City at No. 17 Pearl Street.

To give aliens admitted at Ellis Island an opportunity to know where to apply for information after landing, a notice, in pamphlet form, and printed in 23 foreign languages, was and is handed to each alien on the ferryboat between Ellis Island and the mainland. It reads as follows:

The United States Government has established a Division of Information, the duty of which is to gather from all available sources information as to localities where settlers are needed; where farm lands are for sale or rent, with the prices and terms upon which they can be bought or rented, and also where different kinds of work can be obtained. For this information you should call at the Information Branch, United States Immigration Service, 17 Pearl Street, New York City, where will be found Government officers able to converse with you in your own language. There is no fee or charge for the information given.

When this pamphlet is handed to the alien he is requested to retain it, and told it may be useful to him sometime. This notice being short and printed in his own language, the alien, no longer haunted by the fear of deportation, reads and preserves it for future use. Instances by the hundred may be cited to show that aliens

who went far away from New York wrote to No. 17 Pearl Street for information long after they were admitted, while those remaining in New York and vicinity are frequent callers at the office, now removed to the Barge Office, 1 Battery Park.

A series of bulletins, seven in number, giving a brief description of the agricultural opportunities of the various States and Territories, was prepared by the Division of Information. These bulletins tell of the quality of soil, kinds of crops it is best adapted to, climate, rainfall, avenues of access to market, and in general endeavor to answer such questions as a prospective settler would be likely to ask. In addition to all this they give the address of officials in each State, charged with the duty of affording detailed information, who may be corresponded with relative to any particular locality or subject in his jurisdiction. There is a constant and growing demand for these bulletins.

The Sons of the American Revolution cooperates with the Division of Information in distributing among aliens information concerning the American form of government, the first steps toward becoming naturalized, and the Constitution of the United States.

Through courtesy of the Post Office Department the farmers of the United States were reached by the Division of Information through a system of postal-card inquiry. Millions of postal cards, enough to supply every farmer in every State, were mailed and by the rural carriers delivered. These cards contained a brief statement of the aims and purposes of the division, with directions to detach the return portion of the card, fill it in, and mail to the division at Washington.

A series of blank forms on which farmers and other employers could make application for needed help was prepared by the Division of Information. When a farmer sent in the return part of the postal card with which he was served he indicated the kind of man he needed, whether ordinary farm hand, dairyman, or one accustomed to care of stock, etc. On receipt of this card the division mailed him a form suitable to his wants, on which to make application for help.

Between the time the New York branch of the division was opened until June 30, 1909, 5,008 workers were directed to places of employment.

From July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, 4,283 secured employment through the division, and 18,239 were given information concerning opportunities for employment.

No statistics were kept before July 1, 1909, of those who applied for information; only those who actually secured employment were recorded. After July 1, 1909, those who applied for information as well as those who were directed to places of employment and actually employed were recorded.

For the year ended June 30, 1911, 5,176 were placed in positions by the division, and 30,657 were given information concerning opportunities for employment.

During the 12 months ended June 30, 1912, 26,213 persons applied for information and 5,807 were directed to places of employment.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 19,891 were given information, and 5,025 sent direct to places of employment.

The applications for information during the year ended June 30, 1914, were 19,393, and the number directed to places of employment in that time was 3,368.

In 1908 a branch of the Division of Information was established at Galveston, Tex., through which a great many were placed in permanent positions.

In the six years during which the Division of Information engaged in directing workers to places where their services were needed, 28,925 persons were directed to employment. As a great many of these were heads of families, there is no means of determining how many were benefited in this way.

From 1909 to 1914, inclusive, 108,393 applicants were given information. A large number of these applicants represented groups of workers who could not call in person but who authorized those who did call to represent the group. These groups consisted of 5, 10, and sometimes more, and it is reasonable to suppose that some 500,000 persons profited by information given at the New York branch of the division.

It does not appear that accurate information for report to the division can be obtained concerning the number who acted on the facts presented to them, as action taken on information is not compulsory. It is only when men are sent direct from the offices of the division that a record can be kept of their movements.

For several years the call of the grain growers of the States west of the Mississippi for harvest hands went unheeded. In 1914 the State of Oklahoma, through its accredited officers, called upon the Secretary of Labor for help. At his direction and under his instruction the division issued bulletins to be posted in the post offices throughout the United States. These bulletins told when and where the harvest season would open, how many men would be required to harvest the crop, what their pay would be, and what would be expected of them.

Officials of other grain-growing States on reading what had been done for Oklahoma wired for help along similar lines and bulletins setting forth their needs were issued and posted. When a sufficient number of men had responded other bulletins were issued notifying all whom it might concern that no more men would be required. No definite statistics are obtainable as to how many men responded to the call of the Department of Labor, but a conservative estimate places the number at 75,000. The experience of past years was not repeated and no grain rotted on the ground for want of workers to harvest it in 1914.

On June 25, 1914, a disastrous fire swept away the manufacturing part of Salem, Mass., and threw over 3,500 factory hands out of employment. A majority of these were rendered homeless as well as workless. An appeal was made to the Secretary of Labor to find places for the men and women rendered workless and homeless by the fire. Through the Division of Information the Secretary in one day corresponded by mail and wire with 313 manufacturers of boots, shoes, and textile fabrics, as follows:

Great fire at Salem has destroyed mills in that city. Thousands of (here he stated the class of labor) workers are homeless and idle. Can you give any of these people employment if they apply? Please wire answer.

That message went out on July 14, and by the 28th of that month responses were received from employers in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland to the effect that 1,262 workers could be given work. Many employers, acting on the Secretary's request, sent direct to Salem for help and in that short period some 1,500 places were opened for the stricken workers of Salem. The railroads generously cooperated in the relief work by affording free transportation and a great crisis was met and safely passed through prompt and effective action by the Secretary of Labor in directing the Division of Information to participate in the work of affording relief to the sufferers of Salem. For particulars see report of 1914.

With but one branch of the Division of Information at work and devoting all its time to distributing workers throughout the United States, and with only the Galveston branch of the Immigration Service lending its aid to the work of distribution, it could not be expected that real effective work in the field of distribution would result.

The chief obstacle to directing men to places of employment was lack of means to defray cost of transportation. Many of the best places could not be filled because applicants could not afford to pay car fare and no fund was provided by the Government from which to advance, as a loan, the money to pay car fare from New York City to distant points. To partially overcome the obstacles in the way of providing workless, moneyless men with jobs, the Commissioner General of Immigration, acting under authority of the Secretary of Labor, added to the number of branch offices of the Division of Information. This was rendered possible by reason of the additional powers granted to the Department of Labor in the organic act creating it, viz:

The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Thus what may properly be termed the enlarged system for the distribution and employment of labor was established by order of January 8, 1915, for the creation of branch offices in several of the more important cities of the United States. This was done under the zone system, whereby the entire United States was divided into 18 distribution zones. The work in each of said zones was placed under the immediate supervision of a branch of the division, such branch being known as the headquarters of the zone in which it was located. In some of the zones offices other than headquarters were established, and these were known as subbranches of the division. The subbranches were placed under the supervision of the branch office or headquarters of the zone in which they were located, and the division retained general supervision over all of the offices, though dealings with the subbranches were, except in special cases, directed through the headquarters of the zone. At the present time there are 79 distribution offices. The following is a table showing the headquarters, territory, and subbranches of each zone.

List of distribution branches, showing headquarters, territory, and subbranches.

[Address all communications as follows: "Distribution Branch, U. S. Immigration Service," (at the address shown below).]

Zone No.	Headquarters.	Territory.	Subbranches.
1	Boston, Mass., Long Wharf.....	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine.	Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.
2	New York City, United States Barge Office.	New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut.	Buffalo, N. Y.; Matawan, N. J.
3	Philadelphia, Pa., 135 South Second Street.	Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
4	Baltimore, Md., Stewart Building.	Maryland.....	
5	Norfolk, Va., 119 West Main Street.	Virginia, North Carolina.....	
6	Jacksonville, Fla., Federal Building.	Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.	Savannah, Ga.; Mobile, Birmingham, Ala.; Charleston, S. C.
7	New Orleans, La., Immigration Station.	Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee.	Gulport, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.
8	Galveston, Tex., Immigration Station.	Texas, New Mexico.....	Albuquerque, Tucumcari, Deming, N. Mex.; Big Spring, Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Del Rio, El Paso, San Angelo, Amarillo, Tex.
9	Cleveland, Ohio, Post Office Building.	Ohio, Kentucky.....	
10	Chicago, Ill., 845 South Wabash Avenue.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin.	Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.
11	Minneapolis, Minn., Federal Building.	Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.	
12	St. Louis, Mo., Chemical Building.	Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.	Kansas City, Mo.
13	Denver, Colo., Central Savings Bank Building.	Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
14	Helena, Mont., Power Building.	Montana, Idaho.....	Moscow, Idaho.
15	Seattle, Wash., 208 Liberty Building.	Washington.....	Spokane, Walla Walla, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Everett, Bellingham, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Custer, Lynden, Nooksack, Friday Harbor, North Yakima, Wash.
16	Portland, Oreg., Railway Exchange Building.	Oregon.....	Astoria, Oreg.
17	San Francisco, Cal., United States Appraisers' Building.	Northern California, Nevada....	Sacramento, Fresno, Eureka, Monterey, Cal.
18	Los Angeles, Cal., Post Office Building.	Southern California, Arizona....	San Diego, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Bakersfield, San Bernardino, Calexico, Indio, Cal.; Tucson, Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Phoenix, Yuma, Ariz.

The entire distribution service was coordinated with the immigration field service. Immigration officers were designated at each branch and subbranch to take charge of distribution work; some were assigned to this work in connection with their regular immigration duties, and some were directed to give their entire time and attention to the distribution and employment of labor. As the need therefor became apparent, two or more officers have been assigned to distribution work at the more important stations.

The Post Office Department cooperates by having its postmasters throughout the United States distribute and receive application blanks. Any employer or employee may call upon his postmaster for the appropriate blank, and when it has been filled out and signed the postmaster will mail it to the headquarters of the zone in which

the post office is located. The following is a copy of the circular letter of instructions to postmasters:

In answering refer to
No. 762/172.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, January 8, 1915.

The POSTMASTER.

SIR: There is forwarded to you a supply of application blanks used in the work of distribution by the Division of Information of this bureau. It is desired that these blanks be handed to all persons requesting them; the "Application for employment" blank numbered "Inf. 1" to those seeking work, and the "Application for farm help" blank numbered "Inf. 2" to employers seeking help. Other blanks now in course of preparation will be furnished hereafter. Postal officials are not required to fill out blanks.

The inclosed notice calling attention to the work of distribution should be posted where it may be readily seen by the public.

The application blanks, when filled out, will be returned to you by the applicant in person or through a rural mail carrier or officer in charge of a branch post office, and on the day received all so returned should be forwarded by the last outgoing mail in one official envelope addressed to the "Distribution Branch U. S. Immigration Service," at the headquarters of the zone in which your office is situated, as indicated on the inclosed address list.

Before your supply of blanks is exhausted, please make requisition for additional supply on the Division of Information, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., using for that purpose the accompanying card.

Respectfully,

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

Approved:
W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

The POSTMASTER.

SIR: The Post Office Department desires to cooperate with the Department of Labor in connection with its plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States so far as consistent with postal laws and regulations, and you will comply with the foregoing request of such department so far as you can do so without incurring additional expense to the Post Office Department or without interference with the proper performance of your postal duties.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Additional publicity is given to the work through the public press and through the cooperation of the field agents of the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Department, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of the Interior. The following is a copy of the circular letter of instructions to field officers of the Department of Agriculture:

In answering refer to
No. 525.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, January 8, 1915.

To all officers of the Department of Agriculture:

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Department of Labor in aid of the plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States; the former through its postmasters, officers in charge of branch post offices, and rural mail carriers; and the latter through its field and other services throughout the United States, among which you are numbered.

The purpose of this plan is to supply labor where required in every section of the Republic, and your assistance is respectfully solicited. Communications from you concerning the necessity for workers in the locality in which you reside and the vicinity thereof are especially desired. The Department of Labor will appreciate your efforts in notifying farmers and other employers of labor in your neighborhood of the

inauguration by said department, with the cooperation of the departments above mentioned, of a plan to furnish farm or other labor at all seasons of the year.

In order to enable you to advise both prospective employers and employees desiring to avail themselves of the opportunities presented by said plan, the following explanation of the methods adopted may be of service: Blanks for use of employers desiring help and for persons seeking employment may be had on request from the postmaster, or officer in charge of any branch post office, or rural mail carrier. All application blanks when filled out and signed should be folded and returned to the postmaster or other officers mentioned, whereupon they will be forwarded to the proper officer of the Department of Labor, where they will receive special and prompt attention. When thus returned no postage will be required; otherwise the usual postage will be necessary.

Respectfully,

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

Approved:
W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

To all officers of the Department of Agriculture:

You are hereby notified that the Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the Department of Labor in aid of its plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States.

Therefore you are hereby authorized and directed to comply with the foregoing request approved by the Secretary of Labor.

Future general instructions, which when issued you are requested to follow, will be printed in the Weekly News Letter.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

The application for employment contains a list of questions which, when answered, will give the distribution officer a fairly accurate idea of the qualifications of the applicant for the position which he or she may be seeking. When such applications are received at the distribution branch they are listed and every effort possible is made to direct the applicant to the work for which he is suited.

The application for farm laborers is so arranged that when the employer has filled out the blank in detail it will contain full information concerning the employment he has to offer. This blank is used in applying for help of various kinds upon the farm, in dairies, or similar occupations.

Another blank used is that entitled "Trades and Laborers." Upon this blank applications are filed by employers who want men skilled in any of the numerous trades and for laborers other than farm laborers. Conditions of employment, hours of work, and whether the employer is having any labor troubles are among the questions listed upon this blank. All distribution officers are instructed as follows:

It is understood that in directing laborers to work, extreme care is to be exercised to prevent the sending of men to localities where labor troubles exist or are threatened, or to places where labor conditions would be thereby disturbed.

An application form is also distributed to those who may wish to apply for domestic help. Among other questions upon this blank, inquiry is made as to whether work can be provided for the husband of a married woman who may consider accepting employment as a domestic. This is quite important, as the demand for this class of help far exceeds the supply, and it sometimes makes it possible to direct a married woman as domestic provided the employer also assures work for the husband.

Persons having lands for sale or rent may set forth their proposition upon the settlers' blank, and the same will be presented to persons who apply at the various branch offices for information concerning settlement in the various States.

The blanks used by the employers for various classes of help are sent to the distribution headquarters of the zone in which the opportunity originates. The information they contain is there transferred to cards, and one card and the original application are transmitted to the division at Washington, whereupon bulletins are prepared by the division and sent to all distribution branches so that each officer may know what the demand for labor is in every portion of the United States. These bulletins are published in a number of newspapers which have agreed to do so without charge to the Government, there being no fund to defray advertising expense. An effort is made to fill the application immediately upon its receipt by the distribution officer in whose zone the opportunity is located. The employer is advised to notify the division promptly in case he secures help through some other source before our service can direct help to him.

As a means of partially overcoming the difficulty in sending to places of employment men who lacked money to pay railroad fare, the New York branch of the Division of Information in 1908 adopted the plan of having the employer advance the necessary amount. To secure him and as a means of having the man accepting a job go through to destination, a ticket would be bought from New York City to place of employment on funds advanced by the employer, the trunk or other baggage of the workman would be checked through, and the baggage check mailed direct to the employer. In all such cases great care is exercised to see that the baggage is of sufficient value to reimburse the employer in case the employee fails to proceed to destination. A notice to railroad agents is attached to the baggage calling attention to the fact that it is consigned to the employer as security for transportation advanced by him. This plan of handling funds advanced by employers is now in operation at all distribution offices and is working satisfactorily.

To afford employers full information concerning the powers of the division and its willingness to aid in bringing employer and employee together, as well as to fix responsibility for loss incurred through failure of a workman to reach destination, a circular giving full information known as "Advances for Transportation" is mailed to the party prepaying transportation.

When a workman is directed to an employer the latter is notified of the action taken by means of a form called "Letter of Direction." This gives the name of the distribution branch which sends the workman forward and when filled in states briefly what the employer wishes to know about the man directed to him. Other data than that specified may be added by the forwarding officer in charge of the distribution branch.

To keep the distribution branch informed of the arrival at destination of the man referred to in the letter of direction the facts are briefly stated on a form post card to be filled in, signed, and forwarded to the distribution branch by the employer. When it has been noted at the distribution branch, the information it contains is filed with the Division of Information at Washington.

A record of opportunities for employment existing in each zone is kept at the headquarters thereof on a blank prepared for that purpose.

At the end of each month every distribution branch reports to the division the number of persons in each zone applying for employment or information. The applicants are classified by race and occupation.

Those distributed to places of employment during the month are noted on another form called "Summary of Distribution." This is supplemental to the report stating the number applying for information.

When a workman or a number of workmen have been directed to employment on money provided by the employer, a receipt is taken on a blank form entitled "Employee's Receipt for Transportation Advanced." The original is retained in the distribution branch, and a duplicate is filed with the Division of Information at Washington.

When individuals or families are sent forward on transportation advanced by an employer and are not familiar with the English language, a card is attached to the clothing of the principal which gives name and destination of the party. It also indicates the language spoken by the wearer. This card, like the one attached to the baggage, is of durable quality.

While the order establishing the zone system was issued on January 8, 1915, it did not become known as a distributing agency for several weeks thereafter. To apprise those in need of its services, and the public generally, of its availability, a notice was sent to each postmaster in the United States with request that it be conspicuously displayed in his office. The form and substance of that notice is herewith reproduced.

FARMERS
AND
OTHER EMPLOYERS } DO YOU NEED HELP?

MEN AND WOMEN—DO YOU WANT WORK?

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION

ACTING ALSO AS

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

Forms of application for use of employers desiring help and for persons seeking employment may be had on request from the postmaster or to the officer in charge of any branch post office during office hours, or to a rural mail carrier.

These officers are not required to fill out such blanks.

All applications, when filled out and signed, should be folded and returned to the postmaster or transmitted through the rural mail carrier or through the officer in charge of any branch post office, whereupon they will be forwarded to the proper officer of the Department of Labor. When thus returned or transmitted, no postage is necessary; otherwise the usual postage will be required.

This service is free to employer and employee.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

Approved:
W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

In some zones the receiving of applications for employment and workers and distribution of the latter began when officials were designated to take charge of and carry on the work; in others the operations were slow. Some made but little progress before the end of the fiscal year. While the field of operations was extended to 18 zones on January 8, the actual work did not begin until too late to place a true estimate on the value of the results up to the end of the fiscal year.

Officials designated to represent the division had to be instructed in their duties, for the work of distribution differs radically from the ordinary duties of an immigrant inspector. Aside from the difference in work to be done, the qualifications of men for the new work had to be tested and changes made where necessary.

When it was determined by the Secretary to inaugurate this plan and enlarge the scope of the division the Assistant Chief of the Division of Information and the inspector in charge of information work at New York were detailed to visit the various headquarters and instruct those in charge in the work of distribution.

In view of the short time in which the plan has been in operation and the difficulties encountered in inaugurating it, the result is gratifying, as a perusal of the following statement will disclose:

Statement showing by months the number of persons applying for information relative to employment and the number actually securing employment.

Month.	Number of applications received.	Number actually employed.
February.....	19,474	307
March.....	17,780	849
April.....	12,587	1,536
May.....	12,132	3,565
June.....	14,448	4,682
Total.....	76,421	10,939

The work preparatory to enlarging the scope of the Division of Information was begun shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year.

On September 4, 1914, the cooperation of the Post Office Department was requested by the Secretary of Labor, who, in his letter to the Postmaster General, said:

An important adjunct * * * and one that will open a channel of communication between the prospective employer of labor and the laborer himself is the use of the various post offices of the United States, whereby blank applications for employers as well as laborers will be supplied to postmasters by this department and given out by the postmasters during office hours.

Your cooperation in this great work will be appreciated by this department, and I trust that it may be consistent for you to instruct the postmasters under your jurisdiction to cooperate therein to the extent suggested.

On September 19, 1914, the Postmaster General, acknowledging receipt of the foregoing, said:

Referring to your letter of September 4, and to several calls of Commissioner General Caminetti, in regard to the system of distributing laborers to parts of the country where their services can be used, I would say that if you will submit proofs of the placards described in your letter and which you desire displayed in post offices I will cause to be inserted thereon instructions to postmasters directing them to place these placards where they can be seen by the public.

On September 15, 1914, the Secretary of Labor, in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, offered this suggestion:

I am informed that there are four divisions or bureaus in your department that have direct connection with the agriculturists throughout the country, one of which has an agent in each county in the United States. The purpose of this communication is to ask your cooperation in the work of distribution of labor to farm and rural communities. It is believed that the close relationship between your department and the agriculturists of the country can be made an important factor in achieving the best results.

On September 17, 1914, the Secretary of Agriculture paved the way for the cooperation of his department with the Department of Labor through the medium of the following letter:

I am impressed with the wisdom of the plan which the Department of Labor is evolving for distributing labor. I shall be glad to have your representative confer with the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. It might be well, also, for him to confer with the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The letters from which these extracts are taken tell of the initial moves in widening the field of operations of the Division of Information.

To still further add to the number of those to be served by the Division of Information, the Secretary of Labor issued the following:

[Department Circular No. 5.]

**OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,
FARMERS, AND OTHER EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.**

A SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS, ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OF THE UNITED STATES, IS NOW IN OPERATION AND PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR HELP, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 22, 1915.

To whom it may concern:

The Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has recently established distribution branches throughout the country for the purpose on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said distribution branches. No fee is charged employer or employee for this service.

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Department of Labor in this work. The plan provides for placing in every post office in the United States the blanks of the Division of Information, so that persons seeking employment and employers in need of help may apply at their local post offices for the appropriate blanks on which to make application.

Realizing that the distribution of these blanks in this way will in all probability result in the filing of many applications for employment, it has been deemed advisable to communicate directly with industrial establishments, farmers, and other employers of labor, for the purpose of securing profitable employment for applicants.

There is accordingly sent you herewith a form of application which, in the event of your needing help, may be filled out and returned in the accompanying envelope without postage. Careful attention will be given to the selection of applicants with a view to directing to employers only such help as is specified in the applications received.

If you are not in need of help—skilled or unskilled—at the present time, the inclosed blank may be retained for future use.

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

HELP FOR THE HARVEST FIELDS.

Workers to harvest the grain crop of 1914 were directed to the harvest fields by means of notices—based on information furnished by authorized representatives of the grain-growing States—posted in post offices just prior to the time the help was needed. (For form and substance of these notices see last annual report of the Chief of the Division of Information.)

The experience gained in 1914 was of value to the States in question and to the Division of Information. It was estimated that some 75,000 men responded to the call and went to the harvest fields in 1914. It was not expected that the movement, on such short notice, of so large a number of workmen could be carried forward without accident, misunderstanding, delay, or loss to some. In some instances men were ill fed, ill housed, inadequately paid, or in some other way ill treated. To avoid repetition of such abuses so far as possible, it was deemed advisable by the representatives of the grain-growing States to call a conference at an early date and perfect plans for the harvest campaign of 1915. The initiative was taken by the State of Oklahoma. The assistant commissioner of labor of that State, W. G. Ashton, addressed a communication to the Secretary of Labor on November 9, 1914, stating that a meeting of representatives of the grain-growing States had been arranged for December 7, the same to convene in Kansas City, Mo.

Accepting the invitation to send a representative to the Kansas City meeting, the Chief of the Division of Information was directed to attend and participate in the conference. Inasmuch as it was an entirely new movement, it was not deemed opportune to commit the Department of Labor to any action which might be taken. The participation of the representative of the department was confined to "giving the conference such appropriate information * * * as may properly receive publicity at this time." He was not to "commit the department to any kind of policy, special or general, nor involve it in any way as a participant in said conference, whether by approval or disapproval," of anything said or done at said meeting.

It was decided at the meeting to appoint a committee with power to prepare a plan of action and call a future meeting. This was accordingly done; Omaha, Nebr., was named, and February 1, 1915, fixed as the date of the second meeting.

The department was represented at the Omaha meeting by the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

As a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject and to explain how and to what extent the Department of Labor participated in the work of relieving the harvest-hand situation, the minutes of that meeting are herewith reproduced:

PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FARM LABOR EXCHANGE, ROME HOTEL, OMAHA, NEBR., FEBRUARY 1 AND 2, 1915.

Delegates representing United States and State departments.

Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary United States Department of Labor.

R. A. Speek, Chicago, Ill., special investigator, United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

E. S. Neal, Bismarck, N. Dak., State immigration agent.

P. C. Reynolds, Minneapolis, Minn., special agent, department of labor.

A. L. Urick, Des Moines, Iowa, commissioner of labor.
 W. L. O'Brien, Topeka, Kans., commissioner of labor.
 H. L. Hopkins, Topeka, Kans., commissioner of labor.
 Charles McCaffree, Pierre, S. Dak., commissioner of immigration.
 W. G. Ashton, Oklahoma City, Okla., commissioner of labor.

Delegates representing railways.

R. W. Hockaday, St. Louis, Mo., industrial commissioner Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
 C. A. Moore, Des Moines, Iowa, traveling passenger agent, Santa Fe.
 R. A. Smith, Omaha, Nebr., industrial agent, Union Pacific.
 George A. McNutt, Kansas City, Mo., district passenger agent, Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
 T. F. Godfrey, Omaha, Nebr., general passenger agent Missouri Pacific.
 E. W. Beck, Omaha, Nebr., city passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
 J. B. Reynolds, Omaha, Nebr., city passenger agent, Burlington.

Delegates representing commercial clubs.

L. M. Gibbs, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Sioux Falls Commercial Club.
 H. O. Cooley, Aberdeen, S. Dak., secretary Commercial Club.

Delegates representing farm journals.

A. C. Kittrell, Omaha, Nebr., Capper publications.
 Mr. Grinnell, Omaha, Nebr., secretary Nebraska Farmers' Congress.

The meeting was called to order by President Charles McCaffree at 10.30 a. m. February 1. The following report of the special committee appointed at the meeting held in Kansas City December 8 was read and approved:

"Your subcommittee recommends that a permanent organization be formed to be known as the National Farm Labor Exchange, the membership of which shall be composed of representatives of the agency of each State directly concerned in the supply and distribution of farm labor, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Labor, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and an honorary membership to be composed of representatives of farmers' organizations, commercial organizations, railways, labor organizations, and agricultural publications.

"Your committee further recommends that the first meeting of the National Farm Labor Exchange be held at Omaha the first Monday in February, 1915, and it is further recommended that Charles McCaffree, of Pierre, S. Dak., be selected as chairman of the organization and W. G. Ashton, of Oklahoma City, Okla., be selected as secretary of the organization."

After the adoption of this report informal discussion was held under the five-minute rule until adjournment was taken at 12.30.

The convention convened promptly at 2 p. m. and proceeded to adopt by-laws for the exchange which follow:

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the National Farm Labor Exchange.

SEC. 2. The objects of the association shall be the securing and proper distribution of farm labor, particularly the handling of harvest hands, to meet the requirements of the employer and the employee.

SEC. 3. The active members of the association shall consist of those departments of state in the several States that have to deal directly with the farm-labor problem, including labor departments, immigration bureaus, a representative from the National Department of Labor and the National Department of Agriculture and the National Commission on Industrial Relations. There shall be a cooperating membership consisting of representatives of commercial clubs, farmers' organizations, labor organizations, railways, and the publishers of farm journals.

SEC. 4. A regular annual meeting shall be held the first Monday in February of each year at a place selected by the executive board, and all members shall be notified of the place of meeting at least 60 days prior to the meeting.

SEC. 5. The officers of this association shall consist of president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer, who shall serve for the term of one year from the date of their election or until their successors are elected and qualified. The State officials joining this organization and the representative of the United States Department of Labor shall constitute the executive board. The officers shall be elected at each annual convention by ballot, and those receiving the majority of votes of the total number cast shall be declared elected.

Sec. 6. The cost of membership in this association shall be \$5 per year for each State department represented as an active member and so much more as may be necessary to meet the maintenance of the association: *Provided*, That the maximum cost shall not exceed \$20 per year aside from the maintenance of free-employment and distributing offices. The dues of cooperating members shall be \$1 per year for each organization represented.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the executive board to prepare and distribute bulletins, in advance of the harvest season, setting forth the probable need for men, working conditions, and wages in each State having membership in this organization; the recommendations made by the representatives of each State as to its needs to be the basis of such bulletins.

Sec. 8. It shall require representation of at least three State departments to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the executive board. Those present shall constitute a quorum at the regular annual meeting of the exchange.

Sec. 9. The duties of the president shall be to preside over the deliberations of the association and to preserve order and transact such business as may of right appertain to his office. The vice president shall perform all duties of the president in the event of the absence or resignation of the president. The secretary-treasurer shall keep a correct record of all proceedings of the association, transact all correspondence incident to his duties, and deliver to his successor all books, papers, moneys, etc., that are the property of the association. The executive board shall have full power and authority to transact the business of the exchange between meetings.

Immediately following the adoption of the by-laws the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Mr. Charles McCaffree, commissioner of immigration, Pierre, S. Dak.

Vice president: Mr. E. S. Neal, commissioner of immigration, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Secretary-treasurer: Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Adjournment was then taken until 8 p. m.

Upon reconvening for the night session the following telegram from Secretary of Labor Wilson was received:

"Hon. Louis F. Post,

Assistant Secretary of Labor, Omaha:

"Please consider advisability of having one officer the department detailed for duty with any committee that may be selected by the conference to carry out its plans with a view to securing information to enable department to act promptly and intelligently on requests for help during harvest time; also advise plans in consultation with such committee as to the best means to utilize the machinery of the department in aid thereof. If you approve of the suggestion, you are at liberty to make the declaration in behalf of the department.

"(Signed) WILSON."

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

"Whereas private employment agencies in various States have practiced frauds on workers in search of employment and extorted sums of money from them by means of fraudulent promises of work, sending them across State lines to escape the provisions of State laws prohibiting and penalizing such frauds; and

"Whereas the extent of these fraudulent practices during the harvest have been particularly evident to the officials of States in the great wheat belt of the Middle West: Therefore

"*Be it resolved*, That the members of the National Farm Labor Exchange, composed of official representatives of the said States and of agricultural and commercial organizations and railroads, do hereby petition Congress to speedily enact a Federal law to prohibit and penalize such frauds on men in search of employment.

"Whereas it is apparent that some detailed system should be worked out for the purpose of caring for the unemployed in the various States and the United States: Therefore

"*Be it resolved by the National Farm Labor Exchange in annual convention assembled*, That we do hereby petition Congress to provide Federal aid for the maintenance of a system of national employment bureaus, to the end that State and municipal offices may more effectively carry on the work and to encourage other States to create similar departments."

A general discussion upon the telegram from Secretary Wilson developed that it would probably be necessary to have the services of more than one man from the United States Department of Labor to handle the picket lines at the various gateways to the wheat belt, and it was agreed that the different States were immediately to furnish the secretary with complete information as to those points outside the State which afford the easiest access to points within the State as to railway facilities, and

the secretary was instructed to immediately upon receipt of such information diagram the entire proposition and present it to the United States Department of Labor with the request that it furnish such additional help as might be deemed necessary by the executive board of this organization.

Upon motion the following program for handling the wheat harvest, both as to cooperation between the States and the work of each individual State, was adopted:

"All State officials are urged to secure local correspondents in each county, to the end that they may be able to determine, at least 30 days in advance of the cutting, the exact acreage, condition of the crop, population of counties (rural and city), wages, date of cutting in each locality, information as to any colonies in different localities, and secure individual orders for help from the different farmers."

The association adopted a uniform blank for securing information, following the Kansas form, with the additional query, "How long will men be employed?"

The result of preliminary investigation is to be communicated to United States Department of Labor in the form of suggested bulletins prepared by the executive board, with the view of securing applications for work in advance, and that successive bulletins be issued in the same manner until the situation reaches a point, a few days before cutting begins, where necessity will compel individual departments to work separately with the United States Department of Labor.

We accepted the offer of the use of a representative from the United States Department of Labor to be placed at the gateway of the wheat belt, and we agreed to place local men throughout the several States to whom such representation and different free employment offices can direct men for employment.

It was further agreed that each of the State representatives communicate with the commercial clubs and other civic organizations, requesting them to cooperate with the State departments and do everything in their power to bring about a condition whereby the State department directly handling the wheat harvest would be responsible for the work in hand, provided the various organizations and individuals cooperating would be governed by the wishes of such State department.

When the Chief of the Division of Information attended the Kansas City conference in December and, in conformity with instructions, did not enter fully into the spirit of the deliberations, those present got the erroneous impression that neither he nor the department was in sympathy with their work. That this feeling, caused by a misunderstanding, extended to the Omaha conference was evident to the Assistant Secretary during the early stages of the deliberations. That he correctly divined the cause of this feeling and successfully overcame it may be gleaned from a report made by him on his return.

During the time the conference was in session at Omaha the Secretary of Labor sent a telegram to the Assistant Secretary at Omaha which helped materially to clarify the situation and pave the way for a better understanding of the position of the Department of Labor. From the report made by the Assistant Secretary of Labor above referred to the following extract is reproduced to show that a desire not only to cooperate but to secure the aid of the Department of Labor in placing harvest help animated the conference when it adjourned:

At first the disposition of the conference as disclosed by general discussion was not especially cordial to the Department of Labor. Although there was no marked hostility, there was an apparent feeling that the department had plans of its own which might not be cooperative and which had thus far been ineffective and confusing. Especial reference was made to the work of the department last summer in posting bulletins at post offices. There were observations to the effect that these had resulted in an overwhelming and continuous supply of harvest help in this grain belt long after the need for it had passed. The department's experiment was therefore alluded to as a bungling affair, altogether inefficient and intolerable, and this experiment was assumed to be the sum total of the department's plans for distributing harvest help. No different aspect of the matter was presented in the conference until, after considerable discussion, mostly antipathetic, I presented the case

of the department, explaining in full its completed arrangements down to date and its relation to the harvest-help episode of last summer.

As to the latter, I was surprised at different stages of the conference afterwards to find the conference itself unanimously in favor of a wholesale bulletining by its own machinery of farm needs at harvest time. It seemed to me that if this department's experiment had been inefficient and intolerable the same method could hardly be otherwise merely because of its use by the conference organization. After a good deal of difficulty I finally got the explanation in personal intercourse with delegates that there had been nothing the matter with this department's bulletin experiment of last summer except that postmasters had neglected to take down the bulletins asking for help as soon as ordered to do so. In every other way, so those who knew the circumstances admitted, the effect of the department's work had been highly beneficial. But as to this defect I was informed that in some post offices both the call bulletin and the recall bulletin remained posted long after the harvest season, and that in consequence applications for harvest work had been made long after harvest time. The complaints of this department's action last summer would therefore seem to have been both exaggerated and misplaced.

After I had fully stated the department's plans as in operation since January 8, 1915, and given assurance of its purpose not to dominate local organizations in effort, but to cooperate by assisting, a more cordial disposition became apparent. This was greatly intensified by the telegraphic letter from the Secretary which I submitted to the conference. (For copy of telegram see report of proceedings.)

Informing the conference that the Secretary's suggestion was approved by me as his representative on the ground and was made a formal offer to the conference, I found that every indication of dissatisfaction disappeared. The previous expressions of distrust which had given way to doubt as to the effective working out of the department's plan—the doubts being quite insistent down to the time of the presentation of the telegram referred to in the record of proceedings—gave way to what seemed to be a unanimous and really cordial feeling that effective work can be done through the cooperation proposed by this department.

Complying with the wish of the Farm Labor Exchange—as expressed in the minutes heretofore given—that the Department of Labor detail a representative to “handle the picket lines at the various gateways to the wheat belt,” Canon L. Green, inspector in charge of the New York branch of the division, was assigned to that duty. Mr. Green was given authority to take charge of the situation at Kansas City and at such other places as might call for his services.

In order to give him full authority over those having distribution work in hand away from his station in New York, his official title was changed to read: “General inspector in charge of distribution and employment.”

On May 6, 1915, W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor of Oklahoma, wrote the Department of Labor concerning the situation and need for farm hands in the grain-growing States. In that letter he says:

I have to advise that the consensus of opinion among the members of the Farm Labor Exchange is that it will be satisfactory for you to place a man at Kansas City for the early part of the season, and later on other points may be designated. * * * We will need between 16,000 and 18,000 harvest hands this year. The wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day, and we want all white English-speaking people.

Notice was also given that the harvest season would probably open in the southwest part of the State about June 6, in the north central part about June 8 to 10, in the extreme northwest between June 12 and 15, and that those desiring to come should watch the press and the post-office bulletins for definite information on this point about May 18 to 20.

Accordingly the Division of Information, on the strength of advices received from Mr. Ashton, sent the following bulletin to the various post offices with request that the same be conspicuously posted:

POSTMASTER: Please post this notice in a conspicuous place and have public attention called to it through the press.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, May 13, 1915.

Bulletin No. 1.—Void after June 10, 1915.

NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS—OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised by the commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed this season for grain harvest; wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands prefer English-speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English-speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.

Harvest will begin in the southwestern part of Oklahoma about June 5, in the north central counties about June 8, and in the extreme northwestern part of Oklahoma about June 12.

Harvest hands proceeding to the southwestern part of the State should report to the State labor distribution office in any of the following towns: Wichita Falls, Tex.; Clinton or Frederick, Okla. Those who desire to proceed to the northern or northwestern part of the State should report to the State labor distribution office at Enid, Carmen, Alva, or Woodward, Okla. It is suggested that applicants report for specific directions to the State office in the town nearest the point from which they are traveling.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States Department of Labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo. Employers and persons seeking employment may obtain detailed information concerning the harvest work by communicating directly with him. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are free.

Later on a modified bulletin was sent out by the Division of Information. It reads:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, May 29, 1915.

Modified bulletin No. 1.—Void after June 15, 1915.

NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS—OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised by the commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed this season for grain harvest; only experienced and able-bodied men should apply. Wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands prefer English-speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English-speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Enid, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.

Harvest hands who desire to proceed to Oklahoma should report to the State labor distribution office at Enid about June 8, or Alva or Woodward about June 12. It is suggested that applicants report for specific directions to the State office in the town nearest the point from which they are traveling.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States Department of Labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo. Employers and persons seeking employment may obtain detailed information concerning the harvest work by communicating directly with him. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are *free*.

A second modified bulletin was issued as follows:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, June 8, 1915.

Second modified bulletin No. 1.—Void after June 20, 1915.

NOTICE REGARDING HARVEST HANDS—OKLAHOMA.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, United States Department of Labor, has been advised by the commissioner of labor, Oklahoma City, Okla., that 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed this season for grain harvest; only experienced and able-bodied men should apply. Wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. The department is informed that the vast majority of the farmers of Oklahoma who want harvest hands prefer English-speaking white men. For this reason persons other than English-speaking white men who wish employment in the harvest fields of Oklahoma should first communicate with Mr. W. G. Ashton, commissioner of labor, Enid, Okla., to find out whether or not he can secure employment for them.

It will be necessary for all persons desiring this harvest work to defray their own expenses to and from the place of employment.

Harvest hands who desire to proceed to Oklahoma should report to the State labor distribution office at Alva or Woodward, about June 15 or 20.

Mr. C. L. Green, general inspector in charge of employment and distribution work, representing the United States Department of Labor, will be stationed during the harvest season at Room 212, Post Office Building, Kansas City, Mo. It is suggested that harvest hands who can do so without extra expense purchase tickets to destination by way of Kansas City, Mo., with stop-over privilege, for the purpose of calling on Mr. Green for detailed information. The services of Mr. Green and those in charge of the offices above referred to are *free*.

To prevent as far as possible the going of more men than would be required to Kansas, Missouri, or Oklahoma, no other bulletins were issued. Mr. Green, stationed at Kansas City, was kept advised of the number of men required and by keeping in touch with the representatives of the States named directed only such men as would be likely to find employment. The period of activity in the grain States extending beyond the end of the fiscal year, a full report of what was done to relieve the harvest-hand situation, can not be made at this time. A supplemental report covering the whole field and for the entire season will be submitted later.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

Table I is a statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applicants for information during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1915.

The total number given is 90,119. These figures are for the short period during which the zone system was in operation outside of New York, and for New York during the entire year. As the existence of the movement gained publicity the number of applicants increased. It is worthy of note that a total of 55,453 citizens applied for information, and of these 48,270 were native-born whites and 2,124

were native-born negroes, leaving 5,059 naturalized citizens to be distributed among the different races represented.

Of the number applying, 19,734 were farm laborers and 22,089 were common laborers, or a total of 41,823. Of these, 18,598 were native-born citizens of the United States. That so many native-born Americans apply for positions as laborers would seem to refute the statement so often made that Americans no longer care to do ordinary labor.

Scattered over so vast an area and covering so brief a period these figures can do but little more than inspire the hope that when the zone system has been in operation a full year and has been given an opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness the tables which tell of its activities shall go far to prove the wisdom of the Department of Labor in taking so important a step in the plan of bringing work and workers together.

Table II gives the number of persons directed to employment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and occupations.

A total of 11,871 persons were placed during the year. As in Table I, these figures tell of activities ranging from a few weeks to four months in some zones and of the entire year for New York. In former years the bulk of those who found employment through the good offices of the Division of Information were placed in the Eastern States, New York and New Jersey taking the lead. In this table it will be seen that Illinois provided places for 2,179, New York 895, and New Jersey 729, or a total for the two States last named of 1,627. A reason for this difference in the number directed to employment in these three States may be found in the report of the general inspector in charge of distribution and employment, herewith submitted. This showing, and for so short a time, goes far to justify the position taken by the Division of Information ever since it was established that a branch office in Chicago would prove of great service.

Table III provides a statement showing, by States and races or peoples, the number of persons directed to employment during the year.

Attention is especially directed to the fact that 8,114 citizens out of a total of 11,871 were sent to places of employment and actually employed. Of the 11,871 directed to employment, 3,361 were of foreign birth, 4 of this number being naturalized, and 8,110 were native-born Americans. This showing should go far to dispel the impression that the Division of Information devotes all its time and attention to directing aliens instead of citizens to places of employment.

THE BRITISH LABOUR EXCHANGES.

Frequent inquiries come to the division for information concerning the workings of the British Labour Exchanges act of 1909. It has been urged that a law similar to that creating the British Labour Exchanges should be adopted in the United States. Those who contend that this should be done are not familiar with the British law and fail to take into consideration the difference between the two forms of government and the vast difference between the political units of the two nations.

The British Labour Exchanges act as now in force covers a nation knowing but one governing head and a people subordinate to but one central authority. No parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland act independently of each other. The sovereignty is lodged in the Crown and the laws are framed for all by one Parliament. Forty-eight States, each sovereign in its own right to make and administer laws and each independent of all the others, present a difficult problem for consideration to one who would have the Congress of the United States frame a law to cover distribution and employment of labor in all the States.

The Division of Information is frequently called upon to answer questions concerning the operations of the British Labour Exchanges law, and, since it is not lengthy, it will serve a good purpose to quote it in its entirety here:

LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT, 1909—[9 Edward 7, chapter 7.]

Arrangement of sections.

Section.

1. Power of board of trade to establish labour exchanges and to collect and furnish information.
2. Regulations and management.
3. Penalties for making false statements, &c.
4. Expenses of the board of trade.
5. Interpretation.
6. Short title.

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of labour exchanges and for other purposes incidental thereto. (20th September, 1909.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) The board of trade may establish and maintain, in such places as they think fit, labour exchanges, and may assist any labour exchanges maintained by any other authorities or persons, and in the exercise of those powers may, if they think fit, cooperate with any other authorities or persons having powers for the purpose.

(2) The board of trade may also, by such other means as they think fit, collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople and workpeople seeking engagement or employment.

(3) The board of trade may take over any labour exchange (whether established before or after the passing of this act) by agreement with the authority by whom the labour exchange is maintained, and any such authority or person shall have power to transfer it to the board of trade for the purposes of this act.

(4) The powers of any central body or distress committee, and the powers of any council through a special committee, to establish or maintain under the unemployed workmen act, 1905, a labour exchange or employment register shall, after the expiration of one year from the commencement of this act, not be exercised except with the sanction of, and subject to any conditions imposed by, the Local Government Board for England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may require, and that sanction shall not be given except after consultation with the board of trade.

2. (1) The board of trade may make general regulations with respect to the management of labour exchanges established or assisted under this act, and otherwise with respect to the exercise of their powers under this act, and such regulations may, subject to the approval of the Treasury, authorize advances to be made by way of loan towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange.

(2) The regulations shall provide that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found.

(3) Any general regulations made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this act, but shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and, if either House of Parliament within the next forty days during the session of Parliament after any regulations have been so laid before that House resolves that the regulations or any of them ought to be annulled, the regulations or those to which the resolution applies shall, after the date of such resolution, be of no effect, without prejudice to the validity of anything done in the meantime under the regulations or to the making of any new regulations.

(4) Subject to any such regulations, the powers of the board of trade under this act shall be exercised in such manner as the board of trade may direct.

(5) The board of trade may, in such cases as they think fit, establish advisory committees for the purpose of giving the board advice and assistance in connexion with the management of any labour exchange.

3. If any person knowingly makes any false statement or false representation to any officer of a labour exchange established under this act, or to any person acting for or for the purposes of any such labour exchange, for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople, that person shall be liable in respect of each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

4. The board of trade may appoint such officers and servants for the purposes of this act as the board may, with the sanction of the Treasury, determine, and there shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to such officers and servants such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may determine, and any expenses incurred by the board of trade in carrying this act into effect, including the payment of travelling and other allowances to members of advisory committees and other expenses in connexion therewith, to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

5. In this act the expression "labour exchanges" means any office or place used for the purpose of collecting and furnishing information, either by the keeping of registers or otherwise, respecting employers who desire to engage workpeople who seek engagement or employment.

6. The act may be cited as the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.

Section 1, paragraph 3, of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, provides that:

The board of trade may take over any labour exchange (whether established before or after the passing of this act) by agreement with the authority or person by whom the labour exchange is maintained, and any such authority or person shall have power to transfer it to the board of trade for the purposes of this act.

This section gives a power to the board of trade which should be exercised by the department having jurisdiction in the State. It enables the Board of Trade of Great Britain to take advantage of an established trade—the good will of a business, so to speak—by taking over established labor agencies. This action is undoubtedly more equitable than legislating them out of existence or driving them out by competition by giving free service while they must charge fees for their services in order to exist.

Paragraph 1 of section 2 of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, states:

The board of trade may make general regulations with respect to the management of labour exchanges established or assisted under this act, and otherwise with respect to the exercise of their powers under this act, and such regulations may, subject to the approval of the Treasury, authorize advances to be made by way of loan towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange.

Authority is given in the foregoing section to advance the cost of transportation, by way of a loan, to employees for whom work has been found. This authority is probably the greatest of all aids in making a success of the British labor exchanges. When men have long been out of work they are necessarily out of money; they are doubly handicapped, as they can not secure employment where they are and have no funds with which to proceed to where work may be

had. They are a dead loss to the Government as a whole; they are a burden on the community that must support them and their families; they are a loss to the community which really needs their labor and can not obtain it. Our Department of Labor is without authority to advance funds by way of loan to pay the cost of transportation for willing workers from one State to another, although it would be a simple matter to devise transportation requests for dealings with the railways whereby the passenger must reach destination as proof that he has used the ticket. In many cases farmers would pay the transportation cost if assured that they would get the help they want, and if this cost were prepaid by the Government the farmer would readily agree to reimburse the Government as soon as the man directed to him had arrived.

A provision of the Labour Exchange Act, 1909, provides a punishment for false statements either by employers or employees in connection with the securing of help or work. The Division of Information of the Department of Labor must work under a handicap in this respect, as anyone may misrepresent facts in their application and not be amenable to any law on the subject. A special law on this subject should be enacted similar to the British act, which reads:

If any person knowingly makes any false statement or false representation to any officer of a labour exchange established under this act, or to any person acting for or for the purpose of any such labour exchange, for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring work people, that person shall be liable in respect of each offence on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

The first labor exchanges, to the number of 82, were opened in Great Britain in February, 1910. This number was rapidly increased until there were 148 exchanges by the first of January and 239 at the end of September, 1911. This number was increased still further until there were 261 labor exchanges open at the end of 1911, 413 at the end of 1912, and 422 at the end of 1913.

In 1913 there were 652,306 individuals given work through the labor exchanges of Great Britain.

The Division of Information now has substantially the same number of branches as those with which the British labor exchanges were started, but no comparative statistics will be available before the end of the fiscal year 1916. However, the board of trade was given almost unlimited power to establish additional exchanges throughout the Kingdom and did so very rapidly, until in the course of 19 months there were three times as many exchanges as there were at the beginning. Furthermore, the officials gave their entire time and attention to the work and the board of trade was not limited in its appropriation, merely requiring approval by the British Treasury Department of the expenditures contemplated. The British labor exchanges are among the chief branches of the board of trade, and they have reached that position in the course of a few years after they were given real earnest support by the British Government. The Division of Information has very few officers who devote their entire time to the distribution and employment of laborers. They are necessarily restrained in their activities by being officers of the Immigration Service, and their assignment to distribution work really contemplates duties for which they were not appointed—duties requiring qualifications for which their fitness has not been specially tested. Some of them have proven to be excellent officials for distribution

work and others have not made so good a showing. They are doubtless excellent immigration officials, but distribution work calls for a distinct ability in a line vastly different from regular immigration work.

It was fortunate that the zone system was established at a time when—owing to the European war—immigration had fallen off to such an extent that employees of the Immigration Service could devote more time to distribution work. Many of the officials detailed to do the field work of the Division of Information have already developed an aptitude for the work and are proving themselves very efficient in the selection and direction of men and women to where they may find profitable employment.

It is as important at times to prevent men from being exploited by unscrupulous employment agents as to direct them to employment. In this connection a brief recital of how an attempt was made to send men to the harvest fields at the opening of the season may be useful.

Early in June the general inspector in charge at Kansas City was informed that an employment agent at Indianapolis contemplated sending a number of men to the harvest fields, stating that they would be paid from \$1 to \$7 a day for their services. He, the agent, would charge each man \$10, which amount was supposed to cover car fare as well as fee. The inspector in charge of distribution work at Indianapolis was informed of the facts and did very effective work in preventing the shipment of any men from Indianapolis. He had notices published in the Indianapolis papers stating the real facts relating to harvest work and advising men not to go unless sure of employment and that no one was authorized to collect a fee for directing men. He called on the law officers of Indianapolis, but was informed that nothing could be done to prevent an employment agent from sending men out of the State. The county prosecutor informed him that "the only way in which he could take steps would be to have applicants for work proceed to the harvest fields and having failed to secure work to use them here as witnesses."

In the case of men who were short of funds and who had no home ties to bind them to Indianapolis, that plan would in all probability prove abortive of results. The employment agent knew the men were poverty stricken; that once out of the State there would be little likelihood of their returning, and he would risk the chance of prosecution in the way suggested by the county prosecutor. A law passed by the last session of the Indiana Legislature reads:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to send or cause to be sent from the State of Indiana for the purpose of obtaining employment any person resident of said State of Indiana without first having secured bona fide an order for or guaranty of employment for such person from a reputable and responsible employer of labor at the place where such person seeking employment may be sent. No agency shall publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent notice or make any false representation or promise concerning work, etc.

Under that law the evidence of competent witnesses would be necessary to secure conviction. The inspector in charge at Indianapolis took no chances. Having published facts relative to employment in the harvest fields, he called on the labor agent, gave him a plain statement of conditions as they existed, suggested that the Federal Government might bring men back to Indianapolis to act as

witnesses against him in case they were defrauded, and left it to the agent to act or not as he deemed best. Then the inspector in charge posted himself at a point near the railroad station where he could watch outgoing trains and the office of the labor agent, which was close at hand. At the hour appointed for the departure of the excursion to the harvest fields, the labor agent came out of his office, looked around awhile, and disappeared. The inspector in charge went through the train, made close observation of the men aboard, talked with some, listened to the conversation of others, and having satisfied himself that no harvest hands were aboard, left the train.

Several other instances of like character could be given, but this is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity for cooperation between State governments and the Federal Government in regulating and controlling employment agencies that direct men across State lines to places of employment.

The Division of Information therefore renews its recommendation that a law be enacted requiring that every private employment agent doing an interstate business be licensed by the Department of Labor and make reports of all transactions of an interstate character to the Division of Information as well as to the department or bureau of the State having jurisdiction of such matters. Such a law should provide for imprisonment rather than fine as a punishment for so heartless and deliberate an offense as robbing a poor man of his slender means, his time, and his labor.

CONCLUSION.

This report, though not complete in many respects, would fall far short in one particular did it not convey to you, Mr. Commissioner General, and through you to the Secretary of Labor and Assistant Secretary of Labor, an expression of appreciation of the many acts done and words spoken in furthering the work of the Division of Information during the year now ended. Without this aid and encouragement the measure of success attained could not have been realized; with this aid and encouragement the way has been opened to a broader field of usefulness, a field through which the army of peaceful workers of the United States and those who employ them may advance to security, profit, and mutual understanding.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

HON. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

TABLE I.—Statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applications for information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boilermakers.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Clerks.	Chauffeurs.	Cooks.	Domestics.	Driftsmen.	Drivers and teamsters.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.
Armenian.....								7	5	1		8								17	2	67
Australian.....	2		3					13	8			1					1				5	30
Belgian.....			7																		2	1
Bohemian.....	4		3				3	17	3			10						2		47	2	93
Bosnian.....																						
British colonies.....			1					5	2			5								3	2	9
Bulgarian.....			1					2												12	22	2
Canadian.....	12		4	1			2	45	39			22				6	1	12		28	21	125
Chinese.....							1	1	1			1								15	1	58
Croatian.....			2				1	2	2			1			1			1		5		2
Cuban.....							1	1				1										4
Dalmatian.....																						
Danish.....	8	1	5			1	4	39	46	1	2	79		9		6	3	4		42	10	347
Dutch.....	4	1	3				3	15	25		6	10	1	4		4		1		31	3	143
English.....	14	1	10			1	1	38	85	2	2	49		31		13	5	19		50	12	179
Estonian.....																						
Finnish.....	2	2	4				1	353	5	1		22	1	5		2	1	2		81	5	295
French.....							1	2	1	1		3		3		1		1		1	1	12
German.....	6	18	50			2	55	184	388	4	12	229	1	124	1	30	1	22	3	394	62	2,183
Greek.....	2						1	11	8			1		1		1	1	1		15	1	27
Hawaiian.....																						
Hebrew.....	4	2	4		10	1	1	66	205	1	1	51		56		4				373	7	344
Herzegovinian.....			3																			
Irish.....	3		12		3		7	35	37		2	79		129		5	1	7	1	62	12	419
Italian.....	6	3	19		4		2	24	30	4		68		28		2	3	9	3	99	49	431
Lettish.....								1														
Lithuanian.....			1				4	6				5		1		1				14	6	115
Magyar.....	1	1	7				3	17	10			19		5		2		1	1	71	45	288
Mexican.....			2				1	3	5	1		4		1						1	3	5
Montenegrin.....																						
Norwegian.....	8		8				1	84	12		1	1				1		8	2	74	8	299
Polish.....	14	1	27		4		1	89	11			76		9		3	1	3	1	615	51	1,252
Porto Rican.....	2						8	3			1	74	1	8		1				2	3	6
Portuguese.....	1		1			2		2				1		4			1	4		7	2	1
Romanian.....								6	5					2		1		1		49		10
Russian.....	7	7	18		1		5	58	39		2	25	1	9		2	1	1		319	31	693
Ruthenian.....	1		2					3	1			1					1			20	10	34

Scotch.....	2	6	1	1	24	12	1	1	13	3	2	1	9	4	51
Serbian.....	3	1	12	1	11	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	19	29	21
Slovak.....	3	1	12	1	11	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	125	29	259
Slovenian.....	4	4	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	22
South American.....	2	2	2	2	8	10	1	1	9	9	1	1	2	2	4
Spanish.....	2	1	2	2	138	32	1	1	65	21	9	3	34	16	105
Swedish.....	8	1	16	1	6	8	1	1	6	3	3	2	96	3	394
Swiss.....	2	1	1	1	6	8	1	1	6	3	3	2	4	3	120
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	24	2	4
Turkish.....	502	91	407	2	42	13	166	4,813	1,345	14	1	1	673	2,064	9,839
United States born.....	90	8	75	1	3	13	269	235	70	3	86	2	113	75	688
United States nat- uralized citizens.....	10	7	14	1	1	35	67	35	156	48	4	1	7	31	422
Wagons.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	8
Welsh.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Other peoples.....	836	146	746	2	77	24	288	6,143	2,529	22	1,036	9	308	1,866	19,734
Total.....	836	146	746	2	77	24	288	6,143	2,529	22	1,036	9	308	1,866	19,734

Race or people.	Firemen.		Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat makers.	Hotel porters.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers (common).	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons and bricklayers.	Merchants.	Metal workers (other than iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Miscellaneous.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters and glaziers.	Pattern makers.
	2	3		2		2			57		8	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	9		1	3
Armenian.....									73		3	1	1	1	1	1	17	15			1	1
Australian.....	3								4			4										
Austrian.....																						
Albanian.....																						
Bohemian.....	9			4		7	2		110		14	4			4	1	5	30	2			8
Bosnian.....									8								1	1				
British colonies.....	1								13		1							3				2
Bulgarian.....	2					1	1		184					1	1		9	1				
Canadian.....	11					11	13		187		10		2				1	10				1
Croatian.....	4			2		1	24		188		2	1			1		19	1				1
Cuban.....									2			3										
Dalmatian.....	1								29								4					
Danish.....	114			33		55	4		129		36	148	6		11	1	2	7				14
Dutch.....	12			11		28	11		70		5	18	2	1	3	1				1		4
English.....	11			14		27	25		175		54	14	4	2			28	42				15
Estonian.....									1			1					1	2				
Finnish.....	48					2	6		394		16	48	1		3		64	8		2		1
Flemish.....				1					18								7					
French.....				1		3			29								1	5				2
German.....	426	2	184			353	49	7	687	10	323	501	24	63	13	1	36	124		7		31

TABLE I.—Statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applications for information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Race or people.	Firemen.	Furriers and fur workers.	Gardeners.	Hat makers.	Hotel porters.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers (common).	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons and bricklayers.	Merchants.	Metal workers (other than iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Miscellaneous.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Palmer and glaziers.	Pattern makers.
Greek.....	7	5	11	.....	10	6	8	283	2	3	1	2	7	16	.....	17	3	.....	.....	5	.....
Hobrow.....	4	.....	103	.....	.....	17	8	176	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	.....	.....	21	.....
Horzegovinian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	38	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Irish.....	35	1	23	.....	26	29	4	388	1	35	8	8	2	1	.....	8	38	5	3	9	.....
Italian.....	22	1	13	.....	21	15	2	1,179	2	33	6	37	2	2	1	1	54	3	1	14	.....
Letish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1	155	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	10	4	4	.....	14	8	4	423	2	35	2	4	.....	1	1	57	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Mexican.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	59	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegrin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	115	10	6	.....	.....	35	4	251	.....	22	138	2	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	36	.....	18	.....	140	38	2	1,932	8	81	25	9	1	6	6	125	34	4	1	11	8
Porto Rican.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Portuguese.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	49	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	301	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	12	3	1	.....	32	20	3	1,207	6	49	5	3	2	5	6	59	54	3	1	12	4
Ruthenian.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	122	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Scotch.....	5	.....	5	.....	8	3	.....	57	.....	24	3	2	2	5	.....	13	10	.....	1	3	.....
Serbian.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak.....	5	1	2	.....	15	17	1	409	.....	26	.....	4	.....	.....	1	47	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South American.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish.....	31	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	124	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	114	.....	38	.....	27	12	.....	330	2	70	89	6	.....	7	.....	8	33	2	1	10	.....
Swiss.....	3	.....	7	.....	4	2	1	32	1	3	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....
Syrian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish States born.....	1,121	12	227	5	508	763	57	8,759	20	1,967	93	317	90	247	93	636	3,008	51	18	940	5
United States naturalized citizens.....	61	2	42	.....	73	30	5	2,332	1	135	21	25	9	20	8	88	103	3	3	43	.....
United States born (negroes).....	47	.....	4	.....	206	22	1	790	.....	13	5	35	1	2	2	10	103	1	.....	22	.....
Welsh.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	25	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,288	44	605	7	1,802	1,139	114	22,099	64	3,042	1,148	504	189	357	141	1,402	3,810	86	30	1,108	5

Race or people.	Photographers.															Total.				
	Plasterers.	Plumbers and steamfitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Salesmen and solicitors.	Settlers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Stenographers and typewriters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Timbers.	Tobacco workers.	Telephone and telegraph operators.		Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Wood workers, turners, etc.	Watchmen and messengers.
Armenian.....		1	1								1	1	1					2		
Australian.....								2												
Austrian.....																				
Albanian.....																				
Belgian.....																				
Bohemian.....				1				3			14								1	
Bosnian.....																				
British colonies.....																				
Bulgarian.....																				
Canadian.....		2	1					5		1	2		1	1			2			
Chinese.....																				
Croatian.....		3																	1	
Cuban.....															1					
Dalmatian.....							1													
Danish.....	1	1						1											1	
Dutch.....		1	1	1							1			2		1			2	
English.....	1	3	3				3		2		3				1	2		10	3	
Estonian.....																				
Finnish.....																				
Flemish.....		1					13	1	2							1		1		
French.....																				
German.....	4	16	14	5			5	9	1		11	3	3	2		7	4	3	7	1
Greek.....	1																			
Hawaiian.....																				
Hebrew.....		7	9	1				7		1	139	2	7			3	3	1	3	
Herzegovinian.....																				
Irish.....		16	2	1			5	3	1		2	1	1			1	1			
Italian.....	2	1	6	1	1			17	25		32	1	2			1	3	1	3	
Letish.....											1									
Lithuanian.....							1	1	1											
Magyar.....		1	1					2			2	1	1				1		1	
Mexican.....		2		2													2		2	
Montenegrin.....																				
Norwegian.....	3	2	1				3	2			6								2	

TABLE I.—Statement showing, by races or peoples and by occupations, the number of applications for information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

Race or people	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and steamfitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Salesmen and solicitors.	Settlers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drillers.	Stenographers and typewriters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Telephone and telegraph operators.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	Watchmen and messengers.	Total.
Polish.....	1		3	1	4		1	3	14	2		28	6	3	2		1	7		6		4,721
Porto Rican.....																						83
Portuguese.....					1				1													483
Romanian.....		1	1		1																	1
Russian.....			9	2					6	4		3	1	2	2			4				2,757
Ruthenian.....																						1
Scandinavian.....								3	1	3		3	1	1						3		272
Scottish.....		2	5																			239
Serbian.....							1	1	2	1		1	5	3	1							1,103
Slovak.....									4	2										2		172
Slovenian.....			2																			1
South American.....																						1
Spanish.....	1			1								1	1		1					1		385
Swedish.....			5		1			1	2	1							1	2		2		1,574
Swiss.....				1																		277
Syrian.....													1									66
Turkish.....				352	25			47	75	95	65	96	36	75	34	8	34	67	20		243	18
United States born.....	44	153	706			4	28	16	2	2	2	13	2	7	2	1	3	14		17	21	48,770
United States naturalized citizens.....	3	7	44	5	6	3	1		3	4	2	2	1	1			3			6		5,049
United States born (negroes).....	2	9	1	6					3	4	1	2	1				3	2				2,194
Welsh.....																			1			46
Other peoples.....	1											1										21
Total.....	60	190	843	404	49	8	31	163	180	157	70	455	68	110	50	9	62	127	33	310	42	90,119

TABLE II.—Number of persons directed to employment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and occupations.

State.	Occupations																													
	Bakers.	Bakers' helpers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler-makers' helpers.	Bricklayers.	Butchers.	Carpenters.	Carpenters' helpers.	Chauffeurs.	Children (unemployed).	Clerks.	Clerks (stenographers and typewriters).	Cooks.	Deck hands.	Domestics.	Drivers and teamsters.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Engineers (mechanical, assistant).	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Florists.	Gardeners.	Handy men.		
Alabama.....																									1					
Arizona.....									1																					
California.....				1			1	6		2		20	4	3	3		62	12	1	1		2	6		123			1		
Colorado.....			2					2																	31					
Connecticut.....																									79			1		
Delaware.....								31																	6					
District of Columbia.....																									1					
Florida.....								1																	1					
Georgia.....																														
Idaho.....												1					4							1	2					
Illinois.....																	11							1	54					
Indiana.....			1	2													2								32					
Iowa.....							1										3								117					
Kansas.....																	10	1							157					
Kentucky.....																									3					
Louisiana.....								2																						
Maine.....																								25						
Maryland.....					10			6	1					1			4						3		206			2		
Massachusetts.....																									18			1		
Michigan.....								1			7														207			2		
Minnesota.....																									247					
Missouri.....								9									20								74			1		
Mississippi.....								6																						
Montana.....																	4								1					
Nebraska.....																														
New Hampshire.....																	1								15					
New Jersey.....																														
New Mexico.....				1						10								1						1		576			9	
New York.....							1																							
North Carolina.....			2					3		6				1			68			1					404			15		
North Dakota.....																												6		
Oklahoma.....																									9					
Ohio.....																									62					
Oregon.....	1							2																	23					
TOTAL.....																														
TOTAL.....																														
TOTAL.....																														
TOTAL.....																														
TOTAL.....																														
TOTAL.....																														
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TABLE II.—Number of persons directed to employment during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by States and occupations—Continued.

State.	Bakers.	Bakers' helpers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler-makers' helpers.	Bricklayers.	Butchers.	Carpenters.	Carpenters' helpers.	Chauffeurs.	Children (unemployed).	Clerks.	Clerks (stenographers and typewriters).	Cooks.	Deck hands.	Domestics.	Drivers and teamsters.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Engineers (mechanical, assistant).	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Florists.	Gardeners.	Handy men.
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	40	4	3	4	3
Rhode Island.....																												
South Dakota.....											3	1				2							32	2				
Texas.....																1							20	2				
Utah.....																							2					
Vermont.....											1												23	35				
Virginia.....											3					2				1			1	1,430	3			
Washington.....												4				13				2			3					
West Virginia.....											1					1								137				
Wisconsin.....											5					1												
Total.....	1	4	1	11	10	6	2	90	1	2	56	27	4	19	3	317	23	1	2	5	1	9	19	5,055	16	1	24	13

State.	Hotel porters.	Iron and steel workers.	Janitors.	Laborers (common).	Machinists.	Machinists' helpers.	Miners.	Miscellaneous.	Molders.	Nurses.	Photographers.	Painters.	Pipe fitters.	Pattern makers.	Plasterers.	Salesmen and solicitors.	Seamen.	Seeking employment.	Settlers.	Shoemakers.	Stable hands.	Tailors.	Timbers.	Watchmen and messengers.	Wives (employed).	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Total.
Alabama.....																												1
Arizona.....	5		5	152	7					7	2	3	5			15					1			6				2
California.....																												409
Colorado.....																												45
Connecticut.....																												257
Delaware.....				130	41																							44
District of Columbia.....										1																		6
Florida.....																												3

TABLE III.—Statement showing, by States and by races or peoples, the number of persons directed to employment by the Division of Information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

	Armenian.	Australian.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Cuban.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian.	Letish.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.
California.....			7		2		2	5	18				1	14	4		7	11			1
Colorado.....			1					6	1			2	2	2		6	6	3		3	1
Connecticut.....	1		1		1				5					2		8	2	1			2
Delaware.....																					
District of Columbia.....				1																	
Florida.....																					
Hawaii.....																					
Illinois.....			3		1		1	4	1				1	11	1	2	3	2		5	3
Indiana.....			3	21		62	1	2	3	4	1	1	11	47	38	1	2	71		5	
Iowa.....			1		3			2	1			6		7			1				
Kansas.....			1					2	1					35		32	8	6		39	1
Maine.....			6		4			1	1	5				9							1
Maryland.....														40		2	8	11		1	
Massachusetts.....					3		6	5	4	3	1		2	60		1	12				
Michigan.....				6	1			21	1	10	1	2		10							
Minnesota.....		2	3	6	1			1						1							1
Missouri.....			2		1									1							
Mississippi.....							2														
Montana.....								3													
Nebraska.....								1													
New Hampshire.....																					
New Jersey.....	1		1	8	2			9	5	10	13	3		212		25	40	5		8	22
New Mexico.....																					
New York.....			1	10	3		6	3	4	3	17			192		21	20	24	1	7	14
North Carolina.....																					
North Dakota.....									1	1			1	10		2	2			2	1
Ohio.....			2					1					4	4							1
Oregon.....																					
Pennsylvania.....			1											22	2	5	4	5			5
Rhode Island.....																1					
South Dakota.....			1				1	1					1	6							
Texas.....																					
Vermont.....								4				3		11			4			1	
Virginia.....			6	2		2		5	2	11	1			4		4		8		3	
Washington.....														17			1	2			
West Virginia.....			16			2	1							12	2			17		16	13
Wisconsin.....				4			1	5	3	2				44		1	9			3	
Total.....	2	2	54	24	44	72	36	16	1	73	29	86	40	11	835	47	110	169	171	1	93

	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Serbian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	Spanish.	South Ameri- can.	Swedish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	United States born.	United States naturalized citizens.	Welsh.	Other miscel- laneous.	Total.
Alabama.....																		1				1
Arizona.....																		2				2
California.....	8		5	1	9		2		4						16	3		382			1	469
Colorado.....																		33				33
Connecticut.....			1	52			97	5	1		2		5		3	1		22				257
Delaware.....						1												23				23
District of Columbia.....																		1				1
Florida.....											3							4				4
Georgia.....																		1				1
Hawaii.....																		4				4
Idaho.....																		5				5
Illinois.....			2	3			1		2						4			2,198				2,198
Indiana.....			2	61		9	2		1	1	1				4	1		21			1	64
Iowa.....			1	61					1		2				4			582				915
Kansas.....																		185				206
Kentucky.....																		3				3
Louisiana.....																		3				3
Maine.....			2	2			1								3	1		295				28
Maryland.....			1	37		1	15		1	2	2				3			462				462
Massachusetts.....	1		1	1			2								2			23				23
Michigan.....			1	5			13		3		3			1	2			127				127
Minnesota.....				26		14	3								27	2		87			1	283
Mississippi.....			27	6		6	3			2					2	1		231				274
Missouri.....			1															1				1
Montana.....							1											4				4
Nebraska.....																		13				13
New Hampshire.....			1																			1
New Jersey.....			12	112	1	1	52	13	3		20	1	1		23	9	2	103				739
New Mexico.....																		12				12
New York.....	3																	119				119
North Carolina.....		1	14	218		3	123	16	3	1	28	2	10	1	10	7		14			3	895
North Dakota.....																		30				30
Ohio.....			6	5			4						3		6			62				69
Oklahoma.....			4	1														24				24
Oregon.....			2	1			1											730				737
Pennsylvania.....																						
Rhode Island.....			1	16			7				3				4	2		69				158
Rhode Island.....																		11				11
South Dakota.....											1							18				18
Texas.....				1			2		1						1			22				22
Utah.....							3											4				4
Vermont.....							1								1							1
Vermont.....																						

TABLE III.—Statement showing, by States and by races or peoples, the number of persons directed to employment by the Division of Information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—Continued.

	Mexican.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Serbian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	Spanish.	South Ameri- can.	Swedish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	United States born.	United States naturalized citizens.	Welsh.	Other miscel- laneous.	Total.
Virginia.....	1			46			31				7				1	13	4	38		1		150
Washington.....			42	1			1		3						78	13		1,702		1		1,915
West Virginia.....				63			23		7		51		1		2			115		3		365
Wisconsin.....			5	7			1		2						6			846		1		943
Wyoming.....				4														50				50
Total.....	13	1	136	661	10	37	385	37	33	10	123	3	21	2	218	44	7	8,110	4	6	20	11,871

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRIBUTION BRANCH,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, information concerning employment was furnished to 21,307 applicants. The races, callings, etc., of these applicants have been noted in monthly reports regularly submitted to the division, and reported acceptances of permanent employment have likewise been reported. Many men who secure employment through the efforts of the distribution branch do not report the fact, and likewise employers who accept the services of men directed to them fail to report their arrival. Even follow-up letters fail to bring the desired full results.

There was during the year a falling off in the number of reported placements, due—
First. To the fact that while heretofore this office has operated throughout the entire United States it now operates in zone 2 only, consisting of five States, and in these States very little construction work has been carried on during the past year.

Second. Within the period covered by this report some of the States lying within zone 2 have taken up the matter of unemployment and in many cases, particularly in New York, have provided State bureaus to care for the placement of persons seeking employment.

Third. Applications for farm hands have been few in number, by reason of the facts that the heavy rains and cold spring weather have lessened the requirements for help and the additional fact that men out of work, finding that the cities and construction camps offered no employment, have of their own accord drifted to the farming districts in search of work.

Fourth. Lack of opportunities, due to the closing down or operation on part time only of many large industries.

During the fall of 1914 and winter of 1914-15 conditions were particularly bad. Thousands of applicants presented themselves, but few opportunities for employment were received. I speak of opportunities offering employment of a permanent character, not the off-job-work of a day or two. Further, attention has been given to the removal of men from the congested centers to rural districts; endeavoring to return to the farm men who have drifted from their original calling to city work, leaving the placement of help in the cities to the municipal bureaus. The conditions this year have not been good for this work, for reasons above stated, and the additional reason that men who had been steadily employed and had saved a part of their earnings held back, hoping from day to day that their old positions would be opened to them, until their funds were exhausted and they were financially unable to go to the farm work. Conditions improved somewhat during the last quarter of the year (April, May, and June), due to the somewhat increased demand for farm laborers; in fact, one-half of the placements for the entire year were made during these three months.

During the wheat-harvest season there were great numbers of applicants for harvest work, men fitted for the work, but they were unable to pay the necessary railroad fare to the Middle West, where they were needed.

Practically no public road or railroad construction has been done in the zone during the period of this report; this fact also accounts in a measure for the small number of placements, as in normal years many thousands of men engage in such work.

Until recently New York State has had no public employment bureaus except the farm-labor bureau in the department of agriculture, with which this branch in the past has cooperated fully. The State now has a system of public employment bureaus, and it is hoped to be able to work with them to mutual advantage. So far attempted cooperation with the municipal bureau of New York City has not been productive of good results. This may be for the reason that the fields of work are somewhat different. I do not, however, consider this a proper time to comment upon this matter, as the year has not been a normal one, and no just conclusion could be reached by any discussion of the results of the past 12 months.

I believe that under normal conditions excellent results may be obtained by close cooperation between Federal, State, and municipal bureaus. Each has its sphere of usefulness and only by working in close harmony can full results be obtained. Petty jealousies, however, will have to be eliminated and the work done in a broad-minded, comprehensive way, looking only to final results, regardless of the little personal advantages to be derived from individual record making. This work of employment and distribution is a work of city, State, and country welfare, not a work to be used for personal advancement of individuals, and those to whom the work is intrusted must be broad-minded men and women who will keep in mind this fact and work in harmony. Criticisms are beneficial when made in the proper

spirit, but when done with malice, with the object of discrediting some brother official who is working for best results, they become odious, and those who make such are not worthy. Teamwork by competent officials, working hard under proper management, guided by results of frequent consultations, is necessary to successful cooperation, and this may be accomplished only by the most careful selection of employees, the weeding out of the unfit and those who are not in full sympathy with the work. The proper handling of the problem of employment is one of the most important works of city, State, or Federal Government, and as such the work should be in the hands of the most competent men and women available. Brain power, common sense, practical experience, broadmindedness, adaptability, patience, even temperament, receptive minds, are some of the qualities necessary for the successful carrying out of this work, coupled with public spirit and the desire to do good with no thought of self. Our offices should be properly equipped with the material things which give a good impression to applicants and employers, for it is difficult to have confidence in a business conducted in shabby quarters. Men working in pleasant surroundings will give better results, and proper office equipment is necessary to the speedy, efficient performance of duties. Reception rooms, equipped with comfortable seats for employees, should in my opinion be provided in all branches, as well as comfortable space where employers may meet and converse with prospective employees. And where these conveniences can not be provided I am of the opinion that the work should not be undertaken. In every office where the work of employment and distribution is done there should be at least one man, present at all times, available for this work. He should be one with no duties other than those pertaining to this work, and in cases where the volume of work is so large as to demand his absence from the office for periods of time during office hours there should be an assistant, to be present during such absence. In other words, no applicant for work or employer seeking help should ever find it necessary to leave an office unheard.

Publicity is absolutely necessary in a work of this kind. It should concern information which is full in detail, positively accurate, and perfectly reliable in character. It should be general and so widely given as to reach all concerned, employers and employees alike; the owners of lands and the would-be purchasers; the farms for rent and the croppers. Good results are obtained from publication of opportunities as news items where this can be done, better results are obtained by personal letters, but the best results are reached by personal interviews when possible. I have found that one personal interview with an employer of labor will accomplish more than a dozen letters or a half hundred advertisements. Our officers should get out among employers and tell them what we have done, are doing, and what we hope to do in the future. Having in mind the number and kind of men seeking employment they will be able to state definitely the situation and have the employer know just what can be done to meet his needs. Another advantage of the personal interview is that the officer gets first-hand knowledge of the employer's requirements, the conditions under which work is done, and other valuable information. In order to interest the employers to the point of desiring such interviews, I believe newspaper publicity in the news columns to be the best medium. I have found better results from this publicity than from correspondence with business men's leagues, commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, and other like bodies. Keep in touch with what is going on in the business world, find out who needs or is likely to need help, then go and see him.

Private employment agencies have not during the period covered by this report been a great factor, in so much as they are most active when opportunities are plentiful and men scarce. In New York these agencies are supposed to be regulated by a good statute. The weakness lies in the enforcement of the law. We have competent officials, who apprehend the violators of the law, but to secure conviction is difficult in many cases. The dishonest agent is taken into custody, his case put on the calendar for trial, and he is released on bond; when the case is called the witness (the swindled employee) is not at hand and the case is dropped. In other cases the witnesses are in another State and can not afford to attend the trial. If it were possible to take affidavits at the time of the first hearing before a proper official, the affidavits to have the same weight at the time of trial as personal evidence, these cases would be more easily and justly handled, but I realize that this can not be under the present law.

As to the interstate transaction, that can be remedied only by Federal supervision. I am of the opinion that such supervision should be brought about as soon as possible; that the act should be broad and flexible and so worded as to permit of the prosecution of dishonest agents either in the district where the fraud or violation of law takes place or at any other place within the jurisdiction of our Federal courts where such agent may be found. Provision should also be made for subpoenaing witnesses, etc., for

defraying expenses of same, and for witness fees. If under Federal supervision, I believe that the Federal Government could properly work together with these private agencies as well as with State and municipal agencies in so far as furnishing all and each with general information, acting in the capacity of a clearing house for information concerning employment and kindred matters. This, to my mind, is the end to which the efforts of the Federal Government should be directed, namely, that of regulation of agencies and acting as a general clearing house for all information relating to employment and distribution, leaving the actual placements and dealings between individuals to the State, municipal, and other agencies. Since our form of government will not permit of the Federal Government taking over the whole matter exclusively without a vote of all the States, I am convinced that the best results will be accomplished by the above methods. I am of the opinion that there should be a centralization of all State, municipal, and philanthropic employment bureaus, with a Federal officer working with each such unified bureau. The unification of such bureaus will reduce overhead expenses, centralize the work, avoid duplication of work, give greater efficiency, and in a great measure prevent rather than cure impositions and swindles now carried on by certain unscrupulous agencies, in that employees will soon become accustomed to going to the one center of all employment for each city or district for information. The local agency is in a better position to gather information; this should be done by them and submitted to the Federal clearing house for classification and general distribution to all other agencies under regulation. From daily reports as to employers' needs and of numbers of applicants of stated callings received from all agencies or bureaus the Federal clearing house will be in a position to cause a proper distribution to mutual advantage of the unemployed among the employers desiring help; but it will want all the information promptly and accurately given.

Where the States and cities do not maintain what are considered efficient agencies the Federal Government should open offices where needed to demonstrate their need to said States and cities and to be turned over to said States and cities, after their usefulness has been proved, under regulations previously mentioned. Housing facilities should be provided for times of industrial depression, but I do not favor the city lodging houses or semi or wholly private lodging houses. I like the State farm idea better. Have enough of these farms with enough cottages and houses to accommodate all the unemployed under regulations which will cause them to produce at least in part what they consume. Have each State care for its own unemployed in like manner, and there will be less crowding of the big cities during depressions. Such State farm housing communities should be in constant touch with the Federal clearing house with a view of placing those temporarily there in positions as rapidly as the opportunities are presented. They would be part of the great employment and distribution system.

Recently a subbranch of this office has been opened at Buffalo, N. Y. The force consists of a clerk in charge and one watchman. The clerk is rapidly getting acquainted with Buffalo and surrounding country, its employers and employees, and we hope for good results from this station after it has become well established and generally known. I am of the opinion that it will be necessary to assign an interpreter at this subbranch later, as the great majority of the applicants are Slavs and speak little or no English.

Transportation is one of the great stumblingblocks to distribution, and I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to perfecting a plan by which worthy persons seeking work and being directed to specific employment by a recognized authority may secure transportation to such employment at as small cost as possible.

Under our present laws all railroad fares must apply to the traveler for pleasure and those seeking employment alike. We do not have the first, second, and third class transportation of Great Britain and the Continent nor the harvest excursions of Canada. All must pay the full first-class fare, walk, ride the rods, or occupy "side-door Pullmans."

I believe that the public carriers of this country would, if permitted by law, gladly consider the making of a special rate to persons proceeding to specific employment, if such persons and the employment in question were vouched for by reliable authority.

In my report of last year I outlined in rough a bill which I believe could be used as the basis for a Federal statute which would result in great benefit to the unemployed, to employers, and ultimately to the railroads, since every producer located along their lines means additional freight to be hauled. The rough draft of bill referred to may be found in the Annual Report of the Chief of the Division of Information for 1914.

Another matter which I deem of sufficient importance to receive immediate attention is the responsibility of employees accepting advanced transportation from employers.

Under present laws a person who accepts transportation from a prospective employer may not be held responsible, except by civil action, in case he fails to report for work or even if he sells the transportation and retains the money. It is held that such an act on his part is simply a breach of trust; that the delivery of such transportation makes the recipient sole and actual owner of the same to dispose of in whatsoever manner he may see fit, regardless of any agreement.

This discourages employers of labor from advancing transportation and results in hardships for honest workmen.

I am of the opinion that such legislation is necessary as will severely punish the improper use or disposal of advanced transportation where interstate travel is involved.

The personnel of this office, those associated with me in the work, are painstaking, efficient, hard-working officials, and I take this means of bringing to your attention their zeal and interest in the work.

The harvest-hand distribution engaged in by me during this year I have treated in a separate report, which will follow.

C. L. GREEN,
Inspector in Charge.

APPENDIX III.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS
AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE
OF DISTRICTS.

APPENDIX III.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

For several years past the reports submitted by commissioners and inspectors in charge of districts have been inserted in the annual report of the bureau. This practice is now abandoned, and digests merely of the reports are given. Thus space is saved, with a resulting saving in expense of publication, and data and information of importance and value for comparison are given. Absolute detailed comparisons, however, can not be made, for the reason that the work varies in the several districts and is quite materially different at interior stations from what it is at seaport stations. That the comparisons may be as complete and as useful as possible the practice of inserting the reports in their numerical order is no longer followed, but the digests of the reports are arranged in such a way as to have all of those covering seaport stations together, followed by those dealing with work in the interior of the country and those covering land-border districts, respectively.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

APPLICATIONS.

During the past year 243,370 aliens arrived at the port of New York, 241,155 of whom were admitted and 2,674 deported. The discrepancy herein shown is due to the number of cases left pending at the close of each year. The number of arrivals for the past year amounted to but 24 per cent of those arriving in the previous year, this being due almost entirely to the European conflict. German ports, from which a large number of immigrants have previously arrived, have been closed since the outbreak of the war, while direct communication with several other European countries has almost ceased.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the fiscal year 1915 there were 1,559 cases of this nature considered, 534 of which were investigated, the result being that about 1,030 warrants were applied for, 1,025 issued, and 900 served. These are disposed of as follows: Actually deported, 233; warrants canceled, 245; cases which have not yet reached the deportation stage, 77; deportation pending on account of war, 345.

In addition to the local cases above mentioned, there were approximately 564 warrant cases brought here from outside ports and districts which passed through the Ellis Island office.

On account of the conditions prevailing in Europe it has been necessary to hold a large number of aliens in custody and to release many more upon their own recognition or under bonds. This has resulted in overcrowding the detention quarters at this station, but everything possible is being done to alleviate the discomforts necessarily incident to such close confinement.

SEAMEN.

During the year 1,037 seamen have made application for admission to the United States and 3 escaped from vessels. Of those applying, 9 were deported, while 11, who had been refused admission at the port, appealed and were admitted by the department.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 230 aliens who arrived as stowaways 131 were deported and 62 admitted, 54 at the port and 8 on appeal to the department. The cases of the remaining 37 are still pending.

ESCAPES.

During the fiscal year 5 aliens escaped from the hospital at Ellis Island and 1 from the administration building.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted from the immigration appropriation to the Ellis Island station was \$282,000. The expenditures for the same period were \$299,240.41. There is some discrepancy between the allotment and the expenditures and, with the limited allotment for the coming year, it is anticipated that a shortage will again be inevitable. Special appropriations to the amount of \$274,739.30 were used for additions and improvements to the buildings and service. Administrative fines were assessed under section 9 amounting to \$5,300 and under section 15 to the amount of \$810. The courts awarded the Government \$4,430.60 in civil suits, and one fine of \$100 was assessed in a criminal prosecution under section 18.

CIVIL SUITS.

Twelve cases of this kind were pending from the preceding year and 48 new cases arose during the year. These now stand as follows: Pending, 32; discontinued, 8; compromised, 3; decisions rendered for defendant, 2; and in 15 cases fines were assessed against the defendants in amounts varying from \$10 to \$1,000.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Three criminal cases were pending from the previous year and 15 new cases were instituted during the year. Of these 9 are still pending; 5 have been discontinued; 1 resulted in a fine; and in 2 cases, both under section 3, prison sentences were imposed, one of 6 months and the other of 2 years.

Acknowledgment should here be made of the hearty and effective cooperation extended by the United States district attorney's office. To this fact much of our success in the past year is due.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Fourteen writs of habeas corpus were sued out during the past year and 2 were pending from the previous year. It is gratifying to note that none of them have been successful—15 of them having been dismissed and 1 withdrawn.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Frequent investigations are made in an effort to stop the importation of alien women and girls for immoral purposes. During the past year 8 prosecutions were instituted under section 3, in 3 of which the decision was in favor of the defendant and in 2 prison sentences were imposed, while 3 cases are still pending.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There were during the fiscal year 51 investigations conducted in reference to alleged violations of the contract-labor sections of the immigration law. The inspectors (sec. 24) assigned to this work displayed commendable zeal and industry in the performance of their duties, and although no prosecutions or suits were instituted this fact was in no wise attributable to any lack of effort on the part of our officers.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The lull in immigration during the past year has made it possible to give a much more thorough medical examination to aliens. The results attained show conclusively that the medical inspection heretofore accorded aliens has been totally inadequate to the conditions existing. It is believed that with the close of the European war there will be a considerable influx of diseased and mentally deficient aliens. What better time than the present could be found in which to inaugurate a system of inspection which will reduce to a minimum the number of mentally and physically defective aliens admitted?

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are 40 missionary and immigrant-aid societies having representatives at Ellis Island. Of the immigrant-aid societies, 15 maintain immigrant homes in New York City, where arriving and departing aliens may secure board and lodging. During the past year there have been discharged to these homes and societies 1,290 aliens—267

males and 1,023 females. Periodical inspections of these homes by this office has tended to raise the standard of service and help extended to the immigrants. Some of the homes, however, act as ticket agents of the steamship companies. This practice is incompatible with the purposes for which they are granted the privilege of representation at Ellis Island and should be discontinued.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Approximately 1,600 investigations have been made during the past year in the so-called warrant cases, involving alleged convicts, prostitutes, procurers, insane, and paupers. We have also been called upon to make a great many investigations for other stations. This has added considerably to the difficulties incident to our depleted staff.

Owing to the unusual conditions which have prevailed since August 1, 1914, the department has temporarily released on bond a number of aliens who otherwise would have been deported. Investigations made in these cases have frequently shown that the alien, his relatives, and the sureties have endeavored to defeat the immigration act and by violating the conditions of the bond to take advantage of the consideration shown by the department.

HOSPITAL CHARGES.

It has been the settled policy of the service for many years to make the Ellis Island hospitals self-maintaining. During the past fiscal year an exhaustive survey was made in respect to the cost of operating the hospitals at this station, at the conclusion of which it was satisfactorily demonstrated that they were being operated at a substantial loss. This condition was reported to the department, and the Secretary promptly authorized a new schedule of rates which, under existing conditions, should render the hospitals self-supporting. It is the intention to resurvey periodically the operating costs in order that the schedule of rates may be readjusted should conditions require.

PERSONNEL.

The furloughs and transfers directed by the department have to a great extent impaired the efficiency of the Ellis Island force and depleted it so that it has been difficult to perform properly and promptly the duties incumbent upon it even though immigration has so greatly decreased. Should immigration materially increase during the coming fiscal year, it will require considerable time to restore the personnel to its former degree of efficiency and fill with properly qualified officers the vacancies in our staff.

CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Chinese applied at New York for admission to the number of 167. Of these, 156 were admitted by the inspectors and 4 by the department on appeal. The case of 1 Chinese was pending disposition from previous year, 6 were deported, and 2 remain pending disposition. These applicants consisted of 3 natives, 22 section-6 merchants, 11 section-6 travelers, 41 section-6 students, 1 merchant's wife, 2 merchants' children, 3 section-6 students' children, 3 returning students, 31 actors (under bond), 44 officers, 5 stowaways, and 1 distressed seaman. The small proportion of denials to admissions is accounted for by the fact that many of those applying for admission at New York are of the higher classes.

TRANSITS.

Chinese applied at New York for privilege of transit to the number of 118, and 239 admitted at other ports left the United States at New York. The material decrease in this class of cases is attributable to the war in Europe.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Under the immigration act 9 Chinese were arrested in this district during the year, with 5 similar cases pending from previous year. Of these, 13 were ordered deported and 1 warrant canceled. Six of these Chinese had come in from Canada in a sealed freight car, and it is probable that others secured admission in the same way and were not apprehended.

Under the Chinese-exclusion laws complaints charging unlawful residence were filed in 100 cases. Of 66 of these cases tried before one United States commissioner in New York City, 34, or over half, of the Chinese were discharged on the ground that they were born in the United States and were therefore citizens. Thus what has been called by the Supreme Court "the inestimable heritage of citizenship" not lightly to be "conceded to those who seek to avail themselves of it under pressure of a particular exigency" was conferred upon persons apparently foreigners and of a race not entitled to naturalization under our laws, the proofs in most instances being testimony of persons of the same race—often of only one such person. Chinese are not only willing, but anxious, to have their right to remain here tried by this method, and it is believed that in many cases in which anonymous letters were received alleging unlawful residence such letters were written the immigration officers by the Chinese themselves.

Several important decisions were rendered by the higher courts in the New York-New Jersey district, all of them favorable to the Government in its efforts to deport unlawfully resident Chinese.

The delays, often long, that occur in securing final action in Chinese cases before the courts are due almost entirely to the adoption of dilatory tactics by counsel, their object being to postpone deportation as long as possible, affording the Chinese opportunity to earn money with which to pay fees and secure bonds (which they sometimes forfeit).

SEAMEN.

There arrived at the port of New York 296 vessels having aboard 6,482 Chinese seamen, an increase over the preceding year of about 100 vessels and 3,000 seamen. The handling of this increased business has overtaxed the capacity of the official force available for assignment to that kind of work. Of 38 Chinese seamen who escaped from these vessels only 5 were apprehended. The law is wholly inadequate to deal with the escape of Chinese seamen who, by deserting their vessels in ports of the United States, find their way into this country in spite of the prohibitions of the Chinese-exclusion and immigration statutes.

STOWAWAYS.

During the preceding year 16 Chinese stowaways were excluded at New York, whereas in 1915 there were only 6 such exclusions. The Chinese involved were deported without expense to the Government.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Of the \$3,400 allotted to the Chinese district of New York-New Jersey \$3,396 was expended. A saving amounting to \$1,950 per annum will be effected in the coming year through the removal of the office from rented to Government-owned quarters, better offices (in the Barge Office Building) also being thereby secured.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The convictions of Mark Yick He and Lee Chung Ho for aiding and abetting the unlawful landing of Chinese, referred to in the last report, have been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals; and 1 other criminal case of a similar nature arose during the year, an indictment being secured.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In 22 cases (6 arising in and 16 being brought through this district) of Chinese ordered deported by the department under the immigration law writs of habeas corpus were sued out, but in every instance the courts sustained the jurisdiction of the administrative officers and remanded the petitioners for deportation. Substantial progress, it is believed, has also been made toward overcoming the damaging effect of a decision rendered by the circuit court of appeals some time ago, the purport of which was that Chinese arrested under the procedure of the immigration act for violating the exclusion law by entering surreptitiously could not be deported elsewhere than to contiguous foreign territory, unless evidence positively indicating that they had come through such country from some other country were developed at the hearing. Unless the expectation in this regard is realized the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in this district will be seriously jeopardized.

The cooperation of the United States district attorney's office with the office of the Chinese inspector in charge is cause for gratification, for the success of the latter office in enforcing the law is to a considerable extent the result of the untiring and effective work of the former.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Several important and far-reaching schemes for the smuggling of Chinese were discovered and broken up during the year. In connection with the investigation of one of these schemes many fraudulent and forged documents were discovered and destroyed, notices being sent to all immigration officials with respect to the character and exact description of the bogus papers, so as to prevent, as far as possible, their use in protecting from arrest Chinese unlawfully here—the purpose for which they had been “manufactured” and “placed upon the market.”

PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Four Chinese who desired to leave the district, departing for Europe from New York, were granted return certificates, and preinvestigations were also made of 233 Chinese who wished to depart through other ports—127 natives, 57 exempts, and 49 laborers.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 102 cases referred to the New York office for investigation in which the Chinese were applying for admission at other ports, and 61 cases of preinvestigation were also so referred. There is a record of 215 cases in which the officers of this district investigated Chinese for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they were lawfully in the United States, but of course there were many other cases of a similar nature of which there was no occasion or necessity to make a record.

PERSONNEL.

The results of the year's work as herein reported show, in the very best way, the efforts exerted by the 14 men attached to the office. If the heartiest cooperation had not prevailed, the results could not have been secured, the work being both varied and difficult. The present system of making promotions only when vacancies occur through natural causes is, to say the least, unfortunate. The conditions produced are not conducive to the best interests of the service. Individual merit is not recognized or encouraged. Some better and more equitable system should be adopted.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

APPLICATIONS.

This district includes, in addition to the port of Boston, the subports of Providence, Portland, and New Bedford. The total number of aliens applying for admission in this district during the past year was 25,881, of whom 25,470 were admitted and 187 deported. The decrease noted in these figures from those of the preceding year is due very largely to the European conflict. The war is also responsible for the small percentage of deportations, the department not being disposed to return debarred aliens on ships of belligerent nations.

Two Chinese applied for and were granted admission during the past year—1 teacher and 1 merchant. Ten Japanese, all supplied with passports, arrived and were admitted. One-half of this number were en route to Japan.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This is a constantly increasing branch of our work, the increase over the preceding year amounting to more than 40 per cent. But it should be given far more attention than it is possible to give it under existing circumstances. A great deal could be accomplished in ridding the country of the sexually immoral class if an appropriation of adequate proportions were made by Congress. During the past year 325 warrants of deportation were issued, 13 of which were afterwards canceled. Many of these warrants, however, are being held pending the resumption of such conditions in Europe as will permit of the deportation of aliens to their native countries.

Fourteen Chinese cases were considered and investigated, with the result that 9 warrants were applied for, issued, and served. Six of these warrants have been executed, the other 3 not having been disposed of at the close of the year.

SEAMEN.

The figures concerning deserting seamen are not trustworthy; 1,072 such desertions were reported, but it is not believed that this represents a correct or complete total. In the absence of an effective law we are compelled to depend upon steamship masters to report desertions from their vessels, there being no means of verifying these reports. As many inadmissible aliens enter the country as deserting seamen, stewards, etc., it is hoped that this and other defects in the law will be corrected by the next Congress. During the year 990 seamen made application for admission, all but 2 of these being admitted. This large number is probably due, in part at least, to the fact that many sailors were discharged from interned German vessels.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 25 alien stowaways apprehended at ports in this districts, 19 were deported and 6 admitted—4 at the port and 2 on appeal. On one occasion there was apprehended on a vessel from Mediterranean ports a group of 11 stowaways, including an Italian girl of 10 years afflicted with trachoma. It was reported that there were 46 stowaways on board the vessel, all but these 11 effecting their escape.

ESCAPES.

There were no escapes from the detention station, and but 4 aliens escaped from vessels at Boston. The facts in all these cases were of such a nature as not to justify prosecution. At New Bedford there was one case involving the escape of 3 aliens. One of the aliens has been apprehended and the case against the master is now before the United States district attorney's office.

At New Bedford aliens arrive in sailing vessels, and at present there is no way of ascertaining whether or not excluded aliens ever reach the foreign port of debarkation. It is believed some plan might be arranged through the State Department whereby the delivery of excluded aliens could be verified by our consular officers located in the countries of origin.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

There is a material discrepancy between the income and outgo as represented, respectively, by allotment and expenditures. In view of the limited appropriation from Congress the bureau was able to allot but \$23,000 for the district. The expenses for the year amounted to \$28,645.07. Fines were collected under section 9 to the amount of \$1,700; judgments in civil suits, \$50; fines in criminal prosecutions, \$150.

It is believed an emergency fund should be allotted for this district from which advances could be made to officers and employees traveling on official business. Under existing conditions expenses are met by the individual, who in many cases is seriously inconvenienced by this drain upon his financial resources.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Eleven such cases were pending from the previous year and 37 new cases arose during the year. Of these, 22 are still pending, and the balance were disposed of as follows: Discharged by commissioners, 23; by district courts, 1; deported, 2.

CIVIL SUITS.

Three cases of this kind were pending from the preceding year and 6 new cases were instituted during the year. Of these, 8 are still pending, while in the remaining case—a suit on a bond—a fine was imposed.

CRIMINAL CASES.

During the year 29 new criminal cases were developed and 4 were pending from the previous year. These were disposed of as follows: Pending, 12; prosecution not recommended, 6; no bill, 4; not-prossed, 2; discharged by commissioner, 1; discontinued, 1; declared not guilty, 3; placed on file, 1; and in 3 cases sentences were imposed, 2 being fines and 1 a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two immigration cases which were pending at the close of the previous year are still before the United States circuit court of appeals. Three other writs were sued out during the course of the year, in 2 of which the applications were dismissed. The third is still pending until a decision is rendered in one of the cases before the

circuit court of appeals, the facts involved being of a similar nature. In 1 case the court decided, upon hearing the case under habeas corpus proceedings, that the alien had not been accorded a fair hearing. But the court, following the method pursued in a former case, remanded the case back to the board of special inquiry for another hearing. The alien was again excluded and finally deported.

In connection with the above, 3 writs of habeas corpus were sued out by Chinese. In 2 of these no hearing has yet been had, while in the third the district court held that the petitioner had not been given a fair hearing. From this decision an appeal is pending before the circuit court of appeals. One other case, pending in the circuit court of appeals at the beginning of the year, is still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Relatively little has been accomplished during the past year in the suppression of the so-called white-slave traffic. This office has been unable to spare the men and the department has lacked the necessary funds to prosecute the work. The State of Massachusetts, however, has enacted a number of bills which may have a direct bearing on the control of the social evil in said State. For anything like adequate control, however, there should be an organized plan of teamwork between Federal, State, and local officials. Such a plan at the present time would be especially effective in view of the large number of women and girls believed to have arrived from eastern Canada as a result of stringent regulations enforced by the Dominion authorities.

CONTRACT LABOR.

In past years the two contract-labor inspectors attached to this station have been obliged to spend a considerable portion of their time in ordinary immigration work. This year, however, it has been practicable to concentrate their efforts upon the enforcement of that section of the law. Numerous investigations have been made in various parts of New England in the cases of aliens detained at other ports suspected of being contract laborers. General labor conditions in many towns and communities throughout the district, to which numbers of aliens were destined, have also been investigated. Canada continues to be the most fruitful source of contract labor in this district and many artifices are used to overcome the conditions of the law. It has been customary in the past for hospitals in New England to secure nurses and attendants from Canada. Recently this matter was called to the attention of the Massachusetts State officials and, while there is some question as to including these classes among contract laborers, a working agreement has been made whereby the superintendents of hospitals will communicate with this office before attempting to bring in student nurses or attendants from Canada.

Some friction has been caused through the seeking and securing of employment by sailors from interned German vessels. We have endeavored to control the situation by diplomatic rather than forceful methods and so far have met with measurable success. Frequent warnings have been given and a number of aliens have heeded the warnings by returning voluntarily to their native country.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The report of the medical officer in charge at Boston shows that 1 second-cabin alien passenger in every 10 received a medical certificate during the fiscal year 1915, as compared with 1 in 14 for the previous year; and 1 steerage alien in every 14 received a medical certificate as compared with 1 in 23 for the preceding year. Nevertheless the total number of aliens excluded for all causes has never reached a proportion of 1 in 50. Of 334 alien residents who were reported by State officials in New England as public charges on account of physical or mental conditions existing prior to landing, very few received medical certificates of any sort on arrival. It seems conclusively established that the medical inspection now accorded aliens is wholly inadequate. Most of these cases could have been discovered and the aliens excluded if they had been thoroughly examined at the time of application. It is necessary for the medical officers stationed here to rely for laboratory work on such of the hospitals as can be induced to receive aliens for examination purposes.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It seems apparent from investigations made that smuggling operations are carried on in a wholesale manner from Canada. Large numbers of aliens excluded at our ports reembark for ports in Canada, and it is thought many of them eventually find their way into this country. With the relatively small force of men available to guard the Canadian border it is impossible to prevent a considerable number of illegal entries from Canada.

228 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Various attempts at landing from vessels have been made by Chinese during the past year, which have been frustrated by the excellent system of customs guards mentioned in my last report. On one occasion 2 Chinese who arrived on a fruit vessel from the Tropics blackened their hands and faces and attempted to pass as coal heavers. Before leaving the dock, however, they were apprehended. There is now detained here, awaiting deportation, a Japanese who attempted to land 2 Chinese supplied with Japanese passports. The Japanese was sentenced to three months in jail, but owing to the inability of the Government to deport him immediately to Germany, the country whence he came, it will be some time before he will receive his liberty.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The immigrant-aid societies are often a valuable adjunct to the Immigration Service. The work of the Federal Government officially ceases with the discharge of the immigrant from the ship or station. And it is the mission of the aid societies to protect the new arrivals after they leave the Government's hands, to assist them with their baggage, to guide them to the proper railroad train or other conveyance, and sometimes to shelter them until the arrival of friends or relatives.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

During the past year the cases of 116 Chinese were preinvestigated for return certificates through other ports. In 98 of these cases the certificates were granted and in 18 they were refused. Eleven of those refused certificates appealed to the department, 8 of the appeals being sustained and 3 dismissed. In the cases of many other Chinese investigations were made both as to their lawful entry into the country and as to their occupations after entry.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Some 200 requests from officers in charge of other stations for investigations in this district were made during the past year. Additional investigations requested by local officers or persons in private life relative to aliens already admitted or illegally landed aggregated 185. This, however, does not give a true idea of the work performed in this field. In many cases several investigations are required where but one is recorded, and numerous matters of local consequence are disposed of without record.

During the year 6,592 requests for certificates of landing were received, 4,541 of which related to naturalization matters. In addition to this 162 applicants for citizenship whose landing could not be verified applied at the Boston office for a nunc pro tunc inspection and were given certificates accordingly.

PERSONNEL.

It is a pleasure to record a readjustment of salaries the past year among the sub-clerical employees, whose compensation in many cases has been substantially increased. There are other reforms that should be instituted. Among these may be cited standardization of salaries; automatic promotions at stated intervals provided reasonable efficiency is maintained; and reduction to a minimum of overtime and Sunday labor. These improvements would provide a constant incentive to higher efficiency.

Prior to the inauguration of the furlough plan our clerical force had been reduced more than one-third by transfers and otherwise. Since the furlough system has been in operation it often has been necessary to drop part of the routine office matters and work seven days a week to keep pace with the secretarial demands of the boards of special inquiry.

PREPAREDNESS.

The present depression in immigration seems to offer a favorable opportunity for devising ways and means to secure a better and more uniform enforcement of the immigration law at the important ports of entry.

It would be futile for a commissioner at one port to attempt to give full force and effect to the immigration law by a thorough inspection of immigrants, both by a careful inspection and verification of the manifests and a thorough inspection as to the physical and mental condition of the aliens. But if a plan could be put into operation throughout the service, it is believed that Congress might be shown why the head tax paid by immigrants should be used to support an adequate Immigration Service.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

APPLICATIONS.

The Philadelphia Immigration Station is situated at Gloucester City, N. J. The total number of aliens there applying for admission last year was 10,192, of whom 10,103 were admitted and 88 excluded, 1 case remaining undecided at the close of the year. The decrease in immigration is due almost entirely to the European war.

Philadelphia not being a port of entry for Chinese, no applications for admission by members of that race were considered. Four Japanese applied for entry, 3 of whom were admitted and 1 (a stowaway having no passport) was excluded.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were under consideration during the year 651 cases of this kind, 597 of which were actually investigated, resulting in the submission of applications for warrants in 296 cases and the serving of warrants in 266 cases. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 98 cases, 57 warrants being canceled, 99 being held in abeyance on account of European conditions and the remaining 12 for various other reasons.

In 23 Chinese cases departmental warrant proceedings were considered, 20 of the cases being found to require investigation, with the result that 17 warrants were applied for and issued, 15 of which were served. Of these cases 11 have been disposed of by the close of the year—5 by canceling the warrants and 6 by executing them.

SEAMEN.

In endeavoring to prevent violations of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws by the remaining here of inadmissible aliens coming in the guise of seamen it was necessary to board 1,199 steam and 74 sailing vessels, 145 of which carried Chinese crews numbering 2,218. There is a record of 635 desertions at the port, 23 sailors abandoned their calling and applied for inspection as immigrants, and 579 applied simply for discharge, claiming that such application was made in pursuit of their calling.

Even with respect to the enforcement of the general immigration law the exercise of such a control over alien seamen as will insure that they do not violate the statute is a matter of great difficulty; and when the effort is made to prevent violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws occurring through the desertion and remaining here of Chinese sailors even greater difficulty is encountered, the incentive to violate the law in this manner being much greater in the cases of Chinese than in the cases of those of other races. The law should be amended so as to place the masters, owners, and agents under heavy bond in all Chinese cases to insure that every Chinese person brought into one of our ports as a sailor will be carried out by the vessel on which employed.

STOWAWAYS.

Of 50 aliens arriving at the port as stowaways, 44 were deported, 3 were permitted to ship out of the port as sailors. Of these stowaways 5 were Chinese and 1 a Japanese, all of whom were deported. One of the most difficult and disagreeable duties that have to be performed by immigration officers is the search of vessels for Chinese stowaways, as these searches have to be made in a very thorough manner and involve the careful oversight of every part of freight as well as passenger boats.

ESCAPES.

Only 3 aliens escaped from vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia during the year, and 1 escaped from the detention station. Two of the former were subsequently apprehended and deported, and in the other case no criminal negligence could be shown with respect to the officers of the vessel. The 1 alien escaping from the station was subsequently apprehended, examined, and admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted from the immigration appropriation to the Philadelphia station was \$20,000. The year's expenses amounted to \$20,206.05. Fines were collected in criminal prosecutions amounting to \$355 and an administrative fine of \$100 was assessed in one case arising under section 9 of the immigration act.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 4 cases of this kind pending from the previous year and 54 new cases instituted during the year. Thirty of these 58 are still pending and 28 have been

disposed of as follows: Discharged by commissioners, 14; discharged by district court on appeal, 1; withdrawn, 2; deported, 11. The 2 cases withdrawn were later reinstated under departmental warrant procedure.

CIVIL SUITS.

Three new cases of this kind arose and 1 was pending from the previous year. Of these only 1 has been finally disposed of. Of those remaining pending, 2 are suits to recover the penalty of immigration bonds and 1 a suit against a steamship line for expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the detention of 2 stowaways.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One case of this kind was pending at the close of the previous year and 6 new cases arose during the year. All 7 have been disposed of as follows: In 1, a prosecution for importing an alien for immoral purposes, the defendant escaped and it proved impossible to reapprehend him; in 1 the defendant pleaded guilty to committing forgery in connection with the case of a bond and was fined \$150; in 2 the defendants were convicted of importing an alien for an immoral purpose and were fined \$100 and sentenced to serve 6 months imprisonment; in 1 the defendant was convicted of having participated in the transportation of an alien for immoral purposes and was sentenced to 1 month imprisonment; in 1 the defendant pleaded guilty to importing an alien for immoral purposes, but in view of his serious physical condition was fined only \$5 and sentenced to imprisonment only until such time as he could be removed from the country by the immigration officials; and in the remaining case the defendant was prosecuted for conspiring to violate the immigration law by procuring the marriage of a temporarily landed feeble-minded alien to a party supposed to be an American citizen, a demurrer to the indictment being sustained and defendant released.

In addition to the foregoing 1 Chinese criminal case arose, resulting in the conviction of a Chinaman for attempting to land 2 Chinese stowaways from a vessel, the sentence being 5 months imprisonment in jail.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In only 2 immigration cases were writs of habeas corpus applied for, and in both instances the aliens were promptly remanded to the immigration officials for deportation. It is gratifying to be able to report that the courts in this district are uniformly taking the position that the action of administrative officers in immigration matters is not to be interfered with unless it is clearly shown that such officers have abused their discretion.

In 2 cases of Chinese writs were sued out, 3 successive writs being sought in one of the cases, all of which were eventually dismissed by the court; the remaining case is still pending on appeal to the circuit court of appeals on a decision adverse to the Government rendered by the district court.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The cases of 20 men alleged to have imported alien women and girls for immoral purposes were investigated. Four of the aliens involved were deported and 7 other warrants of deportation issued have not been executed merely because of the war situation. Moreover, as has already been stated, prosecutions were successfully instituted under section 3 of the immigration act in 4 cases.

The cases of 32 alien women and girls alleged to have been prostitutes or to have been imported for immoral purposes were investigated. Six of these aliens were deported and five additional warrants of deportation issued but were not executed because of the war situation.

The three States comprising this district have passed laws for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, the law of Pennsylvania being especially drastic.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the largest cities in the district, have abolished their "red-light districts," and crusades against the vice of immorality have been carried on in a number of the smaller cities of the district. There are no private philanthropical organizations within the district that are engaged particularly in efforts to suppress the vice of immorality, although there are some societies that lend their assistance in individual cases.

The recent amendment to Rule 22, with the object of giving more particular attention to the cases of alien women and girls excluded or arrested on charges of immorality, is commended as being in line with the present-day thought of tempering law with mercy and with aiding those who have fallen. The situation arising in Europe from the war, however, has interfered materially with the working of the rule.

While occasionally a flagrant white-slave case is discovered there can be no doubt that the traffic has been greatly reduced. This is partly due to fear on the part of the exploiters and traffickers induced by the convictions secured in the past through the activities of the Department of Justice and of this department and also by the knowledge of these violators of law that the municipal, State, and Federal authorities will spare no efforts to apprehend and convict persons engaged in the nefarious practice. In order to deal effectively with the evil of importing women and girls it will be necessary to enforce a strict examination of cabin passengers, as many of this class prefer the cabins to the steerage, believing that they are safer from apprehension if traveling in the higher class.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Two special contract-labor inspectors are employed in the district—one at Philadelphia and the other at Pittsburgh. Investigations were made in 25 cases of suspected violations of the contract-labor provisions of the law. Several important cases of this kind are still pending, and as the result of the investigations conducted by the special contract-labor inspectors one alien has been deported and three others are under orders of deportation; while another, who would have been deported, left the United States of his own volition, and still another absconded and has not been apprehended.

The contract-labor work of the district was conducted almost exclusively by the special inspectors, so that there is no separate report to make with regard to efforts of other officers in its enforcement.

There is little doubt that the law is frequently violated in such a manner as to make discovery or the conviction of the responsible parties almost impossible, prearrangement and coaching being extensively resorted to.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The public-health surgeons on duty at the Philadelphia station certified 238 aliens as having physical and 3 as having mental defects. Treatment in the detention station was accorded in the cases of 361 aliens. It is apparent from the number of aliens who become public charges after arrival from causes shown to have existed prior to entry, particularly insanity, that a more thorough examination is desirable. Under existing conditions the medical inspection can not be made as thoroughly as it should be made.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

With respect to the smuggling of aliens in general, three investigations were made during the year, none of which was of particular importance. But with respect to Chinese there can be no doubt that smuggling is still actively carried on, from the numerous reports received to the effect that Chinese unlawfully within the country are residing in Philadelphia and vicinity. Many arrests of Chinese have been made as the result of the receipt of such information, and while only a few of those arrested would admit that they had been smuggled into the country there is no lack of moral certainty that they had. Ships have been searched in 200 different instances, resulting in the apprehension of a number of Chinese stowaways and the development of evidence with regard to one case of smuggling, the ringleader of which was convicted.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Nearly every race is represented by some society having an agent at the Philadelphia station, and the religious and temporal needs of arriving aliens are well cared for. The representatives of several of these societies make investigations in the cases of single women and girls admitted to local points, assist such women and girls in the procurement of employment, and in cases where it is ascertained that the environments at destination or the conduct of the aliens is not proper bring the cases to the attention of the commissioner. Most of these societies are either sectarian or racial.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 39 applications for preinvestigations. In 31 of the cases the return certificates were granted and in 8 refused. Numerous frauds have been discovered in connection with applications of alleged merchants for preinvestigations; and so long as present conditions continue it may be anticipated that much trouble will be encountered, with cases of that character in particular.

INVESTIGATIONS.

In connection with the applications of aliens for entry at the port of Philadelphia 8 investigations were made, and 162 similar investigations were conducted at the request of other ports. In the cases of aliens who had been admitted temporarily, 7 investigations were conducted. It is the practice at the Philadelphia station to cause the cases of all female aliens under 21 years of age unaccompanied by some responsible person and destined to local points where they have no immediate adult relatives to be investigated by matrons with a view to ascertain the surroundings of the girls and their conduct. During the year 33 such investigations were made. All suspicious cases are followed up in the same manner. It was also necessary to conduct 34 investigations in the cases of aliens who had been admitted under bond and in which the bondsmen or other persons had failed to make the requisite reports.

In addition to the above, 67 investigations were conducted at the request of the Naturalization Bureau, consisting of the inspection of aliens who had applied for naturalization but were unable to show the time and place of admission to the United States; and 401 miscellaneous investigations arising in connection with the enforcement of the immigration law were also conducted.

In Chinese cases the following investigations were conducted in addition to the preinvestigations above mentioned: Of applicants for admission, 19; to determine whether residence legal, 88; warrant proceedings, 25; miscellaneous, 36.

PERSONNEL.

The efficiency and faithfulness of the officers serving within the district is testified to. The establishment of the labor-distribution branch office and the considerable reduction in the force effected by transfer and as the result of the rotative furlough system have caused considerable confusion as well as increases in the duties of the remaining officers. In view of the state of immigration and of other conditions no recommendation with regard to increase of force is submitted beyond suggesting the necessity in the interest of good administration that the existing force be left intact.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission during the past year was 3,217, of whom 3,183 were admitted, 28 deported, and 6 remained pending at the close of the year. These figures exhibit a tremendous decrease from those reported for the preceding year, which, of course, is due to the European war, as almost our entire immigration arrived on vessels of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American lines from German ports, the sailings of which have ceased entirely.

On the other hand the number of merchant vessels arriving at this port has increased. There were 114 vessels entered Baltimore during the year which carried Chinese crews, the number of Chinese totaling 1,772, all of whom had to be manifested and later checked out of port. This work showed an increase of over 67 per cent. It was also necessary to search, in conjunction with the customs authorities, 159 freight steamships arriving from tropical ports, to apprehend any stowaways, Chinese or others, who might have hidden themselves thereon. At this juncture it is proper to bear testimony to the thorough cooperation and material assistance given this office by the customs employees here, which was evidenced during the year in many ways.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 92 deportation cases considered during the past year, 82 of which were actually investigated, resulting in application for warrants in 43 cases and issuance of warrants in 36 cases. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 6 cases, 7 warrants being canceled, 4 aliens being removed from the country by the consuls of their native countries, and in 19 cases the conclusion was reached that the office was without jurisdiction.

In 4 Chinese cases warrants were applied for and issued, only 1 of which has been served, final action still being pending on that case at the close of the year.

SEAMEN.

Desertions of seamen have been reported during the past year to the number of 426. At the same time 333 sailors made application for admission in the regular manner. The desertions reported to this office are obviously but an approximation of the entire

number of those who departed from their vessels and did not return, as some masters do not report their seamen who decamp. However, it is not thought that these sailors in any great proportion remain in this country, as, if they have followed the sea for any considerable number of years, experience demonstrates that they soon reshup on outward-bound vessels. The increase in the number of applications for admission by seamen is the result of the discharge of a large part of the crews of certain German vessels interned at this port.

One Chinese cook on a Mexican vessel deserted and has not been apprehended. For permitting his escape the master of the vessel was arrested and prosecuted, with the result that he was fined. Three Japanese were also reported as having deserted.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 23 alien stowaways arriving during the past year 22 have been deported and 1 case is still pending. Three of these stowaways were Chinese, all of whom were promptly returned.

The majority of stowaways apprehended at this port arrive on fruit steamers from Jamaican and Central American points. It is believed some plan should be adopted by the masters of these vessels whereby a more thorough check can be kept of those on board, as the prevailing laxity in this regard is a source of danger, there being many Chinese in those sections who desire to come to the United States.

There were no escapes at this port during the fiscal year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this station was \$4,500. The year's disbursements amounted to \$4,494.99. Fines amounting to \$75 were assessed in criminal prosecutions.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 4 such cases pending from the previous year and 13 new cases arose during the year. The present status of these is as follows: Deported, 4; discharged, 7; compromised, 1; pending on appeal from commissioners' orders of deportation, 5.

The recent decision of the circuit court of appeals, District of Columbia, in the case entitled *Chin Wah v. United States*, will, it is thought, unless later reversed or modified, seriously hamper the service in its prosecutions of cases of this kind in Washington. The court remanded the case to the district court, however, and no efforts will be spared to get the questions involved again before the same court, in the hope that it may later see fit to reconsider its findings.

CIVIL SUITS.

Suit was instituted against the sureties on a school bond, the alien involved having been found working. After an investigation and some correspondence the bureau authorized a compromise, which was effected in the sum of \$200, the judge ruling that the cost of prosecution should be borne by the Government. It often happens that alien children who are asserted to be under 16 years of age are admitted under bond that they will attend school. On the Government attempting to prosecute for nonfulfillment of the conditions imposed by the bond, evidence is brought forth showing that the alien is 16 years of age or over. Presumably the lower age is given in the first instance to secure the lower rates of transportation. But it is believed that, for the sake of a wholesome example, some action should be taken to punish those who perjure themselves in this manner.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1915. Both were against masters of vessels—one for permitting the escape of an alien stowaway, resulting in a fine of \$25; the other for permitting the escape of a Chinese cook, a fine of \$50 being imposed.

No writs of habeas corpus were applied for during the past year in this district.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No prosecutions have been instituted against persons charged with a violation of those sections of the immigration law penalizing the importation or use of aliens for immoral purposes. This record is particularly gratifying because vigilance has not been relaxed in these matters. We have in this jurisdiction very active and efficient agents, in addition to the police force, but no violations have been reported nor have any been unearthed by our officers.

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The Kenyon Act has resulted in the closing of all public houses of ill fame in the District of Columbia, and it is thought the city of Baltimore will soon follow this example.

The amendment to immigration Rule 22 is a meritorious advance in the procedure of handling cases of immoral women and girls arrested and under detention by our service. It is properly termed by the department "a procedure to humanize the administration of the law."

CONTRACT LABOR.

The section-24 inspector assigned to this jurisdiction has not had any contract-labor investigations or prosecutions. Lack of activity in this line of work is of course due primarily to the almost complete stoppage of immigration, but also to the important fact that there has been a surplus of skilled and unskilled labor in most industries in this district in the period covered by this report.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The public-health surgeons on duty at the Baltimore station certified 71 aliens for various mental and physical defects during the fiscal year. Twenty-eight cases were held at the local detention house for further observation after the first examination and 3 were sent to a local hospital.

No cases of smuggling have been discovered in the past year, although a thorough search has been made of vessels.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The different societies and organizations working here among the arriving aliens have as their common aims the assisting of the immigrants in obtaining work and in locating relatives and friends and the giving of friendly and uninterested advice. Most of these societies have facilities for lodging and feeding temporarily those who require such aid, and none seems to be conducted for financial gain.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 23 Chinese were preinvestigated during the year, divided as follows: Laborers, 10; merchants, 3; students, 1; native-born, 9. Ten Chinese seamen were granted the privilege of transit to New York en route to foreign countries and 10 arrived at this port under bond for departure in foreign vessels.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Fourteen investigations were conducted in the cases of aliens applying for admission; 2 were conducted after admission; and 36 investigations were made in warrant cases. Requests for verification of landing to the number of 1,837 were received during the year, of which 1,696 were for naturalization purposes and 141 in the cases of aliens who have become public charges.

PERSONNEL.

The small number of inspectors and the large amount of additional work entailed by the establishment of the distribution and employment features rendered it impossible to attempt much else than the performance of the various duties which arose from day to day. Opportunity and facilities are lacking for constructive work, such as independent investigation to uncover possible violations of law.

Under trying conditions the force has rendered efficient and cheerful service, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my appreciation thereof.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission in this district last year was 713, while 2 cases were pending from the previous year. Of these 661 were admitted and 54 deported. The above figures disclose a great increase in the volume of work in every branch for this district, the total number of applicants for the previous year being 191.

The arrivals of foreign vessels at Norfolk and Newport News during the past year was unprecedented in the history of these ports; 1,500 at Norfolk for the year, and 1,214 at Newport News, a total of 2,714. This is an increase of 462 over the last fiscal

year. Certificates were issued to 8,789 horsemen who departed on 123 steamers. These certificates have to be made out in duplicate and necessarily entail a large amount of work. To get the work done has required many hours overtime duty on the part of our small force.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 37 cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in application for 9 warrants of deportation, all of which were issued, served, and executed.

One Chinese case was found to require investigation, the result being that warrant was applied for, issued, and executed. One Japanese case was also investigated but it was found that no action was required.

SEAMEN.

Deserting seamen to the number of 471 have been reported to this office. This number, while nearly double that of last year, was not unduly large, considering the number of vessels arriving. It is believed that but little goes on in this line of which we are not aware. The masters of vessels are notified by this service, by their local agents, and again by their consulate, of the necessity of reporting to and consulting with the immigration office. During the year 570 seamen made application for admission to this country, 9 being deported and the balance admitted.

In connection with the above, 1 Chinese seaman deserted but was later apprehended. Seven Japanese also deserted from the vessels on which they arrived.

The increase in the number of vessels carrying Chinese crews has been large during the past year. Out of the number of vessels arriving at Norfolk and Newport News 211 have brought a total of 6,546 Chinese seamen. This number is far and away beyond any previous records of the district. Of this number there was but 1 escape, the Chinaman in this case being apprehended within 48 hours after deserting.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 58 aliens who arrived at Norfolk and Newport News as stowaways, 47 were deported, 11 having been admitted by the department on appeal. Three of these stowaways were Chinese, all of whom were deported.

The coming of stowaways has been more easily accomplished on account of the large number of attendants carried on horse ships. They mix with the horsemen and it is only on arrival that they are found. This year's report shows a large increase in the number of stowaways arriving as compared with the last fiscal year. Most of them were deported.

ESCAPES.

Eight aliens escaped from vessels or stations in this district during the year. One of the aliens was later apprehended.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$4,000. The year's expenditures amounted to \$4,143.24. Administrative fines amounting to \$300 were assessed during the year.

No Chinese were arrested before United States commissioners and judges in this district during the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Five criminal actions were started during the fiscal year. These are disposed of as follows: Dismissed, 3; discontinued under advice of United States district attorney, 1; pending, 1.

No civil suits were instituted in this district, and no writs of habeas corpus were sued out.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There are no activities to report in this line of work. The increase in business has kept our small force working overtime to keep up with the regular duties of the service.

No contract-labor cases have been brought to our attention or discovered during the year.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It is believed that matters of this kind are kept well in hand by the thorough search made of arriving vessels.



CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 6 Chinese were preinvestigated during the fiscal year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Two investigations were made in the cases of alien applicants for entry; 11 investigations were conducted in warrant cases, 2 of which were for outside stations; and 29 cases were investigated in relation to naturalization matters. One of the warrant cases had reference to a Chinese, resulting in his deportation.

PERSONNEL.

The work of the employees in this district has enabled the inspector in charge to accomplish whatever has been done. For the most part they have uncomplainingly worked long hours and with the good of the service in mind.

The force here is barely sufficient to perform the necessary work. Only by reason of the fact that we have had no illness among the force here have we been able to keep up.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 10,196 aliens applied for admission in this district during the year, of whom 10,109 were admitted and 87 debarred. Of this number 4 were Japanese, all of whom were admitted.

It will be noted from these figures that immigration for the past year was in excess of all previous years with the single exception of 1914. In addition to the inspection of aliens arriving in this district, attention is called to the fact that there arrived, during the fiscal year 1915, from 15,000 to 20,000 American tourists, all of whom have to be questioned as to their citizenship.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 67 cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in the serving of 43 warrants. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 28 cases, the remaining 15 having been canceled. One of these cases was that of a Chinese, who was deported.

SEAMEN.

Applications for admission were made by 158 seamen during the year, of whom 155 were admitted and 3 deported. Desertions were reported in 329 cases.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 19 stowaways arrived in this district, of whom 5 were admitted and 13 deported. One of the stowaways escaped after being placed on vessel for deportation.

ESCAPES.

Three aliens escaped in this district during the year, of whom 2 were stowaways who had been ordered deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was \$4,000. The expenditures for the year were \$3,827.88. Administrative fines amounting to \$210 were collected under section 15.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Two cases of this kind were pending from last year and 7 new cases were instituted during the year. Of this number 3 cases are still pending, 5 have been discharged and 1 deported.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was instituted during the year, which terminated in a United States citizen being sentenced to 13 months in Federal prison, Atlanta, for perjury and for violating sections 8 and 24 of the immigration act.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One writ of habeas corpus was applied for but was denied.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No flagrant cases of white slavery in this district have come to the attention of district headquarters. The recent amendment of Rule 22, in reference to the detention of alien women, is working satisfactorily in this district. While it is realized that occasionally an alien woman who might later be wanted for deportation may escape, it is my belief that the advantages of the rule far outweigh the disadvantages.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year 11 aliens have been denied admission by boards of special inquiry as attempting to enter in violation of the alien contract labor law, and 9 aliens have been arrested and deported as having gained admission in violation of said law. The cases of several of the aliens deported under warrant proceedings were investigated by the inspector appointed under section 24, and the matter was taken up by him with the United States district attorney, who advised that he did not think the evidence sufficient to justify prosecution.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officers stationed in this district as a rule cooperate heartily with the immigration officers, and it gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of this cooperation.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It has been impossible, notwithstanding every practicable effort was exerted, to find any evidence whatever that Chinese were gaining illegal entry to the United States in this district.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 8 Chinese applications for preinvestigation, return certificates being granted in all the cases.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made during the year in the following cases: Warrant cases, 70; naturalization matters, 10; Chinese applicants for admission, 4; to determine lawful residence of Chinese, 17; miscellaneous, 9.

PERSONNEL.

There are in this district 12 ports of entry and 1 interior station at which immigration officers are located. The total number of immigrant officers in this district, including 3 excepted employees at nominal salaries, is 23.

The relations existing among all of the officers in this district for the entire year have been harmonious, and this has been very gratifying to the officer in charge, as effective work could not have been accomplished under any other conditions.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF
DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS,
AND TENNESSEE.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 4,169 aliens applied for admission to the United States at this port during the fiscal year 1915, of whom 4,123 were admitted and 49 deported. The apparent discrepancy noted is due to the fact that at the end of each year a number of cases are left undetermined. United States citizens were admitted during the year to the number of 7,566. Three Chinese applied for admission to this country, of whom 1 was admitted and 2 debarred, and 415 Chinese were admitted in transit. Japanese to the number of 10 applied for entry, 7 being admitted and 3 debarred.

The above figures show a decrease of about 19 per cent compared with the number of applications for the previous year. This decrease is due to the war, many European steamships having canceled their sailings. A large percentage of arrivals at this port come from Central and South America and Cuba, the sailings from those countries not having been affected by the war.

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DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 38 cases of this kind were considered, all of which were investigated, resulting in the application for 36 warrants and the issuance of 33. Of this number 16 have been executed and 13 canceled. The cases of 12 Chinese were considered and investigated, resulting in the serving of 8 warrants. But 1 had been executed, however, at the close of the year.

SEAMEN.

Applications for admission were made by 215 seamen, of which 213 were admitted and 2 deported. A total of 351 alien seamen were reported to have deserted during the year. When it is considered that 5,783 Chinese seamen arrived at this port, it seems remarkable that but 5 escaped during the year (all of whom have been apprehended or their departure accounted for). Chinese seamen are a constant source of apprehension at this port for the reason that the opportunities for entering the country unlawfully are perhaps more favorable at New Orleans than at any other port in this service. All desertions are promptly investigated and such action taken as the circumstances may warrant, and the result so far has been very satisfactory.

STOWAWAYS.

Twenty-three stowaways arrived at this port during the year, 7 of whom were admitted, 14 deported, and 2 escaped from the vessels on which they arrived. Two of the stowaways were Chinese, both of whom were deported.

The 2 escapes reported above were from vessels anchored at the port, and upon investigation it appeared that due diligence had not been employed by the masters of the vessels to prevent the escapes. The cases were taken up by the district attorney and are now pending before the United States commissioner.

ESCAPES.

Three aliens escaped from the detention quarters at this port, 1 of whom has been apprehended. One Chinese, arrested under departmental warrant, escaped and is still at large.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this station was \$4,000. The year's expenses were \$5,206.65. Administrative fines to the amount of \$860 were collected.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three cases of this kind were instituted during the year, 2 of which are still pending, the other case having been disposed of and the Chinese involved deported.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal cases were instituted during the year, both of which were pending at the close of the year.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out in 16 cases, 11 of which are still pending. Four of these have been dismissed and 1 was sustained. Of the 16 writs applied for, 12 were in respect to Chinese deportees passing through this district from other districts en route to San Francisco.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year this office has handled only 1 case bordering on white slavery. In that case an alien girl was introduced into this country for immoral purposes and then deserted. She was taken into custody under departmental warrant and subsequently deported.

This port has been remarkably free from immoral female applicants for entry during the past year. Great care is exercised in the examination of female aliens applying for admission in all cases where there is any doubt as to the alien's character.

The matron at this station, designated as "special officer" under the recent amendment to Rule 22, has faithfully labored in line with the spirit of the amendment, with good results it is believed. Much lasting good is expected to be accomplished by the special officer at this port. Close attention will be given to this important rule during the fiscal year 1916.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Only minor investigations have been made in connection with suspected violations of the alien contract labor law. During the year no violations have been discovered that warranted the institution of proceedings, although a few applicants for admission have been excluded by the board of special inquiry as contract laborers.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The writer is pleased to be able to commend the officers assigned to this station for the great care they exercise in the performance of their duties, their promptness in the discharge of those duties, and their recognized proficiency in their profession.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Four suspected attempts to smuggle Chinese through this district have been investigated during the past year, but no real smuggling operations have been uncovered by such investigations.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Several societies and a number of churches have sent representatives to this station at different times in behalf of aliens, but their work is limited as the class of aliens arriving at New Orleans is not of the usual immigrant type.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 25 Chinese preinvestigation cases during the year, of which 14 were granted, 9 denied, and 2 were undecided at the close of the year. The cases of Chinese merchants who apply for preinvestigation are handled with great care on account of the chances afforded persons of that status to evade the law. Most of these preinvestigations were conducted by the Memphis station, that section being conspicuous for its Chinese mercantile establishments.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted in this district in the following listed cases: Applicants for entry, 10; warrant cases, 44; naturalization matters, 21; Chinese applicants for admission, 9; Chinese warrant cases, 14; to determine lawful residence of Chinese, 187; miscellaneous, 21.

PERSONNEL.

The work in this district has been kept up to the present standard of efficiency by frequently calling on the officers and employees for the performance of overtime duty. There are many duties necessary to be performed here that do not show in statistics, and an additional inspector and stenographer should be assigned to duty at this station. While no effort has been spared to enforce the law during the past year, it is believed that more satisfactory results might have been obtained but for the temporary reduction of the force, and should this plan be discontinued and the additional inspector and stenographer needed be allowed, a much greater effort to enforce the law along certain lines throughout the district could be made.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON.

APPLICATIONS.

The immigration station is located on Pelican Island, across the channel from Galveston. There were 3 applications for admission pending from the previous year in addition to the 2,511 aliens who applied for entry during the year. Of this number 2,482 were admitted, 26 were debarred, and 6 cases were left pending at the close of the year. The cases of 17 aliens excluded by the board of special inquiry were appealed to the department, but the decision of the board was affirmed in every instance. There also arrived at this port during the year 2,826 United States citizens and nonstatistical aliens.

Galveston not being a port of entry for Chinese, there are no transactions to report under this heading except the admission of two diplomatic officers en route to China. Five Japanese aliens were admitted, 4 of whom were en route to Japan.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office had under consideration 209 deportation cases, 165 of which required investigation, resulting in the application for 131 warrants of arrest and the issuance of 86. These were disposed of in the following manner: Warrants canceled, 28; warrants referred to other districts, 1; warrants executed, 20; warrants pending, 37. Warrants were applied for and issued in 9 cases of Chinese, 6 of which were executed and 3 canceled. The 45 warrants applied for but not issued were made in the cases of destitute Mexican refugees, who were later returned to Mexico at the expense of the State Department.

SEAMEN.

During the fiscal year just ended there were boarded and inspected 1,619 vessels from foreign ports, which carried 53,563 persons as members of crews. One hundred and twelve of these vessels carried 2,793 Chinese seamen. Considering the volume of shipping, the number of deserting seamen is remarkably small, and a careful investigation shows that most of these have reshipped foreign. All Chinese seamen were inspected on arrival and checked out on departure. The number of desertions during the year was 234. One Chinese seaman deserted but was later apprehended and deported, another, who attempted to escape, being drowned in the attempt. Eight of the deserters were Japanese. At the same time 93 seamen made application for admission to the country.

Under the present laws the seaman question is a most perplexing one, and the Chinese phase of it is the most vexing of all. Remedial legislation which will enable the Immigration Service to control the situation is apparently the only solution.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 15 stowaways arrived at this port, of whom 6 were admitted and 9 deported.

ESCAPES.

Two stowaways escaped from a vessel but were apprehended and deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

This district was allotted \$14,100 for the fiscal year 1915. The year's disbursements amounted to \$13,604.87. Administrative fines amounting to \$440 were collected under section 9.

CRIMINAL CASES.

There were only 2 attempts at criminal prosecutions during the past year, both on account of violations of section 18. The cases were taken before United States grand juries, but no indictment was returned in either case.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Owing to the limited number of inspectors in this district there has been no systematic investigation with a view to ascertaining to what extent the white-slave traffic act has been violated. There are no transactions to report under this heading, except the deportation of 4 prostitutes and the exclusion of 1 female who was coming to the United States for an immoral purpose.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There is no section-24 inspector assigned to this district. All arriving aliens are carefully examined to determine whether or not they are attempting to enter the United States in violation of the contract-labor law.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The services of the public-health surgeons stationed in this district have been eminently satisfactory. They are thoroughly competent and have heartily cooperated with this office in all matters in which their services were needed.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

After careful investigation it seems apparent that this district is free from the operations of smugglers, both of aliens in general and Chinese in particular. Constant vigilance has failed to disclose any effort at smuggling through this district during the past year, except in the case of 2 Chinese who attempted to desert from the vessel on which they were employed and to whom reference has hereinbefore been made.

Six Chinese were arrested and deported. They had crossed the Mexican border in the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., and had traveled overland until apprehended.

Two Chinese seamen were arrested at Port Arthur in connection with opium smuggling and later removed from the country at the expense of the steamship company.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was accorded 2 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation, both of which were denied. One was later granted the certificate on appeal to the bureau.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 11; warrant cases, 217; naturalization matters, 17; others, 23. Chinese investigations were conducted in 36 instances, 27 of which were to determine the lawful residence of the Chinese and 9 of which were in connection with warrant cases.

PERSONNEL.

There is imperative need in this district for additional inspectors and a stenographer. There will soon be 10 important ports and subports in this district to be covered by immigration officials. This does not include the substation of Houston, where there is ample work to occupy the entire time of 1 inspector. While the volume of immigration has greatly decreased during the past year, it will be noted that there is an increase over the preceding year of approximately 100 per cent in the number of vessels arriving from foreign ports, number of seamen in crews, and the number of Chinese seamen. In view of the foregoing it is recommended that the force be materially increased.

In conclusion I desire to state that the entire present force is working loyally and harmoniously for the best interests of the Government, and our relations with other branches of the Government service are all that could be desired.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING PORTO RICO.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Porto Rico during the year was 3,076, of whom 3,050 were admitted, 24 debarred, and 2 left pending at the close of the year. These figures show a decrease of about 15 per cent from the previous year, which, however, was a record year for the district, showing 8 per cent increase over any previous year since the records of the office were established; therefore the alien arrivals for the past year may be said to be not far from normal, notwithstanding the situation on the other side of the Atlantic. The small percentage of exclusions may be attributed partly to the diligence of the steamship companies in selecting aliens and partly to the fact that the Spanish race greatly predominates, and alien arrivals of this race are almost invariably sound both mentally and physically.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Seven cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in the issuance of 5 warrants. But 3 of these warrants were served, however, 1 warrant being canceled by the department and 1 warrant returned as aliens involved had proceeded to the mainland.

SEAMEN.

During the year 58 seamen applied for admission, of whom 57 were admitted and 1 excluded. At the same time 9 alien seamen deserted, 1 of whom was later apprehended and deported. The cause for such a large number of seaman applicants for admission was the fact that 2 German vessels interned at this port and a number of seamen employed thereon declared their intention of abandoning their calling and applied for admission. The 22 Chinese seamen brought to this port by a German vessel which was interned were finally disposed of by transfer to New York.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 3 stowaways found illegally on the island, 2 were deported and 1 was admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The allotment for this district for the fiscal year just closed was \$3,300. The year's expenditures were \$2,935.49, leaving an unexpended balance of \$364.51. Administrative fines were assessed under section 15 amounting to \$350 (\$20 of which still remains uncollected at the close of the fiscal year).

CRIMINAL CASES.

Suits were brought in 2 instances against importers of contract laborers. One of these cases was dropped by the United States district attorney and the other is still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

While the force here is insufficient in number to enable us to make a systematic search for such cases, it is believed should any arise anywhere on the island they would be reported to us by the police department. No cases of this kind have been discovered by us or brought to our attention during the past year.

CONTRACT LABOR.

No section-24 men are employed in this district. Inspection officers examine all suspected aliens very carefully regarding their prospects of employment in Porto Rico, but the year's work has resulted in the deportation of only 6 aliens for that cause. While it is probable that many of the young Spaniards admitted here are technically contract laborers, the long-established Spanish commercial system of succession is so complex that even the aliens themselves do not know that they are under contract or with whom they are going to work, while their parents in Spain have a perfect understanding with the commercial firms here regarding the employment. For this reason it is seldom that we are able to secure sufficient proof to warrant deportation.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officers at the various ports of Porto Rico are, almost without exception, experienced officers in the Public Health Service and have given eminent satisfaction.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Several investigations were conducted during the past year for various reasons, both in connection with local cases and at the request of officers on the mainland.

PERSONNEL.

Only 3 inspectors are stationed in this district to care for 10 ports of entry. The deputy collectors of customs at 7 of the smaller subports have been appointed as immigrant inspectors at a salary of \$1 per year. These deputy collectors have displayed a commendable spirit in the performance of their duties as immigrant inspectors, but in some cases their knowledge of the English language is imperfect and none of the regular inspectors is available to instruct them in the performance of their duties as immigrant inspectors. If an additional inspector was allowed this district it would be possible to have an inspector stationed at each of the important ports, and the additional inspector would also be available for relieving the other inspectors at their respective ports while they are on annual leave, which with the present limited force they have been denied.

The salary of the junior clerk here is inadequate, and should be increased in justice to him and to the service.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

APPLICATIONS.

This port has occupied an exceptional position during the past year in that the cause which has produced a decided decrease in the number of arrivals at the majority of seaports, namely, the European war, has tended to increase the volume of immigration here. The Panama-Pacific Exposition and the opening of the Panama Canal

have also noticeably stimulated immigration. As a result of the three causes mentioned, the past year has been a banner one both as to arrivals and departures, while warrant hearings and other investigations compare favorably with the work of like character during the preceding year. The total number of applicants for admission at San Francisco last year was 14,426, of whom 13,635 were admitted, 242 deported, 549 cases being pending at the close of the year.

Chinese to the number of 4,548 applied for admission, 3,922 being admitted, 168 deported, and the cases of 458 not having been decided at the end of the year. (These figures include 1,567 Chinese who, after investigation, satisfactorily established their status as United States citizens.) Japanese applied for entry to the number of 4,982, of whom 4,899 were admitted, 33 deported, and 51 held pending final action at the close of the year.

It will be seen from the above figures that immigration increased about 26 per cent at this port during the last fiscal year over the previous year. Vessels from the Orient and Australia continued to arrive here without interference, and vessels from Mexico also bring people of every nationality who are fleeing from the terrors of the civil war raging in that country. These, added to the number that ordinarily arrive, have brought about a congestion at this station such as has never been experienced in its history.

Chinese, the predominating class of arriving aliens at this port for all time past, has this year been surpassed by the Japanese to the number of 434. Included in the number of arriving Japanese were 2,113 females, about 90 per cent of whom are what is generally classed as "photograph brides." Information has been received from time to time that some photograph brides have been brought here for immoral purposes. It is hoped that circumstances will soon permit of an investigation being made to learn the true status of these aliens.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 287 deportation cases during the year, 228 of which were investigated. As a result 136 warrants were applied for, 122 issued, and 117 served. Warrants of deportation issued in 66 cases, 34 of which were executed.

In connection with the above 29 Chinese cases were considered, 23 of which were actually investigated. Of these 2 resulted in warrants of deportation being issued and executed. Japanese cases to the number of 15 were considered. Two of this number were eventually deported.

SEAMEN.

Little or no trouble is caused this service by the seamen, notwithstanding the number arriving, and considering their environments. Their stay in port is limited, and those who have deserted as a rule reship on the next available vessel departing or make application for admission in the regular manner. In the cases of Chinese escaping the conditions surrounding each case were laid before the United States district attorney, who decided that none of the cases showed any criminal negligence on the part of the officers of the vessels. Desertions to the number of 229 were reported during the past year. Only 8 of the seamen who deserted were Chinese. Five seamen applied for entry in the regular manner and were admitted.

The number of Chinese seamen escaping seems very small indeed when it is considered that 11,459 such were checked in and out at this port during the year.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 44 stowaways arriving at this port 18 were admitted, 24 were deported, and 2 escaped from the vessels on which they arrived. Two of the stowaways were Chinese and 16 were Japanese, all of whom were deported. The steamship companies seem to cooperate with this service with respect to stowaways, furnishing all information concerning them when found to be on board at the time of arrival. With respect to Chinese and Japanese the situation is more difficult, as the crews on vessels from the Orient to a large extent are made up of Chinese and Japanese who render every assistance to the stowaway. It is therefore impossible to determine how many of this class do arrive at this port.

ESCAPES.

A total of 5 aliens escaped at this port during the year; 3 from the station and 2 from vessels. Of the 3 who escaped from the station 1 was a Japanese, who was apprehended and returned to the station the same day. The 2 who escaped from vessels were stowaways, neither of whom was apprehended.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net allotment from the immigration appropriation to this station for 1915 was \$44,000. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$43,646.96. A fine of \$100 was assessed in a criminal prosecution and administrative fines were collected in 26 cases, all of which arose under section 9 of the immigration act.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 6 cases of this nature pending from the previous year and 13 new cases were instituted during the year. Of these 8 cases are still pending and the remaining 11 have been disposed of as follows: Ordered deported by commissioners, 6; discharged by commissioners, 3; discharged by district court, 2. No new or interesting point of law calling for special comment was finally decided in any of them.

No civil suits arose in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Seven criminal cases were pending from the last fiscal year and 2 new cases were instituted. Three of these are still pending, the other 6 having been disposed of in the following manner: Defendant fined, 1; discharged, 3; nolle prosequi filed, 2.

The institution of the few criminal cases reported for the year does not signify that other violations warranting prosecution were not discovered. Quite a number of additional violations came to light, but the United States district attorney has as yet found it impossible to institute proceedings. The necessity for holding these important cases in abeyance has been a source of great regret to this office. Condemnation proceedings were instituted under the admiralty law in the case of a launch found engaged in smuggling Chinese into the country. The judgment received was not entirely favorable to the Government, and the case is now pending on appeal in the circuit court of appeals.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 30 cases (involving 93 aliens) of this kind pending from the previous year. New applications to the number of 44 (involving 59 aliens) were filed during the year. The present status of these applications is as follows: Disposed of favorably to department and aliens deported, 17; disposed of not unfavorably to department but aliens not excluded or expelled on reconsideration by department, 6; disposed of unfavorably to department and aliens discharged without appeal, 4; pending on appeal of aliens, 26; applications pending before district court, 17. Of the cases that have arisen during the year, 24 involved applicants for admission and 20 were resident aliens.

In the last annual report the matter of the migration of Hindu laborers to this district via the Philippine Islands was spoken of and gratification was expressed because of two decisions rendered by the district court denying petitions for writs filed in behalf of a considerable number of such Hindus. While the appeals taken from both decisions to the circuit court of appeals have been perfected, the court has handed down a decision in only one case, and in that the holding of the district court was very satisfactorily affirmed. The holdings of the courts in the decided cases seem to warrant the assumption that the law gives the department the power to expel aliens coming to the mainland under such circumstances notwithstanding sections 20 and 21 of the immigration act, which fix a limit of three years from the time of entry into the United States for the expulsion of aliens therefrom, and section 23, which defines the term "United States" as used in the act to include the insular possessions.

Since the transfer several years ago of officers of this service especially qualified in the handling of Chinese cases to the United States consulates at Hongkong and Canton, there to investigate applicants for certificates under section 6, it has been evident in not a few cases that Chinese who properly belong in those jurisdictions have purposely avoided investigation there and secured certificates in other jurisdictions.

One of the most satisfactory developments of the year has been the unmistakable attitude of the district court to refuse to interfere with the findings of the department that aliens were likely to become public charges. In some cases it was evident that the court was not in sympathy with the finding, yet it was admitted that they could not be said to be without some evidence to support them and therefore the court was powerless to interfere.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

A number of prostitutes and procurers have been deported at this port during the past year. As soon as the work at this station will permit an investigation will be made of the small towns in this district with a view to instituting proceedings against alien prostitutes, information having been received that Japanese and Chinese women

are traveling about plying their trade. There is an extensive field here for investigation, but it has been impossible to devote the attention of this office to any but the most flagrant cases.

The State legislature of California recently passed a bill which, if made a law, will compel the closing of the houses of prostitution in this city. This fact, together with the splendid cooperation of the municipal authorities, has done much toward discouraging these practices. The local police have also rendered valuable assistance in apprehending aliens for whom we are seeking.

The amendment concerning the care and treatment of alien women and girls has gone into highly successful operation at this station. It means much to alien women and is a distinct step forward in our own civilization as well.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There are no section-24 men employed in this district, and but few cases of contract labor have arisen within the last fiscal year. This is no doubt due to the fact that this is an agricultural center and not an industrial one, the supply of labor being greater than the demand.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work performed by the medical division shows a slight decrease in the total number who received treatment in the past year. A total of 1,269 aliens received treatment in hospital during the year. The decrease in the number of uncinariasis cases—from 533 in 1914 to 404 during the past year—indicates an increasing tendency on the part of the steamship companies to discourage the migration of afflicted aliens.

Too strong emphasis can not be placed upon the need at this station for additional hospital facilities for the treatment of dangerous contagious diseases.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Numerous reports have been received from the adjoining district on the south pertaining to the operations of those engaged in the smuggling of Chinese into this country by water. This office has received the cooperation of the Revenue-Cutter Service and other branches of the Government interested in this work, but during the last fiscal year we have been unable to apprehend any so reported. It is believed that many Chinese are transferred at sea to fishing boats or other small craft and brought into this port under cover of darkness or fog.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are several such societies represented at this port engaged in assisting immigrants, but perhaps the most important society from an immigration standpoint is the Japanese Association of America. A well-qualified representative, employed exclusively for this purpose, arranges for the marriage under the United States laws of "photograph brides" and looks after the welfare of arriving Japanese.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year 2,315 applications for preinvestigation were considered. This number may be divided into the following classes: Native born, 1,194; exempt classes, 860; and laborers, 261. Of this number, 2,188 were granted return certificates, 2,173 at the port and 15 on appeal; and 127 were denied, 99 at the port and 28 on appeal.

There has lately been much discussion as to the advisability of refusing to preinvestigate the cases of Chinese who desire to make a visit to their native country with the assurance that they will be readmitted on returning. A great deal of fraud has undoubtedly been practiced upon this service in this connection, as this is the only means a laborer who has surreptitiously entered the country has of obtaining a status that will permit of his visiting his home. Under the present system he has opportunity of schooling witnesses and often can present an impregnable case.

Notice also should be taken of the alarmingly large number of Chinese who are now applying for admission as "sons of natives" or "sons of merchants" in cases in which the alleged father at the time he sought admission made the statement that he was not married and had no children. In these cases it is believed that in every instance the first statement, being disinterested, should be credited against the second more deliberate and distinctly interested statement. The explanation most frequently offered, that "I was told while on the vessel to say that I was not married, because otherwise I would not be allowed to land," is not borne out by the facts of record.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 477 applicants for entry at other ports were investigated by this office. Warrant cases were investigated to the number of 122, of which 9 were for other jurisdictions, and 129 investigations were made in naturalization matters. Chinese applications for certificates of identity were received to the number of 2,800. There were also 292 miscellaneous investigations conducted during the year.

PERSONNEL.

In addition to the six vacancies in the working force here, it has been necessary to assign two inspectors and two clerks to the labor-distribution work. This, with an increase of nearly 26 per cent in immigration over the previous fiscal year, has made the situation very trying. Generally the employees have met the situation in a most commendable manner and a spirit of willingness to render all possible assistance has prevailed among all classes of employees. It is apparent, however, that the volume of work which has confronted this office during the past few months is beyond the physical limitations of the help available, and it is hoped the bureau will take early and favorable action on the request for the filling of existing vacancies.

It also seems pertinent to call to the attention of the bureau at this time the salaries paid the officers and employees at this station, which are not in anywise commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the positions.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

APPLICATIONS.

During the past fiscal year 5,082 aliens applied for admission at this port, of whom 4,936 were admitted, 111 debarred, and 35 left pending at the close of the year. Of the 241 cases held for board of special inquiry, 149, after being granted hospital treatment and cured, were admitted by the board, the cases of 16 who were granted hospital treatment are still pending, and 4 cases are pending on appeal.

Chinese applied for admission to the number of 715, of whom 665 were admitted and 49 deported, 1 being left pending at the end of the year. Of the 54 Chinese appeals which were before the department during the year, 30 were dismissed, 3 withdrawn, 9 sustained, and 12 are still pending. Of the 3,781 Japanese who applied for admission, 3,596 were admitted and 185 were rejected. Of the 185 cases rejected, 133 were admitted by the board of special inquiry after being granted hospital treatment and cured, the cases of 15 who were granted treatment are still pending, 1 case is pending on appeal, and 36 aliens were deported.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 745 cases of this kind under consideration, of which 695 were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 301 warrants of arrest. Deportation warrants were executed, however, in only 187 cases, 43 of which were on warrants pending at the close of the previous year and 34 on warrants sent here from other districts. Warrants of deportation issued in 45 cases in which deportation could not be effected on account of war conditions and the fact that some are serving sentences in penal institutions. The number of deportations as above given include 18 Chinese and 6 Japanese.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 190 were reported as having deserted from vessels during the year, and 304 made application for admission to the United States. Of the desertions reported 3 were Chinese and 39 were Japanese. All alien seamen arriving in this district from foreign ports are checked by our officers both on arrival and departure. Although fewer vessels arrived this year than last and fewer seamen were inspected, there were more applications for admission, more seamen passed and reshipped foreign, and more desertions were reported than during the year preceding. This increase has been due at least in part to war conditions in Europe. Several of those apprehended stated that they were afraid to return to Europe, as they would be compelled to perform military duty. Most of the Japanese deserters were laborers who desired to come to the United States but were unable to obtain passports from their own country. Many inadmissible aliens enter the country in the guise of deserting seamen and under existing conditions will no doubt continue to do so. Chinese seamen who arrived at this port during the year numbered 8,762.

STOWAWAYS.

Forty-six stowaways arrived at this port during the year. All of them were deported.

ESCAPES.

Of the 5 aliens who escaped in this district during the year 2 were recaptured and later deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net allotment from the immigration appropriation for this district for the year was \$25,000. The year's expenditures amounted to \$26,723.27, showing a deficit of \$1,723.27. Administrative fines were collected amounting to \$200, and \$750 was assessed in criminal prosecutions. In addition to the above, bonds in the sum of \$16,000 were forfeited in cases of white slavers.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Four cases of this kind were instituted during the year, 3 of which resulted in the aliens' deportation, the remaining case still being pending on appeal to the district court.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal prosecutions were pending from the previous year in 11 cases, and 33 new cases were instituted during the year. Nine of these cases are still pending and the remaining 35 have been disposed of as follows: Acquitted, 12; convicted, 21; bonds forfeited, 2.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were sued out in 9 cases during the year, of which 2 are still pending, in 4 the aliens have been released, and in 3 the aliens were remanded.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Investigations were made in 81 cases regarding immoral alien women and girls, resulting in application for 12 warrants and the service of 9.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The section-24 inspector has kept closely in touch with contract-labor matters in this district, largely through correspondence with labor organizations and others. Several cases of alleged violation of the alien contract labor law have been investigated by officers of this district where it was found impracticable, on account of the expense, to detail the regular inspector for this purpose.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the year the medical examiner at this port has examined 3,320 aliens. He has certified 200, of whom 168 were affected with uncinariasis (hookworm). We have no hospital quarters at this station, but, acting under the suggestion made by the medical examiner, all cases of uncinariasis have been treated in the detention house. With the exception of aliens under arrest on departmental warrants, all cases are treated by an outside physician at the aliens' expense.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The apprehension of aliens entering the country surreptitiously through this district is most difficult. We have several hundred miles of water boundary and numerous islands, which make the district ideal for the smuggling of aliens from Canada. The service is not provided with a boat, and we have no means of apprehending them until they arrive on this side the boundary. An arrangement has been entered into with the Canadian officials whereby aliens apprehended within a few miles of the boundary or shortly after crossing the same may be taken to Blaine or Sumas for examination without the formality of warrant proceedings. During the year 1,334 aliens were apprehended in this manner and practically all of them were refused admission by boards of special inquiry and returned to Canada.

In the last annual report attention was called to the fact that a large number of aliens were entering the country without inspection, usually on account of the depression in Canada. Owing to the war, conditions in Canada have been greatly intensified and larger numbers have crossed the boundary the past year than ever before.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There is but little immigration to this district aside from Chinese and Japanese. Both of these nationalities have societies and organizations to look after their wants and necessities. They care for their people who arrive until the time of their departure. In addition, some of the churches have missions or "homes" to look after the welfare of the Japanese women who arrive at this port, and there is no reason to believe that a large percentage of Japanese and Chinese do not fall into good hands and receive advice and assistance at the time they most need it. Many other races have individual societies for their mutual benefit and protection.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 695 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation, 5 of which were pending from the previous year. These cases now stand as follows: Certificates issued, 602; certificates refused, 60; applications withdrawn, 19; pending, 14.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigations conducted at this station during the past year can best be shown by the following summary: Cases of applicants for entry, 282; after temporary admission, 7; after admission on bond, 4; warrant cases, 695; in naturalization matters, 186; Chinese applicants for admission, 1,034; Chinese warrant cases, 26; others, 400.

PERSONNEL.

The work done in this district has been conducted by fewer officers than were employed previously, although 6 men have been placed on the work of the distribution branch of our service and have devoted their entire time to that work since the inauguration of the system. Our work in the general Immigration Service has increased, but no increase has been made in the pay roll. The clerical help in this district has been decreased, and it has been necessary for our clerical force to work overtime in order properly to keep up the work.

CHANGES IN LAW.

The most urgent necessity for change in the present immigration laws, in my judgment, arises from the fact that some of the courts have held that we can not deport a prostitute who has married an American citizen. Quite a number of cases have arisen in this district in which the prostitute has defeated deportation by reason of a fraudulent marriage with an American citizen.

Section 8 of the immigration law has also been judicially construed in a manner to defeat attempted prosecutions in this section. One court has held that the section referred to does not cover cases where a smuggler assists an alien to enter the country on foot, even though he should receive compensation therefor; in other words, that it is necessary for the smuggler to assist physically in transporting or bringing the alien into the country.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission to the Hawaiian Islands in 1915 was 4,182, of whom 4,109 were admitted and 73 debarred. Immigration was about 31 per cent less than for 1914, accounted for by the falling off of the number of Japanese arrivals.

Japanese applied for admission to the number of 3,364, of whom 3,313 were admitted and 51 debarred. Of the Japanese married women who arrived, 1,050 were picture brides. The bringing in of these picture brides is a matter of serious importance, as they are almost without exception plantation laborers intending to work on the plantations and they so state when they arrive. With an increase of about 11 per cent in the Japanese population of the islands in the past five years, there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the number of births.

The cases of 534 Chinese applicants for admission were under consideration during the year, 507 being admitted and 16 debarred, 11 cases being left pending at the close of the year. There has been a decided decrease in the number of fraudulent native-born cases during the past year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Three cases of this kind were considered and investigated during the year, resulting in 2 warrants being issued and served. One of the aliens, however, escaped after arrest.

SEAMEN.

During the year 80 seamen made application for admission to the islands and 16 (10 of whom were Japanese) deserted from the vessels on which they arrived. The Chinese crews of the German vessels interned at this port have been, with the exception of 2 or 3 on each vessel, returned to China at the expense of the agents of the said vessels.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 14 stowaways who arrived during the year 2 were admitted, 11 were deported, and 1 escaped from the immigration station. Very few stowaways arrive at this port, as it seems to be understood that there is a lack of employment.

ESCAPES.

Due to the faulty construction of the detention quarters (which has since been remedied) 2 Japanese aliens made their escape from the station during the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted to this district from the immigration appropriation was \$5,000. The year's expenditures were \$4,994.32. Administrative fines amounting to \$800 were collected under section 9. These fines were imposed in cases of aliens arriving in the early part of the year. Evidently the steamship companies are exercising greater care to prevent the embarkation of diseased aliens.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 46 cases of this kind pending from the previous year and 5 writs were applied for during the year. Of this number 28 are still pending, 3 have been deported, 17 arriving aliens have been admitted, 2 arrested aliens were released, and 1 arrested alien died. The above figures include 14 cases of Chinese, 7 of which are still pending, in 6 the aliens were landed, and in 1 the alien was deported. In general it may be stated that habeas corpus proceedings have been a great hindrance to the enforcement of the law in Hawaii.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Little is being done by local organizations with respect to this matter. For some years meetings have been held in regard to legislation on the subject, but nothing tangible has thus far developed. The present Territorial laws, however, if rigidly enforced, are sufficient to abate the evil.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the past two years, as we were able to make the expenditure out of our allotment, we have endeavored to provide facilities for medical officers at this station and we now have quarters prepared which are calculated to facilitate the work and obtain the best practical results.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

This office handled 44 cases of Chinese applying for preinvestigation which were pending from the previous year, in addition to the 325 applications which were received during the year. Of this number 13 are still pending, 341 were granted return certificates, 10 were denied certificates, 4 applications were withdrawn, and 1 applicant died.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made during the year in the following listed cases: Cases of applicants for entry, 33; warrant cases, 2; naturalization matters, 28; miscellaneous, 79.

PERSONNEL.

While the small force at this port has not been increased the tonnage has been doubled and the arrival and departure of steamers have been greatly increased. The matter has been thoroughly set forth recently and request made that a junior clerk

who has passed the inspector's examination be promoted to an inspectorship. It can not be too strongly urged that as soon as circumstances may permit the promotion requested may be made in order that the work of the service may be satisfactorily performed.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

APPLICATIONS.

But 1 alien applied for entry and was admitted at this port during the year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 166 cases of this character, 165 of which were investigated, resulting in applications for warrants in 32 cases. Of this number 8 have been actually executed, in 13 deportation has been ordered but is pending, and the remainder of the cases are pending. The cases of 5 alien Chinese were considered and investigated, none of the Chinese involved having been deported as yet. The greater number of deportation cases arising in this district are those of public charges in the various State institutions and of entry without inspection.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 101 made application for admission in the regular manner; 98 of them were admitted and 3 rejected. Desertions were reported during the year to the number of 294, of whom 3 were Chinese and 9 Japanese, the balance being of various nationalities. The comparatively large number of desertions is not particularly significant, as by far the greater number promptly reshup on other vessels sailing abroad. A lesser number remain in this country, find steady employment, and ultimately seek citizenship. The case of 1 of the escaping Chinese seamen was taken up and proceedings instituted against the master of the vessel, the case terminating, however, in the discharge of the master.

The number of deserting Japanese seamen is smaller this year than ever before. As a rule Japanese crew men do not desert their vessels at the wharves but jump overboard and swim ashore.

STOWAWAYS.

One stowaway arrived at this port during the year and was admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$4,000. The expenses for the year totaled \$4,500, making a deficit of \$500.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One case of this kind was pending from last year and 2 new cases arose. These were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 1; ordered deported, 1; still pending, 1. The experience of this office has been that the system which contemplates enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law by United States commissioners is most unsatisfactory. The Government's case is usually presented in full before the commissioner, and the defendant's counsel after accepting an order of deportation from that official appeals and takes the case before the district court de novo. In the meantime a defense is built up to offset the Government's only evidence, which has been previously presented before the commissioner.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was instituted during the year against the master of a vessel for the escape of a Chinese seaman, the case terminating in favor of the defendant.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One writ of habeas corpus was applied for in this district during the year. The writ was dismissed and the alien (Chinese) remanded to the custody of the immigration officers.

CONTRACT LABOR.

In connection with the regular work in this district there have been quite a number of investigations along contract-labor lines, but no prosecutions have developed therefrom. The case of a local business man who imported a stenographer from Canada is now in the hands of the United States district attorney pending a compromise.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

All alien seamen are medically inspected on arrival at Astoria; in all cases of seamen who 10 days thereafter seek discharge to remain in this country another and more exhaustive medical examination is made by the surgeon stationed at Portland.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There has been no evidence for some years of the smuggling of aliens into this district by water, though it is well known that there are a number of Chinese in this district who have been smuggled into the country. Except by their appearance and ignorance of our tongue, however, it is impossible to show that they have entered within the 3-year period, which fact generally eliminates the possibility of removing them under departmental warrants. To take them before United States commissioners is also generally useless because of prepared nativity claims.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Except for the Japanese Association of Oregon there are no societies in this district for the benefit of aliens as such.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

The cases of 97 Chinese were considered in preinvestigation matters, in 90 of which return certificates were granted, in 6 refused, and in 1 case the application was withdrawn.

There can be no doubt that Chinese laborers apply in foreign jurisdictions for merchants' return certificates. This practice probably can not be entirely stamped out, although a careful compilation and use of Chinese partnership lists and searching examinations and investigations will keep the practice down.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following listed investigations have been conducted at this office during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 42; after temporary admission, 8; after admission under bond, 2; warrant cases, 4; to determine lawful residence, 20; miscellaneous, 36.

PERSONNEL.

Owing to the decrease in immigration work, this office voluntarily yielded up 2 of its employees who have been transferred elsewhere. This district is represented to-day by the smallest but most efficient personnel it has known since its establishment. The addition of the employment work to the general duties has, under the circumstances, given ample employment to all.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Of the 263 deportation cases considered by this office during the past year 209 required investigation, resulting in the issuance of 129 warrants of arrest. Including the warrants left pending from the preceding year, service was had in 138 cases, which were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 21; warrants executed, 37; pending final decision, 20; deportation held up by the war, 49; deportation suspended for other reasons, 9; died, 2.

Chinese deportation cases were considered and investigated to the number of 9, resulting in the issuance and service of 7 warrants in addition to the 1 warrant left pending from the previous year. But 1 warrant of deportation has been executed, however, the other 8 remaining pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district for the fiscal year 1915 was \$3,300. The year's disbursements amounted to approximately \$2,781. Fines were assessed in civil suits under the alien contract labor provisions of the law amounting to \$2,100.74.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 9 cases of this kind pending from the previous year and 13 new cases arose during the year. Of this number 13 cases are still pending, 3 have been ordered deported and 6 have been discharged. It will be noted that there is a substantial increase in the number of Chinese cases handled but that an undue proportion are still pending in the courts. In some of the pending cases the arrests were made in the early part of 1913. It is observed that in Chinese cases some of the courts are prone to accept at face value the statements of Chinese witnesses, even though the testimony is in direct variance with the statements made to the inspector by the Chinese at the time of his apprehension.

The district court has, in its recent decisions, shown a tendency to support the Government, one decision in habeas corpus proceeding being to the effect that in cases of fact the courts were without jurisdiction to interfere with the decisions of the department further than to examine the record to ascertain whether or not a fair hearing had been granted.

CIVIL SUITS.

Three cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 1 new case was instituted during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Compromised in favor of Government, 2; verdict for Government, 1; suit dismissed, 1. In both of the cases compromised it was considered that the payment of the amount agreed upon was preferable to proceeding to trial.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One case was pending from the preceding year and 1 new writ was sued out during the year. Both of these cases are still pending. In 1 of the above cases the writ was dismissed by the district court and was appealed to the circuit court of appeals. The other case was heard in June of last year, but decision has not yet been rendered.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

While there have been a number of cases handled in which there were elements of white slavery (45 cases of immoral aliens having been considered during the year), the work along this line has been minimized owing to the persistent efforts of various Government and local agencies during the past few years, and it is gratifying to note the great improvement in the conditions in this line.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There is one section-24 inspector attached to this district, to whom all contract-labor matters are referred for attention. In recent months there has been a marked increase in the number and importance of the contract-labor cases coming to the attention of this office, and this demonstrates the wisdom of confining the activities of the section-24 officer to strictly contract-labor work, although this office is somewhat handicapped by the loss of the services of this officer.

A peculiar contract-labor case was handled during the past year. It concerned several hockey players who, in return for employment secured for them in this country, were to play hockey without remuneration, thus retaining their status as amateurs. The case has been worked up and is now pending settlement, either in the court or by compromise.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There are continued evidences of the smuggling of Chinese from Canada. For several months a careful watch was kept at Toledo for Chinese aboard trains from Detroit River points, and it is believed that the movement of Chinese by rail through that city was thereby minimized. A large number of aliens who are natives of countries now at war with Great Britain have gained surreptitious entry from Canada.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Aside from the usual charitable and philanthropical agencies there are no organizations in this district whose aim it is to better the conditions of alien residents. The city of Cleveland, however, started an immigration bureau about two years ago as a branch of the department of public welfare. Its officers meet immigrants at the various railway stations to render any needed assistance in the way of reaching their destinations and to protect them against extortion and mistreatment.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

The cases of 11 Chinese applying for preinvestigation were considered by this office during the year. Of this number 8 were granted return certificates, 1 was denied certificate, and the cases of 2 are still pending.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were made during the year by this office: Cases of applicants for entry, 288; after temporary admission, 5; after admission under bond, 8; warrant cases, 219; naturalization matters, 45; others, 41. Investigations relating to Chinese were made in the following instances: Applicants for admission, 4; warrant cases, 9; to determine lawful residence, 58; applications for duplicate certificates, 2.

PERSONNEL.

Each officer and employee attached to this district has exerted his best endeavors to discharge his duties faithfully and energetically during the past year. Conditions have been discouraging and, during the past seven months of the fiscal year, the force in this district (excepting the section-24 inspector and Chinese interpreter) has been reduced 30 per cent on account of furloughs, transfers, and resignations. This has worked to a material disadvantage in the handling of the work of the district. Even if there were no furloughs at present the force in this district is a minimum one, and when there is a reopening of immigration, as may be expected upon the termination of the war in Europe, additional employees will most certainly be required.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office handled 761 deportation cases, 547 of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 347 warrants of arrest and the serving of 331. Deportation warrants were issued in 259 cases in addition to the 52 warrants pending at the close of the last fiscal year. Of this number 123 have been actually deported, in 108 cases deportation has been deferred on account of the war, 40 warrants were pending execution at the close of the year, and the remainder are pending or have been deferred for various reasons. Chinese warrant cases to the number of 25 were considered and investigated, resulting in the issuance of 13 warrants in addition to the 10 warrants pending from the previous year. These were disposed of as follows: Canceled, 1; aliens ordered deported, 13; pending before hearing, 4; pending because aliens held as witnesses, 5.

ESCAPES.

One alien escaped from a deportation party, but was soon apprehended and deported; 2 aliens escaped from insane asylums; and 3 aliens disappeared while released upon own recognizance. In addition, 5 aliens forfeited bonds.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$14,000. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$13,977. Fines amounting to \$300 were assessed in civil suits, and a total of \$4,000 was collected from surety companies on account of forfeited bonds.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 13 cases of this kind pending from the preceding year and 21 new cases arose during the year. The 34 cases were disposed of as follows: Ordered deported by district court, 2; by circuit court of appeals, 1; discharged by commissioners, 2; dismissed on motion of Government, 5; pending before commissioners, 2; before district court, 22.

Nearly all Chinese arrested before United States commissioners and courts have been apprehended in Chicago, where the greater part of the Chinese population of the district resides. The decisions of the courts in this district have in recent years been uniformly in favor of the contentions of the Government. Owing to the shortage of judges and congestion of the district court calendar, it has been difficult to get Chinese cases before the court. A determined effort to remedy this situation is being made.

CIVIL SUITS.

One case of this kind was pending from the previous year and 3 new cases arose during the year. Three of these are still pending; the fourth, a suit under the provisions of the contract-labor law, was compromised in the sum of \$300, this being considered the best policy, as the Government's witnesses had all left the country.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was pending from the previous year and 8 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of this number 1 is still pending, 5 have resulted in convictions, 2 have resulted in failure to indict, and 1 case has been transferred to another jurisdiction for prosecution. Two Chinese were also prosecuted for attempting to impersonate the proper holders of certificates of residence. The Chinese were convicted and jail sentences were imposed in each case.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Seven cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 8 new cases arose during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Writ denied and alien remanded, 13; alien discharged (married to United States citizen), 1; pending before district court, 1. Five of the aliens who were denied writs have appealed to the circuit court of appeals. Chinese cases of this kind were pending from the previous year to the number of 5, and an equal number of new cases were instituted during the year. These now stand as follows: Writs dismissed and aliens remanded (by district court, 3; circuit court of appeals, 2), 5; pending (before district court, 1; before circuit court of appeals, 4), 5.

I am pleased to report that in all habeas corpus proceedings in this district the courts invariably deny the application when satisfied (1) that no question of law or citizenship is involved; (2) that a fair hearing has been given; and (3) that evidence is to be found in the record upon which the Secretary of Labor might base his decision.

Two important rulings were made during the year in deportation cases: One requires that the findings of the examining inspector and the report of the inspector in charge as well as the brief of the attorney for alien be made a part of the record attached to the return made by the Government in its answer to the application for writ of habeas corpus, and, further, that the attorney for alien is entitled to see the findings of the examining inspector and the inspector in charge before the record of hearing is transmitted to the bureau. The other ruling referred to was to the effect that no objection not referred to by the attorney for alien in his brief can be raised in habeas corpus proceedings.

A number of questions of importance in the enforcement of the immigration act as applied to Chinese have been raised. The most important of these is the right of the Secretary to order the deportation to China of Chinese who have entered the United States from Canada or Mexico. The right has been upheld by the district court, but cases involving that point are now pending before the circuit court of appeals.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Commercialized vice has greatly decreased throughout this district during the last two years. However, it has by no means been eradicated, and constant surveillance is necessary for the detection of those engaged in the exploitation of women and girls for immoral purposes. This office has been able to remove, through deportation proceedings, some of the worst offenders participating in this nefarious traffic. A total of 48 aliens of the immoral classes were ordered deported from the Chicago district during the last fiscal year. Deportation, however, avails little unless accompanied by activity on the part of the local authorities and citizenry.

The States and cities in this district have recently passed several measures calculated to close the segregated districts and abate the evils of prostitution. The new law of the State of Illinois has discontinued the former method of fining prostitutes and now provides for a prison sentence. This, it is thought, will be of great benefit as a reform measure. Many philanthropic organizations have also accomplished much toward the common end of ridding the communities of commercialized prostitution.

The bureau is to be highly complimented in regard to the recent amendment to Rule 22 to insure humane treatment of arrested women and girls. At this station and throughout the Chicago district we have taken special pride in guarding against other than the most humane consideration for women and girls under arrest.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the past year 49 cases involving violations of the alien contract labor provisions of the immigration law have been investigated in this district. Eight of these cases have been presented to the courts, where they are still pending; 2 have been settled by compromise; 2 have resulted in convictions; 1 resulted in deportation; and the remainder are still pending further developments. The war has of course resulted in a decrease in the number of cases involving contract-labor features regarding aliens from Europe. There has been, however, a noticeable increase in contract-labor activities of Canadian origin since the beginning of the war.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Hearty cooperation in the enforcement of the immigration laws has been extended by the representatives of the Public Health Service both at Chicago and Milwaukee.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It is believed that most of the smuggling into this district during the past year has been from Canada. We have apprehended a number of Chinese who had just crossed the border in various ways, but doubtless the larger part of those who enter surreptitiously escape us. More men should be assigned to the breaking up of the illegal entry of Chinese both in this district and at Detroit, which is the principal avenue of entry into Chicago.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Many societies in this district are entitled to a great deal of credit for the work they do among the immigrant class. I believe, however, that there should be a greater coordination of efforts and that the different organizations should have a central council and work together to cover the field more thoroughly.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 113 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation, of whom 78 were granted return certificates, 26 were denied certificates, 4 withdrew their applications, 3 cases were submitted to the bureau without recommendation, and 2 cases are pending. These investigations developed a large percentage of fraudulent cases. It will be noted that over 30 per cent of the applications for laborers' return certificates were reported unfavorably and subsequently denied. It is believed that a large number of laborers go to the Pacific coast and there present fraudulent applications for return certificates as members of mercantile firms on the coast.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the past year: Cases of applicants for entry, 433; after temporary admission, 7; after admission under bond, 15; warrant cases, 347; naturalization matters, 35; others, 643. Concerning Chinese matters the following investigations were made: Applicants for duplicate certificates, 5; investigation of wives and sons of merchants and natives applying for admission, 7; certificates of identity, 15; investigations in reference to smuggling, 13; investigations referred from other districts, 48; miscellaneous, 94.

PERSONNEL.

A conscientious discharge of official duty has characterized the work of the efficient corps of officers identified with the Chicago station. Courtesy and fairness is the rule of those charged with the responsibility of making investigations and conducting hearings, and this attitude has won the praise of those having relations with this office and has inured to the credit of the service. Special effort has been made to use the utmost fairness in making investigations and conducting hearings, and while in some instances records may have appeared unnecessarily lengthy it has always been with the view of avoiding criticism by the courts of having failed to record all material evidence.

With the best interests of the department in mind and in justice to some of the officers connected with this station, the view is expressed that the system of salary adjustment now in vogue is not calculated to give worthy employees their just reward. Officers of equal grade, efficiency, and length of service are receiving salaries of widely different amounts. This policy is apt to result in discouragement and consequent decrease in efficiency and application to duty.

Additional inspectors should be assigned to this station, so as to make it possible to give the Chinese work and the distribution work the attention these two important branches of the service deserve. The need of an official interpreter is keenly felt at this station, particularly in connection with the labor-distribution work. At present it is frequently necessary to employ emergency interpreters, which naturally involves an added expense to the Government and is also unsatisfactory for the reason that often when an interpreter is sorely needed none is available.

Relations with other departments of the Government, including particularly the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice and the United States district attorneys, have invariably proven satisfactory and profitable.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

This district is almost exclusively agricultural, and for years past the Scandinavian immigrants have predominated. It appears that immigration to this district has been less affected by the present European war than other districts more largely peopled by subjects of the various warring nations. But the war has complicated the enforcement of the immigration law in this district, especially as it has been impossible to deport aliens to or through warring countries. One of the effects of the situation in Canada has been a very marked increase in the number of aliens entering the United States without inspection. These cases are further complicated when the husband, who entered without inspection, secures employment and sends for his family to join him in this country or where they, too, have already entered without inspection. Except in the number of deportations actually effected the work in this district for the past year shows an increase over the preceding year. This report, by contrast with preceding ones, will show changes in kind, character, and volume of work handled by the Minneapolis office.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year just closed a much larger number of deportation cases were considered and investigated than usual, with the result that 82 warrants were issued and 64 served. But 36 aliens were deported, however, 21 warrants being canceled and a number of others are being held pending the aliens' release from penal institutions or opportunity to return them to countries now at war. A number of warrants of arrest remain unserved owing to press of work or inability to locate aliens. Some of the warrants served were issued during the preceding year. These figures do not include 33 deportations made from this district by the Winnipeg office and 3 by the Duluth office.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of \$1,900 was allotted this office for district expenses during the year, out of which \$1,009.17 was paid on account of expenses incurred by an officer of this district on direct bureau detail. With utmost economy the year closed with a deficit for the district of \$186.65.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

During the last fiscal year 3 Chinese were arrested under the exclusion laws, with the following results: Deported, 1; discharged by commissioners, 2 (1 as a native and 1 as a merchant's son). The Chinaman deported first made application for return certificate. Application was denied by the Seattle office under belief that the man was an imposter, that office having a short time previously granted a return certificate to another Chinese of the same name who presented copy of the same court record this applicant showed. After arrest applicant admitted he was an imposter but refused to divulge information as to parties involved. At the hearing he made no defense and was ordered deported.

CIVIL SUITS.

Two suits were instituted in civil cases during the year. One, a suit for importing a contract laborer from Canada, was compromised in the sum of \$1,017.85; the other, a suit on a bond, was still pending at the close of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Investigations have been made from time to time in regard to white-slave cases but without results. Commercialized vice in Minnesota has been suppressed or driven to cover since the passage of the State abatement law, and the local authorities seem to have the situation well in hand.

The recent amendment to Rule 22, relative to detention of women and girls under departmental warrants, has worked well in the limited number of cases arising since the rule became effective.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Only 1 alien has been deported during the past year as a contract laborer. A number of other similar cases were dismissed or are pending at this time. Several cases have been reported where an American company has employed alien salesmen in Canada and owing to the industrial depression there or desire to promote them has transferred them to the United States.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

This office received and considered the applications of 16 Chinese for preinvestigation, of whom 11 were granted and 5 denied return certificates.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the past year: Cases of applicants at ports of entry, 221; nunc pro tunc examinations for purpose of naturalization, 53; cases of United States citizens whose deportation is sought by Canada, 18. A number of miscellaneous investigations were also conducted during the year which were not recorded.

Investigations were made in Chinese cases in the following instances: Investigations for duplicate certificates, 2; applicants for admission, 2; cases of section-6 certificates, 4; others, 1.

PERSONNEL.

The force at this station consists of an inspector in charge, 2 immigrant inspectors, and a clerk. Acknowledgment is made of the willing and efficient cooperation of these employees. It is quite probable that with the increase of immigration and the distribution work additional assistance will be required.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The statistics for this district show a volume of official transactions which is considered remarkable, in view of the limited activities at the ports of entry. The impossibility of effecting actual deportation to certain countries involved in the great war does not in any measure annul the responsibilities of officers nor relieve them of the duty of enforcing the law and conducting investigations and warrant proceedings in all cases brought to their attention. This district actually deported 128 aliens, while the number awaiting deportation when feasible increases the total to 222. The same causes which are responsible for the great reduction in immigration have created a most trying problem, viz, the temporary disposition of aliens under arrest and awaiting deportation which may be effected at some indefinite future date.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office handled approximately 1,200 deportation cases during the past year, 654 of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 163 warrants of deportation. There are on hand at the close of the year 94 warrants of deportation which it has been impracticable to execute on account of the European war, while 30 warrants were canceled by the department for various reasons. Of the number of cases reported as investigated, 26 concerned Chinese, resulting in the issuance and execution of 6 warrants of deportation.

As previously indicated, a large number of warrants have been held up, service not being attempted in the cases of aliens who because of race or nationality can not now be deported, except in those cases where for the protection of the service and its legal rights immediate action was desirable. While we have deported 10 alien prostitutes and 30 procurers and white slavers, we should in normal conditions have been able to dispose of two or three times as many aliens of this class.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment for this district from the immigration appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was \$11,000. The disbursements for the year were \$10,393.73. Fines were assessed in civil cases under the alien contract labor law amounting to \$500. The disbursements for the fiscal year were appreciably reduced by reason of the bureau's wise provision for handling deportation parties by assembling waiting deportees under the charge of an inspector from the Pacific coast.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Four cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and an equal number were instituted during the year. Three of these cases are still pending, the other 5 being disposed of as follows: Deported, 3; discharged by commissioner, 1; dismissed by United States district attorney, 1. As a rule we find a generous disposition to afford proper aid in the handling of Chinese cases by the United States district attorneys.

With reference to the large number of Chinese unlawfully resident in this district it is hoped that, with promised additional assistance, there may be a far better showing during the new fiscal year. As matters now stand there simply is not a sufficient force to handle such work as actually presses.

CIVIL SUITS.

One civil suit was pending from the previous year, which was settled during the year by compromise in the sum of \$500 and costs. One new case instituted during the year is still pending. It is believed the case is well in hand and that it will result successfully.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One case of this kind was pending from the preceding year and 2 new cases were instituted during the year. One case is still pending, the other 2 having terminated by the conviction of the defendants.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Eight cases of this kind were pending at the close of the previous year and 5 new writs were sued out during the year. The entire 13 cases are still pending at the close of the year.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The number of panderers and vampires living upon the proceeds of prostitution in some of the large cities of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Iowa is appalling. It is possible to reach this class of aliens under local laws in the State of Iowa. The State of Missouri has no statute sufficient to meet this issue. We have been able to deport a considerable number of prostitutes, and in past years have been very successful in dealing with alien importers, pimps, and others living off the proceeds of prostitution.

The handling of white-slave cases is a delicate and difficult undertaking, and must in a large measure be conducted solely by our own officers, although particular appreciation is expressed for the cooperation of the police department of St. Louis and many other cities in this district.

This office always has made the best possible effort to treat with the utmost kindness all aliens of whatsoever class held under warrants of arrest and deportation, and in the cases of women and children extraordinary efforts have been made to deal with the aliens as gently as possible. It is realized that the peculiar nature of warrant and deportation proceedings renders the new amendment to Rule 22 advisable from many points of view, and it is believed that its enforcement will result in still more humane and beneficial treatment of our helpless wards.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There is but one section-24 inspector attached to this office, and the greater portion of his time necessarily is required for the work of labor distribution, in which he has displayed much competence. Whenever warrant cases arise in which violation of the contract-labor law is the paramount question, he is detailed to conduct the inquiry. During the past year investigations of this office relating more or less definitely to alien contract labor law violations have been made in 15 instances.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

There are no societies of this character in this district, so far as is known, excepting those conducted by local residents of foreign birth and race. The Young Men's Christian Association at this point has a representative at the Union Depot who is capable of speaking several foreign languages, and he gives advice and assistance to needy travelers.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigations conducted by this office in the past year were as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 149; after temporary admission, 6; after admission under bond, 19; warrant cases, 370; naturalization matters, 35; others (estimated), 1,600. Investigations were made in Chinese cases as follows: Applicants for admission, 12; preinvestigation cases, 28; warrant cases, 7; to determine lawful residence, 17; miscellaneous, 11. Of course the office is constantly called upon to listen to complaints and reports of matters to which more or less consideration must be given but which are not formally recorded when found to be outside of our jurisdiction.

PERSONNEL.

If the bureau will grant such additional help for this district as has been requested, it will be feasible to accomplish far more than has been possible in the past and within a short time be able to catch up with back work. To extend our efforts would require a still greater addition to the working force. We are far behind with our work. We have on hand a large number of warrants of arrest which we have been unable to serve, and can not keep pace with the present demand under existing circumstances. There is urgent need for two well-qualified immigrant inspectors—one of whom should be experienced in the handling of Chinese cases—and one additional clerk and stenographer.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the past year consideration was given 157 deportation cases, of which 149 required investigation, resulting in the application for and issuance of 80 warrants of arrest. There were also 17 cases pending from the previous year in which warrants were issued. The present status of these cases is as follows: Warrants canceled, 28; warrants executed, 29; pending, 34; escaped and forfeited bond, 5; released on habeas corpus, 1. Of the warrants issued 5 concerned cases of Chinese, of which 2 have been canceled, 1 executed, 1 pending, and in 1 case the Chinese was released on habeas corpus. One warrant was issued in the case of a Japanese prostitute and is still pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$4,200. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$4,036.28.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One Chinese was arrested during the year on a commissioner's warrant, the alien being discharged by the commissioner.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two immoral aliens were arrested and convicted for reentering the United States after deportation.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One section-6 student found laboring after entry was arrested and released by the court on writ of habeas corpus. The judge held in this case that the alien, having been admitted under section 6, could not now be deported, even though he were a laborer, without violating the treaty with China.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the past year we have deported 6 procurers and there are now 4 cases pending. We have sent to the penitentiary one of the most notorious procurers in this section of the country. Owing to the citizenship of the parties, however, we were compelled to prosecute under the Mann Act rather than the immigration law.

Both States in this district maintain bureaus for the purpose of looking after the young, and much good is done in preventing girls from becoming prostitutes. Most of the municipalities of Idaho have abolished the restricted districts. Some of the municipalities of Montana have also followed this course, but in the larger cities of the State it is still an established institution, though under the control of the police.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

On account of the great distance between stations on the Canadian border line in Montana a number of aliens drive across the line each year, intending to take up land and settle in this State; of course a few undesirable aliens are among them, but so far as our investigations show there is no general scheme of smuggling aliens into the United States over the Montana border.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given the applications of 50 Chinese for preinvestigation. Of this number 47 were granted return certificates and 3 were denied the certificates. Investigation at Portland, Oreg., in the case of an alleged merchant, who had been denied a return certificate by this office, led to his arrest and deportation as a laborer.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted by this office in the following cases: Naturalization matters, 252; warrant cases, 56; investigations for other jurisdictions, 7; miscellaneous, 6. Investigations in Chinese cases were conducted in the following instances: Applicants for admission, 8; after temporary admission, 1; warrant cases, 5; to determine lawful residence, 10; duplicate certificates, 3. Many other investigations were made in local cases which are not recorded.

PERSONNEL.

The officers in this district are conscientious and capable men and no additions to the force is necessary in order to do our work. During the past year, on account of furloughs, there have been times when the work could not be done satisfactorily, but with normal conditions there are enough officers to do the work.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 9 deportation cases pending from the previous year and 42 new warrants were applied for and issued during the year. These were disposed of in the following manner: Returned for cancellation, aliens not found, 6; canceled by department, 16; aliens deported, 16; pending on probation, 1; ordered deported and awaiting expiration of penitentiary sentences, 3; awaiting opportunity for deportation, 2; pending before department, 3; warrants held for service, 4.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted to this district by the bureau for the fiscal year was \$2,700. The disbursements for the year were \$2,679.07. Collection was made on a bond of an alien ordered deported in the sum of \$1,000.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One writ was applied for during the year, but the court refused to entertain the application.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the past year 2 aliens were arrested in this district charged with being contract laborers. Of these 1 was deported and the other discharged.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given by this office to 21 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation. Of this number 18 were granted return certificates and 3 were refused. Five Chinese were also issued duplicate certificates of residence during the year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

This office conducted 30 examinations during the year at the request of officers in other jurisdictions. Examination was also given to 29 applicants for certificates of naturalization and 21 persons were handled on Form 547. Many miscellaneous investigations were made by us of which we made no permanent record, the investigations showing that they were of no consequence.

PERSONNEL.

The force in this district consists of 1 inspector at the substation at Salt Lake City, Utah, and 1 inspector and 1 clerk and stenographer at this station in addition to the inspector in charge. The force is sufficient and is composed of honest, energetic, and efficient officers.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Alaska during the year was 2,701, of whom 2,671 were admitted and 30 debarred.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 14 cases of this kind during the year. Seven of the warrants were canceled, 1 alien was allowed to return to Canada of his own volition, 4 have not been apprehended, and 2 cases are pending.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The allotment for this district for the fiscal year 1915 was \$1,400. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$1,459.63.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Four cases of this kind came up during the year. Two of the cases are still pending; 1 case (an admitted case of perjury before a board of special inquiry in which an indictment was returned by a grand jury) was dropped by the United States district attorney, and one case (under sec. 18) was dropped because the department could not pay the witness's transportation from Juneau to Ketchikan.

INVESTIGATIONS.

One Chinese case was investigated with a view to issuing duplicate certificate of residence and 3 aliens were examined for the purpose of naturalization. In addition to this 15 certificates of landing were issued.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1, COMPRISING ALL CANADIAN SEAPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CANADIAN BORDER, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission to the United States in this district for 1915 was 117,212, of whom 98,973 were admitted and 18,048 debarred. The apparent discrepancy noted in these figures is due to the fact that at the close of each year a number of cases are left pending. Of the total number of applications, 107,633 were made at the Canadian border, 8,454 at Canadian Atlantic seaports, and 814 at Canadian Pacific seaports. The percentage of aliens debarred at the seaports for the year was 1.21, while the percentage of debarments on the border was 16.91. In addition to those mentioned above, 1,943 aliens were refused examination owing to nonreceipt of head tax, 2,537 returned from the border for board of special inquiry hearing failed to present themselves, and 2,402 referred to board of special inquiry from railway stations and wharves also failed to present themselves for examination. This would make a total of 124,094 aliens applying for admission to the United States from Canada. At the same time 46,387 United States citizens returned to this country from Canada and 77,881 aliens who were of the transient class were examined and admitted by the border inspectors.

The above figures include 311 Chinese who applied for admission, of whom 276 were admitted and 35 debarred.

The exceptional conditions created by the European war are unmistakably reflected in the remarkable changes in immigration from previous years. During the year but 9,268 aliens arrived at Canadian ports having United States destinations, whereas during the year next preceding a total of 48,343 was the record. On the other hand, the number of aliens applying for admission to the United States from the Dominion has been greater than for any previous year since the border inspection was established. This may be accounted for by the fact that Canadian enterprises and industries underwent a distinct curtailment, thus throwing many thousands of aliens into the ranks of the unemployed, and these immediately turned to this country for employment.

When it is considered that nearly 17 per cent of the aliens applying at the border were refused admission it will be easier to realize the nature of the inspection work that has been required at border stations since the war difficulties commenced. The unusually large number of aliens who were unable to meet the requirements of our laws stimulated surreptitious entries. In the Seattle district alone 2,043 aliens who had gained surreptitious entry to the United States were apprehended. Many devices are used to effect such entries, and it is believed that in spite of every precaution a large number of aliens succeed in gaining admission in this manner, the penalty of deportation if apprehended having no deterrent effect whatever. It seems apparent from the above that if we are to be placed in a position to cope with the condition described our present immigration act must undergo such amendment as will meet the needs of the situation.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 332 deportation cases pending from the previous year and 1,584 new cases were handled during the year. The results attained may best be shown by the following brief summary: Deported to Canada, 639; deported from American ports, 179; warrants canceled, 414; warrants refused by bureau, 26; cases refused by Canada (warrants canceled and issued to other ports), 39; pending, 619. These figures would seem to show that our inspection at time of entry is not what it should be. Criminals, prostitutes, procurers, and other persons whose exclusion is demanded by the immigration act are constantly gaining entry to the United States.

During the same period no less than 462 citizens of the United States were deported from Canada, and, as suggested in a former report, no more perplexing work comes to this office than that of finding institutions in the United States to which may be committed United States citizens of the permanently dependent class who have been deported from Canada.

A total of 49 Chinese were deported on departmental warrants during the year, 15 such cases being pending from the previous year and an equal number left pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$39,000. The expenditures for the year were \$49,744.76, making a deficit of \$10,744.76. Fines were assessed in criminal prosecutions to the amount of \$1,710, while \$2,331.13 was collected in civil suits.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 8 such cases pending at the close of the preceding year and 14 Chinese were arrested on commissioner's warrants during the year. The present status of the 22 cases is as follows: Discharged, 10; forfeited bond, 2; deported, 4; pending before district courts, 5; pending before circuit courts of appeal, 1.

CIVIL SUITS.

But 8 civil suits were brought to a conclusion during the fiscal year, although a number are pending and many more violations have been discovered and reported to the United States district attorneys. Four of those terminated during the year proved unsuccessful, 3 of the remaining 4 were compromised, and in 1 case the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined.

A careful reading of the contract-labor sections of the immigration law leads one to believe that our laws in this respect are all that could be desired, but so many constructions have been placed upon the wording of these sections by the courts that at the present time it is very difficult to carry a case through to a successful conclusion.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Forty-four criminal prosecutions were carried to a successful conclusion during the year, 36 others having been decided adversely to the Government, and 7 cases were left pending at the close of the year. A number of other cases were reported to the United States district attorneys for consideration, these officials deeming the institution of prosecution inadvisable.

In the last report attention was called to the fact that there is a decided variance in different judicial jurisdictions as to the seriousness with which violations of section 3 should be regarded. Flagrant cases of this kind have come to light in which the only punishment inflicted was the payment of a nominal fine.

In addition to the above-listed cases, the officers in this district have been actively concerned in apprehending and assisting in the prosecution of many offenders against the laws.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In immigration cases 5 writs were sued out during the year, 2 of which were sustained, 1 dismissed, and 2 left pending at the close of the year. Writs of habeas corpus were pending at the end of the previous year in 21 Chinese cases and 20 new writs were sued out during the year. These 41 cases were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 11; deported 8; forfeited bond, 1; pending in district courts, 8; pending in circuit courts of appeal, 13.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Most of the criminal cases above referred to were in connection with the traffic in women and girls. The boards of special inquiry on the border refused admission to 118 procurers and 176 prostitutes, and during the same period 52 procurers and 82 prostitutes were deported from the United States.

It is only rarely that women and girls excluded for the above cause voluntarily come to this office for examination, such aliens usually being found aboard trains bound for the United States. It will be appreciated that the interception of such passengers is a matter requiring tact and judgment of the highest order, and constitutes one of the important tests as to an officer's fitness for this work.

Reports have been received from the different inspectors in this district, all of which indicate a decided improvement in this line, and most of which report the successful working out of the recent amendment to immigration Rule 22.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year 2,596 aliens were refused admission to the United States as contract laborers. Of these 697 appealed to the department, 632 of the appeals being dismissed and 65 sustained. Based upon figures supplied in the bureau's monthly Immigration Bulletin, the proportion of contract laborers excluded in this district during the year just closed in comparison with such exclusions in all other districts combined is decidedly noteworthy.

It is submitted, therefore, that the situation with regard to the enforcement of our alien contract labor laws throughout the service generally seems one which might well invite special attention in order that the bureau may be placed in a position to determine whether methods of inspection are such as to give the provisions of the law relating to contract labor that careful enforcement that a law which so vitally affects the interests of our own wage earners plainly demands.

A great many investigations were conducted by the section-24 inspectors stationed along the border, and a number of aliens were deported as alien contract laborers.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical officers on the Canadian border rendered certificates against 4,230 aliens during the fiscal year 1915. The medical inspection of aliens as now carried on in this district is wholly inadequate to check the migration of aliens whose physical or mental defects serve to bring them within the excluded classes named in the law. Along a border of 4,000 miles in length, having 67 legal ports of entry to the United States, our Government maintains but 23 medical officers. During the past year 9,365,584 passengers crossed the border from Canada to the United States. These figures will afford some conception as to the extent to which aliens entering the country across the border from Canada are given the medical inspection contemplated in the immigration act. The inadequacy of the medical inspection of aliens coming to the United States presents a serious question for consideration by the bureau and department. There can be no work more beneficial to our own people than that of preventing the coming of aliens who are mentally or physically inferior.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The smuggling of Chinese across the border from Canada has reached very serious proportions. There were 17 prosecutions against smugglers of Chinese pending from the previous year and 28 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. The results so far attained may be briefly summed up as follows: Unsuccessful prosecutions, 2; convictions, 17; pending, 25; died, 1. These figures show, as did last year's report, that the Government is fairly successful in securing convictions in these cases. But these convictions do not operate to prevent smuggling, it seems, and it is only reasonable to assume that Chinese smuggling will continue until something is done to rob that particular kind of work of its earning power. Chinese are shown to be willing to pay liberally for assistance into this country, and it may be taken for granted that there will be no scarcity of men who are willing to assume any risks that might be involved in the business.

CHINESE INVESTIGATIONS.

Preinvestigations relative to Chinese were conducted in 98 cases, and in 140 cases investigations were made relative to Chinese applicants for admission. There is a record of 255 other investigations in Chinese cases, but this does not cover the number of investigations conducted by the officers in this district, a great many such never having been recorded.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is a brief summary of the investigations conducted in this district during the fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 314; after temporary admission, 39; after admission under bond, 18; warrant cases, 1,676; in naturalization matters, 178; others, 929. This, however, does not include all the investigations conducted in this district, as many investigations are conducted which are of minor importance or of a purely local character and are not recorded.

PERSONNEL.

It would seem that some satisfactory plan should be adopted for the promotion of deserving employees. Little can be said in support of a policy under which an immigrant inspector is permitted to enter the service at the commencement salary and to remain in that grade indefinitely regardless of how proficient or valuable he may become. No officer is at all likely to do his best in the absence of a working system that will at all times stimulate interest and ambition. In the hope that faithful officers may be given some definite statement as to the prospects for advancement in the work in which they are now engaged, very earnest consideration of this subject is invited.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO.

APPLICATIONS.

This district includes several ports of entry along the Mexican border and the Pacific coast, headquarters of the district being at El Paso. The total number of aliens applying for admission at these several ports of entry in this district during the year was 18,505, of whom 15,695 were admitted and 2,810 debarred. One Chinese applied and was admitted, while of the 118 Japanese and Koreans who applied 98 were admitted and 20 debarred. Aliens of the transient class applied for admission to the number of 51,016, of whom 49,553 were admitted and 1,463 debarred.

A comparison of the above figures with those for the preceding year shows a slight falling off, amounting to but 276, in the number of arrivals. It will be observed, however, that the percentage of those debarred has increased. This is due to growing destitution in Mexico, coupled with a shortage in the demand for unskilled labor in this section.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 746 deportation cases. The final disposition of these cases was as follows: Deported, 555; warrants of arrest canceled, 44; escaped, 9; died, 1; pending, 126; warrants of arrest issued but not served, 4; released on own recognizance, 7. Of this number 331 cases concerned Chinese, 229 of the warrants being executed and 2 canceled. Of the 126 pending cases, 21 are awaiting expiration of sentences, 19 are awaiting the outcome of habeas corpus proceedings, in 7 deportation was postponed on account of the European war, 5 were paroled, 5 are detained as witnesses,

and 4 suspended because the aliens' lives would be jeopardized by deportation. In addition to the foregoing an equal or larger number (principally Mexicans), found unlawfully resident in the immediate vicinity of the border, were permitted after investigation to return of their own volition to Mexico. This procedure is believed to be in line with good administration besides effecting substantial economies.

REFUGEES.

The situation in the neighboring Republic has given rise to innumerable trying and at times delicate problems, the most difficult of which, however, have concerned the Mexican refugees. Naturally arrivals of Mexican race and nationality at all times predominate, and the bulk of these are unskilled, illiterate laborers together with their families. The number who have sought admission during the past year has been far in excess of the opportunities afforded for lucrative employment. The dearth of employment, caused by the inactivity in railroad construction work in this section of the country, has been particularly unfortunate in its bearing upon the growing distress in Mexico.

SEAMEN.

During the year 39 seamen applied for admission, of whom 3 were rejected. There were 34 seamen escaped (deserted), 5 of whom were Japanese.

STOWAWAYS.

There were no Japanese or Chinese stowaways and but 4 of other races. These were excluded.

ESCAPES.

There were but 2 escapes, the same being confined to aliens of the Chinese race detained in immigration stations.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted for miscellaneous expenses for this district was \$72,000. The disbursements for the year were \$66,603.31, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,396.69. Fines in the sum of \$1,013 were assessed by the courts in criminal cases, and \$4,000 was collected as a result of civil suits instituted for violations of the alien contract labor law. Forfeitures of bonds amounting to \$5,500 were collected; and the courts also declared forfeited bonds amounting to \$3,500 in criminal cases.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were at the close of the previous year 71 Chinese cases pending before United States commissioners and courts and 46 new cases arose during the year. Of this number 27 are still pending, the remaining 90 cases having been disposed of as follows: Discharged, 29; actually deported, 60; forfeited bond, 1. In 1 case discharged by commissioner the Government perfected appeal to the district court. The deportation of contraband Chinese is now accomplished almost entirely by means of departmental process.

The discharge without prejudice of a number of Chinese by the United States commissioner and district court at Los Angeles was due to the fact that the Department of Justice did not think it proper to authorize appeals in certain decided cases involving Chinese landed as minor sons of merchants and subsequently found laboring.

The continued strife in Mexico has forced a number of Chinese residents thereof to leave that country and enter the United States. They come here penniless with the confident assurance that they will be returned to China at the expense of our Government. In such cases, where continued residence in Mexico can be shown, the aliens are deported to some seaport of that country. It is believed that when the futility of such practices becomes more widely known these so-called "free trippers" will be discouraged.

In the last report attention was invited to the unusual number of appeals which had been perfected to the circuit court of appeals from orders of deportation by the district court. In view of the unfavorable attitude of the circuit court of appeals, as evidenced in previous cases, it was apprehended that similar action by it in the cases then pending would have a prejudicial effect upon the trial court and commissioners. Therefore every effort was made to present forcibly to the court the conditions existing on this border and point out the inconsistencies and weaknesses of the defense. The Government's victory in these cases was complete, and as a result there is every reason to believe that more favorable decisions in the trial courts will follow in Chinese deportation proceedings.

An issue has been raised in this district in the past year which promises vitally to influence the future effectiveness of the Chinese-exclusion law. The question is whether Chinese admitted as exempts—particularly minor sons of merchants—are immune from arrest when found laboring. The children of exempts are admitted not by virtue of any express provision of the law, but by reason of a construction of the law by the Supreme Court. A large number of so-called minor sons of merchants come to this country only when nearing manhood and immediately engage in laboring pursuits. It would certainly seem that where parents are still engaged as bona fide merchants, and there is no failure of business, there can be no legitimate excuse for such minor sons engaging as laborers. The argument is even stronger in favor of the theory that such a minor son who becomes a laborer *after attaining majority* acquires an independent status of his own and can not attach to himself the exempt status of his male parent. In order that the question might be finally and authoritatively decided it was hoped to have certain cases involving the identical principles taken to the Supreme Court. With that end in view two cases were carefully prepared and authority requested of the Attorney General to perfect appeal. This the Attorney General refused, basing his action upon a decision of the circuit court of appeals. It can not too strongly be urged that remedial legislation be enacted in this regard.

In this connection it might be asked by those unfamiliar with the difficulties confronting administrative officers at ports of entry why proper action is not taken in such cases at the time applications for admission are made. It can only be stated in reply that the Government is powerless to know what motives actuate alleged minor sons in seeking admission and what occupation he will follow if he is permitted to enter the United States, and this is a matter which can only be determined by the lapse of time.

CHINESE TRANSITS.

During the year 579 Chinese passed through this district in transit and 13 were denied this privilege. A large percentage of these Chinese departed into Lower California through Calexico, Cal., and although they claimed they were virtually forced to leave Mexico it was suspected that a portion at least of such transits sought the privilege with the purpose in view of effecting illegal entry into this country. After consideration of all the facts and circumstances the authority given in Rule 17 was invoked, with the result that at the close of the year practically all applicants were denied the privilege.

CIVIL SUITS.

Ten civil suits originated during the fiscal year 1915, of which 5 are still pending. Of the 5 remaining, 1 has been dismissed on account of death of the defendant, in 1 a verdict was rendered in favor of defendant, and the other 3 have been compromised.

CRIMINAL CASES.

There were 50 prosecutions of this kind pending at the close of the previous year and 82 new cases were instituted during the year. The present status of these cases is as follows: Convicted (involving prison sentences aggregating 50 years and 11 days and fines amounting to \$1,013), 58; acquitted, 11; forfeited appearance bonds (amounting to \$3,500), 2; indictments dismissed, 27; awaiting trial, 23; grand jury failed to indict, 4; awaiting action of grand jury, 7. The unusual number of dismissals noted is due to the fact that a majority of such defendants had either been convicted on another indictment growing out of the same offense or had turned State's evidence.

It is gratifying to report that the constant endeavors made in this district vigorously to enforce the provisions of law looking to criminal prosecutions have met with the heartiest support and cooperation by United States district attorneys.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 19 such cases pending from the preceding year and 11 new writs were applied for during the year. These were disposed of in the following manner: Granted, 7; denied, 4; pending, 19.

In 2 of the cases pending in the courts on habeas corpus proceedings a very important question has been raised. The petitioners in both cases are of the Chinese race and allege nativity, their contention being that the mere allegation is sufficient to take the case out of the hands of the Secretary and vest the courts with jurisdiction to review the evidence for the purpose of determining whether the petitioner has established American birth. It is the position of the Government, however, that the facts that the person is admittedly of the Chinese race, for example, speaks the Chinese language while not speaking the English language, or if so, with difficulty, and effected

entry without inspection raise a *prima facie* presumption of alienage sufficient to place upon him the burden of affirmatively proving his right to be and remain in the United States; and if he attempts to meet such burden by alleging American citizenship the question is necessarily one of the weight and sufficiency of the evidence and as such it is properly for the determination of the Secretary in the same manner as any other question of fact at issue.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The results obtained in this district during the past year along the lines indicated are as follows: Excluded, prostitutes, 32; persons receiving proceeds of prostitution, 3; women and girls coming for an immoral purpose, 81; persons bringing women and girls for an immoral purpose, 79. Deported, prostitutes, 79; persons receiving proceeds of prostitution, 10; women and girls coming for an immoral purpose, 13; persons bringing women and girls for an immoral purpose, 19. Warrants of deportation have been issued but not executed in 13 additional cases. During the past year 8 aliens were convicted under section 3 of the immigration act for returning to the United States after having been deported under the provisions of said section. Three importers of women and girls for immoral purposes were convicted; in addition to whom 1 person awaiting trial on the same charge forfeited bond in the sum of \$2,000. Four aliens charged with having returned to the United States contrary to the provisions of section 3 and 2 with having attempted to import women for an immoral purpose are awaiting the action of the grand jury.

With regard to the recent amendment to Rule 22 it may be stated that there are no female employees within this district who might be designated to look after the welfare of arrested women and girls during detention. However, the spirit of the regulation is being observed to the fullest extent possible. The abnormal conditions existing in Mexico make it impossible to make any satisfactory arrangements for the reception and care of women deported to that country.

The enforcement of the immigration-law provisions relating to the white-slave traffic becomes more and more difficult. Experience has demonstrated that prostitutes can readily secure unscrupulous American citizens to confer citizenship upon them by marriage without any intent by the parties thereto to assume the duties and responsibilities of the marital relation. The ease with which alien women of the immoral class acquire United States citizenship in the manner described and thereafter continue to practice prostitution in this country deserves to receive serious consideration by the legislative branch of the Government.

CONTRACT LABOR.

One section-24 man is assigned to this district, his official station being El Paso, Tex. When not absent on special detail this officer gives personal attention to all contract-labor cases. This officer has conducted investigations and assisted in developing evidence in 9 suits against importers filed during the past year. Five other investigations of suspected violations were conducted by this officer in which no prosecutions were instituted. Aliens were excluded as contract laborers in 213 cases.

It appears that proper provision should be made for the allowance of fees to Government witnesses detained under section 19 and, if practicable, to permit the detention for the purposes therein stated not only of excluded aliens but of those who may be found admissible.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Occasion is here taken to acknowledge the valuable aid rendered this service generally by members of the Public Health Service stationed on the border. The officers in question have cheerfully volunteered their time and services whenever occasion required.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

As the bureau is undoubtedly aware, Chinese are the only aliens whose clandestine introduction by way of this border is attempted on a scale warranting serious consideration. The measures adopted at El Paso and elsewhere to minimize Chinese smuggling operations have been so successful that the railroads have been practically abandoned as a means for conveying contraband Chinese to the interior of this country, and the automobile has become the favored means of transportation. The activities of the immigration officials along the border have materially discouraged the operations of the smugglers, but it can not be hoped to cope effectually with this situation without the employment of an adequate number of automobiles. The elimination of at least 2 important interior "relay stations" of the smugglers was accomplished during the

year. Without such intermediate receiving points it is virtually impossible for contraband Chinese to reach their ultimate destination within the United States.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Societies or organizations created to aid the arriving immigrant and direct his steps are unknown in this section and fortunately the need for them does not here exist in the sense that makes them useful instruments for the promotion of the welfare of the alien in the more populous centers. There is one society at the port of Los Angeles. A representative of this society meets coastwise steamers for the purpose of assisting traveling women and girls.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given 5 Chinese preinvestigation matters, in 4 of which the return certificate was granted and in 1 denied. The 1 denied was later granted by the bureau on appeal.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were made in this district during the past year: Applicants for admission, 155; after temporary admission, 33; after admission under bond, 3; warrant cases, 465; naturalization investigations, 130; miscellaneous, 719. With reference to Chinese matters the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 85; United States citizens (Chinese) returning, 8; preinvestigations (other districts), 218; miscellaneous, 479. The above statement embraces but a small proportion of the innumerable investigations actually conducted. There were thousands of investigations—particularly in criminal cases—which from their very nature it is impracticable to incorporate in a tabulation such as the foregoing.

PERSONNEL.

There is great need for strengthening the forces in this district, and it is earnestly asked that existing vacancies at least be filled and that further furloughing of inspectors be discontinued; also that 5 additional clerks be provided.

It is necessary to hold out hope of reward to deserving employees for services rendered if a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained, and it is hoped that some means may be found by which additional funds can be supplied to this district for the promotion of a number of highly deserving employees.

The employees in this district have continued to give the service their earnest and loyal support, and it is due to their hearty cooperation that the satisfactory results recorded herein have been accomplished.

APPENDIX IV.

AMENDMENT OF RULE 22 OF
IMMIGRATION RULES.

APPENDIX IV.

AMENDMENT OF RULE 22 OF IMMIGRATION RULES, ADDING THERETO PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL PROCEDURE IN CASES OF ARRESTED WOMEN AND GIRLS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 6, 1915.

To officers concerned:

Rule 22 of the immigration rules is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

SUBD. 8. *Women and girls, special procedure concerning treatment and care of.*—
(a) When it is necessary to detain or hold arrested women and girls they shall not be incarcerated by immigration officials in jails or other similar places unless such incarceration is absolutely unavoidable; but if there is not attached to the immigration station or quarters a room suitable for such purpose, and if such aliens are not already being held in some proper institution, arrangements shall be made for their detention by some philanthropic or other similar society, preferably under the control of organizations or persons of the same nationality and religion as the detained aliens.

(b) To the fullest extent practicable there shall be designated at each immigration station or substation a female employee whose particular duty shall be to care for arrested women and girls if such aliens are detained in the immigration station or quarters and to see that they are properly cared for if detained elsewhere. Such employees shall for convenience be called "special officers." In furtherance of this provision the said special officers shall keep in touch and cooperate with such philanthropic and similar societies as assist the immigration officials in the handling of these cases.

(c) In every such case in which it is found absolutely necessary to incarcerate the alien in a jail or other similar place, a report of the action and of the reasons therefor shall be promptly submitted to the bureau.

(d) In every instance in which it is necessary to commit a woman or girl to the custody of a society for more than a brief period of time the society shall be requested to submit weekly reports regarding the condition and behavior of the detained alien; and whenever facts or circumstances to justify so doing are developed a report thereof shall be forwarded to the bureau.

(e) If in any case the ends of proper and humane administration seem so to require, the special officer shall conduct an investigation or submit a report, or both, independently of the investigation and report of the inspector conducting the hearing under the warrant of arrest; all under and through the officer in charge of the station or district.

(f) It being the purpose of this special procedure to humanize the administration of the law, it is important that the cases of women and girls shall be handled in a particularly considerate and careful manner, not only while the aliens are being detained in this country but, in the event of deportation, after they arrive in the country of their nativity or at the port where they originally embarked for the United States. In furtherance of their proper treatment abroad arrangements have been made (in addition to those for some time existing by virtue and in pursuance of the White Slave Traffic International Agreement and of section 6 of the act of June 25, 1910, for correspondence by the Commissioner General of Immigration with representatives of the respective foreign Governments, parties to the said agreement) for advising certain women's organizations in Europe and elsewhere with respect to the facts and circumstances of all cases in which it is deemed that advices should be sent abroad to insure that upon disembarkation at the foreign port women and girls will at least be in a position where responsible and charitably disposed persons will have knowledge of them and be able, wherever possible, to extend assistance. Thus, to the fullest extent practicable, in cases in which deportation is effected on grounds

of immorality, it will be insured that deportation will not result in affording means for the further degradation of the alien, but rather in placing her in the way of opportunities for reformation. All correspondence with representatives of foreign countries and representatives of foreign women's societies shall be conducted by the bureau at Washington. Special officers assigned to duty under paragraph (b) hereof shall advise the bureau fully in each case in which they believe correspondence of the nature herein designated should be conducted. Such reports shall be in triplicate so that the bureau may, whenever it deems that course proper, forward copies thereof to the Government and society representatives abroad prior to or simultaneously with the deportation of the alien. At stations where it is impracticable to designate a special officer for this duty such reports shall be furnished by the officer in charge.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL
OF IMMIGRATION
TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1916



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, June 30, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the work of the Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year 1916. Statistical tables and comment thereon are presented as an appendix; also a digest of the reports made to me by the several commissioners and inspectors in charge and the complete report of the Chief of the Division of Information—the branch of the bureau engaged upon the very important duty of the economic and scientific distribution of laborers. With regard to the more important features of all these detailed reports comment is made briefly herein.

In the matter of immigration the past year has duplicated to a very considerable extent the preceding one, even the number of aliens entering varying only in a slight degree from those of the year 1915. The problems of administration encountered also have been of the same nature generally as during the preceding 12 months. The impression seems to have prevailed quite generally that, with a reduction of immigration from what had come to be considered its normal yearly average (1,000,000) to a quarter of that amount, the work of the Immigration Service would fall off correspondingly. No assumption could be further from the truth. A number of circumstances and conditions have arisen which have produced quite the opposite effect. In the first place, such an assumption ignores the fact that, even if immigration should become practically nil, that could not be expected to be anything else than a temporary condition; therefore all the immigration stations must be kept in order—all the “machinery” of the service must remain in commission, so to speak—all the overhead charges of conducting the service must continue. Then it is a much simpler matter to handle promptly and effectively a large but normal stream of immigration coming in the usual way through the usual channels than it is to care for immigration which is irregular, sporadic, and to some extent abnormal. When 75 or 80 per cent of our immigration comes in a steady but anticipated stream to the port of New York, we know exactly what to do to meet it and apply the law to it; when it comes piecemeal to various small ports and across our land boundaries in a

way which precludes any preestimate of its quantity or quality, even approximately accurate, we must cope with it simply as best we can; no system can be devised that will be adequate for the control of such shifting and uncertain conditions in this regard as have been created by the war.

Adequately to describe the difficult administrative and legal questions created by the war situation and constantly confronting the bureau during practically the entire past two years would not be possible within the limits of such a report as this. The proper control of the Canadian boundary when conditions were such as to encourage, if not impel, aliens living in Canada to try to enter the United States; similar control of the Mexican border when our southern neighbor was all the while having a "war situation" of its own; the handling of alien seamen, especially those employed on belligerent vessels interned in our ports; disposing of aliens or taking steps properly to dispose of them when conditions might permit of their deportation, and trying by one means or another to insure being able to locate them when their removal from the country might become possible; and deciding the cases of an unusually large number, proportionately, of the distinctly undesirable elements from the point of view of the purpose of the law, are but a few of the larger problems with which the bureau has been confronted. It has been simply a proposition of doing what seemed the best possible to solve each problem as it arose, realizing all the while that, of necessity, many things would not be accomplished which the law contemplated should be, but that the law was written and the machinery for its enforcement devised for normal times of peace, not for the unforeseen and unexpected world situation which arose immediately that Europe was plunged into war.

ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS.

During the fiscal year 1914 aliens to the number of 1,218,480 migrated to the United States. Immigration averaged 1,012,194 aliens per year for the decade 1905 to 1914. In 1915 it dropped to 326,700, and in the past fiscal year only 298,826 aliens entered the country, 27,874 less than in 1915. The preceding figures relate to immigrant aliens. During the year 67,922 nonimmigrant aliens entered the country, so that the total admissions were 366,748. Against this, 129,765 emigrant and 111,042 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 240,807, left the United States. Therefore the actual increase in population through immigration was 125,941. The increase in 1915 was 50,070, while in 1914 it was 769,276.

With respect to rejections, attention should be called at least to the following figures: In 1914 aliens to the number of 33,041 were rejected—2.3 per cent of the number who applied. The corresponding figures and percentages for 1915 were 24,111 and 5.3 and for the past year 18,867 and 4.9. The increase in the percentage of rejections is doubtless due to two circumstances: (1) A poorer class of immigration as tested by the selective features of the law; (2) the opportunity afforded, at least at some of the seaports, for a more thorough examination than was possible when larger numbers of applicants had to be medically and otherwise inspected within a given time.

DEFECTIVE ALIENS.

In the last report of this bureau (p. 11) it was pointed out that the decrease in immigration occurring in 1915 had afforded an opportunity for some experimental work with the making of medical examinations in cases of arriving aliens. In connection with this experimentation a record was kept covering the period October 4, 1914, to March 31, 1915, which showed that of 31,275 aliens examined by the ordinary methods used in times of normal immigration 1,677 were certified for mental or physical defects, such certifications averaging 5.37 per cent. Largely because this ordinary examination, under the conditions existing during the period in question, could be made in a more deliberate manner, it produced much better results than were produced with the same kind of examination in the fiscal year 1914, it having been possible in that year of heavy immigration to certify, on the basis of the medical examination, only 2.29 per cent of those examined. During the same period, however, the experiment was made of subjecting 11,974 aliens to an "intensive physical examination"; and 1,106 of these, or 9.37 per cent, were certified for physical or mental defects. This "intensive" method consisted in giving each alien a thorough examination in a private room, while the ordinary method was a line inspection by the doctors, who looked the aliens over as they marched before them. As was said in the last report:

Certainly there could be no better or more convincing argument than that afforded by the above figures for increasing the medical force sufficiently to insure that no alien shall be admitted to the country until he has been subjected to a medical inspection really calculated to disclose his mental or physical deficiencies.

OCTOBER 13, 1916.

In connection with the foregoing, special attention is directed to the following quotation from the report of the medical officer in charge at Ellis Island:

The immigration during the year has been comparatively small, owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe, and this has made possible a continuation of a larger percentage of intensive examinations; and the result of this procedure, in finding physical defects which ordinarily would not have been detected by the line inspection, shows the desirability of the more thorough examinations now being made. It is believed that this practice has resulted in so much good that the procedure has become an established one, and that when immigration resumes a normal flow an additional number of officers will be necessary to conduct the examinations as now carried out. This would seem to be especially so after the war on account of the probability that a large number of the immigrants seeking admission to the United States will be of a class requiring intensive study in order to safeguard this country.

The number of arriving aliens shows a further decrease, and the total number arriving during the year was 176,461, which shows a loss over the preceding year of 66,261. The percentage of certificates from all causes was 3.3 per cent.

Special attention has been paid to the examination of aliens for mental deficiency, and the number of certificates issued for this class was 1.18 per cent. This percentage shows a slightly lower ratio than that for the preceding year, which was 1.35 per cent, but this is probably due to a lesser number of immigrants from districts in which aliens might show a fair percentage of those mentally deficient. The proportion of certificates for insanity exceeds that of the preceding year and was three-tenths of 1 per cent, which is the highest in the history of this station, the previous high record being for the year 1915, twenty-two one-hundredths of 1 per cent.

It is not thought anyone would deny either the propriety or the necessity for excluding from the United States aliens who are defec-

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tive, whether their defects are of a moral, a mental, or a physical nature. Although never adequately provided with men and means for making the examination for these defects as thorough as it should be, the bureau always has endeavored to the best of its ability to enforce the law by excluding from the country aliens who fall below the standards set by the statute. Notwithstanding the fact that unusual conditions have confronted the service throughout the year, often interfering with the enforcement of the law, 5,256 aliens morally, mentally, or physically below standard were returned to the country of origin, 4,257 of whom were debarred from entering, the remainder, 999, having been arrested and expelled. Of those debarred there were 1,156 with grave physical defects, 397 with grave mental defects, 1,703 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 1,001 morally defective. Of those arrested and deported there were 128 physically, 320 mentally, and 551 morally defective. (See Tables XVII and XVIII, Appendix I.)

In the fiscal year 1915, 4,962 aliens of the classes mentioned were returned to the country of origin, 3,909 of whom were debarred from entering, the remainder, 1,053, having been arrested and expelled. Of those debarred there were 1,702 with grave physical defects, 463 with grave mental defects, 955 with physical or mental defects not so serious but affecting ability to earn a living, and 789 morally defective. Of those arrested and deported there were 183 physically, 399 mentally, and 471 morally defective. These results attained in these two abnormal years should be compared with the figures for 1914, the last year of normal immigration, during which 14,582 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the legal standard were returned to the country of origin, 12,494 of whom were debarred at ports, and 2,088 of whom were arrested and expelled.

The 4,257 rejected in the past year constitute about 23 per cent of the total number debarred, the 3,909-rejected in 1915 constitute about 16 per cent of the total number debarred, while the 12,494 rejected in 1914 constitute 38 per cent of the total number debarred in that year. The 999 arrested and deported during the past year on grounds of defectiveness constitute 36 per cent of the total expulsions; the 1,053 arrested and deported in 1915 on grounds of defectiveness constitute 41 per cent of the total expulsions, while the 2,088 arrested and deported in 1914 constitute about 45 per cent of the total expulsions for that year.

Because it is of such importance that the mentally and morally defective shall be kept out of the country, the bureau always desires to direct particular attention to the detailed statistics regarding such classes. For the exclusion of the mentally defective there is a more impelling reason than the mere risk that they will become burdens on our communities—i. e., scientific research and investigation has shown that strains of mental defect, once introduced, have a tendency to grow in an ever-increasing ratio from generation to generation—carried to its logical conclusion, it is a case where a “little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.” And the importance of excluding the morally degenerate or deficient is too obvious to call for comment.

During the past fiscal year 397 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports—5 idiots, 17 imbeciles, 123 insane, 28 epileptics, and 224 feeble-minded.

During 1915, 463 aliens suffering from serious mental defects were debarred at the ports—6 idiots, 27 imbeciles, 98 insane, 30 epileptics, and 302 feeble-minded. In the preceding year 1,274 aliens with serious mental defects were debarred, of whom 14 were idiots, 172 insane, 68 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 995 feeble-minded.

During the past fiscal year there were expelled from the country 320 aliens suffering with serious mental defects, 43 of whom it was found had been so afflicted at time of entry, comprised of 20 insane, 10 epileptics, 13 feeble-minded; and it will be observed that 277 of the aliens deported became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of such deficiencies, the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 262 who became insane and 15 who became public charges because of other mental defects.

During 1915 there were expelled from the country 399 aliens suffering with serious mental defects, 56 of whom it was found had been so afflicted at the time of entry, divided into 22 insane, 5 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, and 13 feeble-minded; and 342 of the aliens deported became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of such deficiencies, the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, divided into 335 who became insane and 7 who became public charges because of other mental defects. The figures on this subject for the fiscal year 1914 were 62 insane, 4 imbeciles, 16 epileptics, 9 feeble-minded, and 780 who became public charges within three years after entry by reason of the development of mental deficiencies, the underlying causes of which existed prior to entry, a total of 871 expulsions for mental defects.

In connection with the foregoing it should be stated that in 88 cases during the past year fines have been collected from steamship companies under section 9 of the law for bringing to our ports aliens afflicted with dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, tuberculosis, or mental defects such as idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy. The amount collected was \$8,800, of which \$7,500 covered cases of dangerous or loathsome contagious diseases, \$600 cases of tuberculosis, and \$700 cases of mentally defective.

With reference to the morally defective classes, Tables XVII and XVIII (Appendix I) show that 439 immoral women, 307 procurers, 8 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 245 criminals, and 2 polygamists were rejected at the ports; and 272 immoral women, 89 procurers, 76 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, and 114 criminals were expelled from the country—a total of 1,552, of which 1,191 were sexually immoral, 359 criminals, and 2 polygamists.

In the fiscal year 1915, 291 immoral women, 192 procurers, 7 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 276 criminals, 18 polygamists, and 5 anarchists were rejected at the ports, and 204 immoral women, 101 procurers, 58 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 105 criminals, 2 polygamists, and 1 anarchist were expelled from the country—a total of 1,260, of which 853 were sexually immoral, 381 criminals, 20 polygamists, and 6 anarchists.

The corresponding figures for 1914 were 380 immoral women, 254 procurers, 5 persons supported by the proceeds of prostitution, 755 criminals, 31 polygamists, and 1 anarchist debarred, and 392 immoral women, 154 procurers, 155 persons supported by the proceeds

of prostitution, 157 criminals, 1 polygamist, and 3 anarchists expelled. As observed in my last report (p. 13):

I think it can be said without fear of controversion that the figures given above, notwithstanding the good showing they represent under the circumstances of extreme difficulty that surround this matter, really show but very small results in comparison with what might be done with increased appropriations, so as to permit a greater allotment than is now possible for this particular purpose. The bureau could probably employ \$250,000 in this work for the coming year, with great benefit in ridding the country and keeping it clear of the immoral classes now here and those constantly coming or being brought here from abroad.

The service also has been active in securing the prosecution of those engaged in the nefarious traffic of importing women and girls for immoral purposes. At its instance during the past year prosecutions have been instituted in 86 cases, in 70 of which conviction occurred. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 66 and 53, and for 1914 they were 44 and 29.

Again this year, as last, these figures do not adequately or correctly represent the work done by the bureau with respect to the handling of cases of aliens found unlawfully within the country. Conditions abroad have been such throughout the past year and during all but the first month of the preceding year that it was impracticable, without inflicting extreme hardship upon the aliens and submitting them to dangers, to deport many of those found here in violation of law. There is therefore presented again this year an additional table, designated XVIII-A, covering this peculiar phase of the work. It will be observed that 856 aliens arrested upon statutory grounds and found to be unlawfully within the country have been permitted to remain in the United States temporarily under bond or under personal recognizance or assurances afforded by individuals or societies guaranteeing that they will be produced for deportation when conditions will permit. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 1,328, so that the total for the two years is 2,184. Those for the past year are divided into 329 who were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 448 who became public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 55 others whose deportation is compulsory within three years, and 24 whose deportation upon moral grounds is required without time limit. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 697, 506, 89, and 36. As to the classification by physical, mental, and moral defectiveness, it is shown by said table that of those so ordered deported, with a stay of deportation, 57 were of the first, 418 of the second, and 113 of the third classification, the balance being composed of those likely at time of entry to become public charges, those entering without inspection, etc. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 129, 427, and 192.

ALIENS SUBJECT TO EXCLUSION OR DEPORTATION ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

Aliens who are contract laborers and those who are induced or assisted to migrate long have been excluded, and it always has been considered that the reasons for their exclusion were of an economic nature. Although the Supreme Court has held recently (*Gegiow v. Uhl*, 239 U. S., 3) that aliens are not excluded under the law as

likely to become a public charge for economic reasons, the bureau always having so classified them they are discussed again under this heading.

ALIENS LIKELY TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES.

About 55 per cent of all the aliens rejected during the past year—10,383 in number—were rejected as likely to become public charges. During the same time 350 alien public charges were expelled under deportation proceedings, while 1,081 were so expelled because it was found that at the time of entry they were likely to become inmates of public institutions, making a total of 11,814. (Table XVIII, Appendix I). For the previous year the corresponding figures were: Debarred, 15,503 (64 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 1,329, divided into 479 who had become public charges and 850 who at time of entry were likely to become such. The figures for 1914 were: Debarred, 15,748 (48 per cent of all rejected); expelled, 2,447, divided into 1,091 who had become public charges and 1,356 who at the time of entry were likely to become such.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

During the last fiscal year 2,080 alien contract laborers were debarred, as compared with 2,722 in 1915 and 2,793 in 1914, while 116 such aliens were arrested and deported, compared with 65 such aliens in 1915 and 51 in 1914. The war in European countries has of course interfered with the migration of aliens under contract, as otherwise, and during the past two years most contract laborers have come from Canada and Mexico.

INDUCED AND ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

The extent to which our immigration is of the assisted class is shown by Table XVII (Appendix I), and comment thereon. Reference should be made also to the similar table and comment in the reports for 1915 and 1914, respectively. The figures for the past year, of course, like most of the statistics for said period, are abnormal and therefore misleading if considered alone. The extent to which our immigration is induced can not be shown by figures. Inducement ranges all the way from an actual promise of employment, made for the purpose of securing a laborer from abroad or made falsely and simply with objects of exploitation, to the mere holding out by aliens already here of encouragement to relatives or friends living abroad to migrate. Accordingly the objections to all artificially stimulated immigration are more or less serious, varying with the degree of and the underlying motive for the holding out of inducements, the making of promises, and the extending of assistance. The ideal immigration is the old-fashioned variety—that which is the result of a desire upon the part of aliens individually to better their condition among new surroundings, the pioneer spirit by which so many have been moved in the past to become a part of our population; and just to the extent that an immigration falls away from this standard does it become economically undesirable. That the spirit of our present law is opposed to all kinds of induced and assisted immigration is evident from its general purposes and expressed objects. Unfortunately

the letter of its language is not so clear as it might be in this respect, which, in conjunction with the difficulties inherent in the matter of securing proofs of inducement and assistance, constantly tends toward failure to obtain in practical administration results according with the spirit and intent of the statute.

NECESSITY FOR EXCLUDING ALIENS ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS.

Under this heading in the last report the bureau discussed the Hindu cases (*In re Rhagat Singh et al*, 209 Fed., 700; *Ex parte Marshall*, 213 Fed., 123; *Healy v. Backus*, 221 Fed., 358) and the case of the Russian Osetins (*U. S. ex rel. Gegiow v. Uhl*, 211 Fed., 236; 215 Fed., 573), pointing out the importance to a proper control of immigration of assuring the continuance of the long-established practice of excluding aliens who are likely to become public charges because the economic conditions existing in the place to which they are going are such as to afford no hope of their securing self-sustaining employment. Since the publication of the last report the unexpected has happened—the Supreme Court has reversed the lower court in the Gegiow case (239 U. S., 3), and while the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has denied a petition for a rehearing of the Hindu cases, points other than the “economic question” being involved in them, the authority and power of the department satisfactorily to handle such cases has been materially reduced. It is gratifying, therefore, that when the purport and effect of the decision was called to the attention of the Immigration Committees of the two Houses of Congress a change was made in section 3 of the pending immigration act which will, if the same becomes law, restore the situation to what it was before the case went to decision by making the law covering the point show clearly the intent that aliens likely to become a public charge are excluded, even though the reason for believing they are likely to become such is not some defect inherent in the alien but is of a general nature arising from economic conditions. It is just as undesirable, from the point of view of the communities affected, that an alien shall become a public charge because he can not find a job in which he can make a living as it is that he shall become a public charge because he is of poor physique or in ill health or a cripple—it costs the community just the same to maintain him in the poorhouse, regardless of how or why he got there. And if the counties and municipalities of the various States and Territories are to be protected it is essential that the law shall be amended in such manner as to overcome the Supreme Court's decision.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

In its report for 1914 (pp. 11 and 400) the bureau called attention to the fact that immigration from western Asia was only just commencing and that, in view of the large populations to be drawn upon, it might be expected to develop into a steady and ever-increasing stream, as rapidly as the railroad and steamship agents could carry their inducing and encouraging propaganda into the territory theretofore rather remote. The breaking out of the war of course temporarily stayed this imminent migration, and it is possible that conditions for some time after the war closes will remain such as

to hold it in check. But it is only a question of time; those almost virgin fields are ready to harvest, and unless all signs fail the harvesters will be eager to enter the fields and to draw upon their supply for the transportation business. When this immigration is once started, doubtless the history of previous large migrations will be repeated. Nuclei will be formed in various sections of this country which will draw to them the relatives and friends of the first comers, and so on indefinitely. In the bureau's judgment this matter of a threatened large immigration from what might be termed the "near Orient" should demand attention in advance. In the handling of our immigration problems we have been so often behind-hand that this opportunity to be forehanded, with profit to all concerned, might very well be seized. A provision contained in the pending immigration bill, if enacted into law, will have a strong tendency in that direction.

Immigration from eastern Asia, or the far Orient, has been one of our most serious problems for many years. We have not yet satisfactorily solved it. Experience with the systems which have been devised heretofore to deal with this particular kind of immigration has not been such as to give promise of much improvement. The machinery for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion law is not adequate or well adapted to its object. And the law, regulations, and understanding by means of which the regulation of the admission of Japanese laborers is sought to be accomplished, while in many regards they have operated to the satisfaction of both Governments concerned, contain so many exceptions of a constantly broadening nature that they can not be expected to be fully effective of their purpose. Modifications of several kinds, to which attention has been directed heretofore, are needed in these laws and regulations. The Chinese-exclusion law should be so modified as to make use of the same administrative methods and means as are employed in enforcing the general immigration law; and the Japanese arrangement should be changed so as to eliminate therefrom those exceptions that have a tendency so to broaden as materially to reduce the efficiency of the otherwise fairly satisfactory plan. And here I wish to call attention to one fundamental respect in which the laws affecting persons from the far Orient need to be changed.

Under the naturalization laws of this country it makes no difference how long a person of the Mongolian race may have lived here nor how devoted he is to our country and its institutions—how thoroughly Americanized in the substantial sense he may have become—he must remain a foreigner; he can not become a citizen. Yet a person of the Mongolian race who is so fortunate as to be born here is vested by the "accident of birth" with American citizenship; and no matter how thoroughly foreign he may be in his ideas, ideals, and aspirations, even though he be brought up in the midst of a "colony" of his own people and never learns to speak English (and many such cases have occurred), and even though he demonstrates his foreign inclinations by going to the native country of his parents and marrying and establishing a home there and there begets children and rears them to maturity, having them in turn marry among their own people, the children of such a person, born and reared abroad and having not the least idea of what American citizenship means, may

at any time, either before or after attaining their majority, come to the United States, be freely admitted at our ports (irrespective of their moral, mental, or physical condition) and on the very day of landing claim and exercise all the rights, immunities, and privileges of American citizenship; and, moreover, such a person's foreign-born children may also in turn assert American citizenship, as derived from their citizen father. It seems to the bureau that this is an inconsistency which detracts from the dignity of American citizenship. Citizenship of this country should rest upon substantial elements, not upon mere technicalities. A person born to an international status of dual citizenship should be required to evidence in some substantial manner which of these two citizenships are his choice, and should not be permitted to base his choice upon selfish and wholly utilitarian reasons. A child born in this country of native-born or naturalized parents belonging to races that are eligible to become citizens by naturalization, who continues to live here throughout childhood, who is trained in our schools and thoroughly imbued with American ideas and ideals, upon attaining his majority may exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges that inhere in being a citizen of this country and may exercise the franchise to the extent of casting one ballot in each political contest. Is it fair or safe that a person born to and reared abroad by parents who are "accidental" American citizens and nothing more, who has no training in American customs and aspirations, who has no knowledge of or love for our institutions, should be permitted to remain in the foreign country of his birth and bear allegiance in every practical sense to that country and to come here only when it suits some selfish purpose of his own or his father's for him to do so, and immediately on stepping ashore enter a condition where he can have an equal voice in the conduct of this Nation's affairs with the substantial citizen described above?

The foregoing rather inadequately portrays a situation which cries aloud for adjustment. The provision of law which leads to the anomalous situation described is section 1993 of the Revised Statutes reading as follows:

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof are declared to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

This provision was slightly modified by section 6 of the expatriation act (34 Stat. L., 1228) reading as follows:

That all children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section nineteen hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and who continue to reside outside the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required, upon reaching the age of eighteen years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

But the above modification does not affect the anomalous situation to which attention has been called (— Op. Attv. Gen., —). In the bureau's judgment section 6 of the expatriation act should be so

worded as to supersede section 1993 of the Revised Statutes; i. e., should be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. That all children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof shall be deemed to be citizens of the United States if satisfactory proof of the citizenship of their fathers shall have been or shall be submitted to the appropriate American consulate, and if within one year after the birth of such children their parents shall have recorded or shall record the fact, place, and date of their birth at the appropriate American consulate, and if, upon reaching the age of eighteen years, they shall have recorded or shall record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and if they shall have taken or upon attaining their majority shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

The bureau has often stated that many of the so-called Chinese mercantile houses located in this country are in fact only copartnerships of Chinese banded together with the object of systematically and extensively violating the law—that the profits made by such firms are derived not from “buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business,” which is merchandising as defined by the exclusion laws, but arise from charges made “members” and others for the use of the firm name in securing return certificates or in fraudulently qualifying “fathers” and “husbands” to bring in “sons” and “wives”—often, if not usually, laborers and prostitutes. So frequently have such plans been discovered in individual cases that the bureau has been obliged to conclude that they exist quite generally. Recently, however, there incidentally fell into the bureau’s hands a circular printed in the Chinese language and evidently intended for general and public distribution which seems to prove beyond question that the firm to which it relates confidently and unblushingly proposed to make profits for its shareholders by using the firm to violate the law; and, judging from the naive and unguarded language used in said circular, it reasonably may be assumed that it does not refer to a plan of an unusual nature. A copy of the circular follows, omitting, for obvious reasons, the name of the firm:

It is desired to create a capital of \$3,000, which is to be divided into fifteen (15) equal shares of \$200 each in American currency, in which money all payments must be made.

The present company shall be removed to a store which is to be rented on Dupont Street, San Francisco, and a new company shall continue under the name of the old firm.

The valuation of the entire business of the old company shall be computed and its actual worth equitably determined. Whatever may be the price agreed upon as to its value, the net amount so estimated shall be invested in the new business. If any stockholder of the present company does not desire to continue his investment under the new order of things, the amount due his share in the old company shall be returned to him.

The object for the establishment of this new company is to the benefit and convenience of us all. Every prospective stockholder will invest \$200 in this new company and file his name as a person engaged in the business; may return to China on a return certificate (as an accredited member) of this firm upon the payment of \$35; expenses incident to the employment of attorneys and witnesses, and other expenses accruing to a case, to be paid by the applicant himself.

In case a future stockholder has no desire to secure a return certificate, he may let some other person use his name, *so filed for the purpose*; provided that such other substituting person shall pay to the company the sum of \$200 in

American currency, to be divided equally between the stockholder (who permits the use of his name) and the firm.

Should, according to the market price, any stockholder receive more than \$200, the difference in the sum paid (and the stock charge) will be enjoyed wholly by the substituted shareholder. Or if, for reasons of friendship or intimacy, he should accept less than \$200 (for the use of his name), this company shall insist upon a full payment of \$100 as its just share, notwithstanding; which is quite equitable.

Any prospective stockholder who will invest less than \$200 shall not be allowed to file his name for the purpose of obtaining a return certificate.

These are the regulations of this company, made clear in advance, in order that future controversy may be avoided.

As to the securing of papers for any minor sons or wife of any prospective stockholder, whom they wish to bring to the United States, this company, regardless of their number, will charge \$35 per capita; the rules governing such a case, as to charges, being the same as those provided for the securing of a return certificate for the stockholder himself on his return to China (if he desires to enjoy such right of partnership).

But if any applicant who desires to bring his wife or minor sons is other than the future stockholder himself; or if his name is not the same as appears on the membership book, \$100 per capita shall be charged him, the rules in such cases being the same, regarding charges, as those governing the securing of a return certificate by this firm for persons who are not members thereof. As to the amount a stockholder will charge such an applicant per capita, the matter is entirely left with him.

The above regulations deal merely in generalities; as to the rule governing the management of the business and the responsibilities to be placed for the success of the establishment, they will be fully set forth in the membership book of the firm after the desired amount of capital has been fully subscribed for.

It is confidently hoped that those who are pleased with these proposals will send in liberal subscriptions for stock.

This branch of the report should not be closed without a reference to Hindu immigration—a subject which has engaged serious attention for several years past, as may be seen by reference to previous reports. Several circumstances have combined to cause a cessation of the immigration of Hindu coolies. Chief among these circumstances was the success which attended the exclusion of several large parties of such immigrants on the ground that they were likely to become public charges here because a strong prejudice existing against them in the localities to which destined would militate against their securing self-sustaining employment. The several decisions of the department in these cases were sustained in habeas corpus proceedings by district courts and circuits courts of appeals (209 Fed., 700; 213 Fed., 123; 221 Fed., 358), and, as the somewhat similar case of certain Russian Osetins (211 Fed., 236; 215 Fed., 573), arising at New York, also had been decided by such courts in the Government's favor, the bureau thought it probably had found a way to check the immigration in large numbers of these coolie classes. But, as shown in the preceding section of this report, the Supreme Court has reversed the lower courts in the case of the Russian Osetins, which leaves the final result in the Hindu cases (somewhat similar in principle) somewhat in doubt. All this doubt will be dissipated should the Burnett immigration bill, now pending in Congress, become law.

ALIENS EMPLOYED ON VESSELS.

The difficulties to which the bureau so frequently has called attention under this heading are not due to any considerable extent to the bona fide seaman. It is the alien who assumes the guise of a seaman for the very purpose of evading the immigration law who creates

most of the trouble. Of course these are usually aliens who, because of some moral, mental, or physical defect, are not eligible to enter in the regular manner. Those who are eligible would not go to the trouble of setting up a pretense. As was forecasted in the last report, this always ready and easy means of evading the law has been even more than formerly availed of during the past year. With the seaman's bill enacted into law—a measure one of the fundamentals of which is noninterference with the desertion of seamen in our ports, and with nothing added to the immigration law to meet the situation—the ease with which the inadmissible alien may escape detection has been materially increased. This is well illustrated by plans for the regular conveyance of aliens to our ports as seamen and their “escape” or desertion, which have been discovered during the past year. The details of these plans may be given briefly as follows:

At certain South American ports and also at certain ports of Greece are located runners and seamen's boarding-house keepers who make a regular business of having aliens who are inadmissible to the United States—often those who have been previously deported from ports of this country because diseased, criminals, or otherwise inadmissible—signed on ship's articles as seamen, with the understanding that when they reach a United States port they will be permitted to walk ashore. Large fees are charged—usually “what the traffic will bear”—in each case and the profits are divided among the runners and those exercising more or less authority on the ships (usually, it is believed, the subordinate officers) who enter into the conspiracy, look out for the aliens en route, and “wink at” their “desertion” in our ports. The investigations so far conducted indicate that violations of law have been extensive and serious, and that drastic measures will have to be adopted if a stop is to be put to them. Additional law upon the subject is badly needed.

IMMIGRATION FROM INSULAR UNITED STATES.

Separate statistics on this subject were presented for the first time in 1914. The tables then furnished (XXIV, XXV, and XXVI) covered seven years—1908 to 1914. Similar tables are again presented herein, covering the past year (Appendix I). The figures contained in Table XXIV also include the entire period 1908 to 1916. It will be observed from the latter table that 20,441 aliens have come to continental from insular United States during the nine years covered, of whom 2,492 entered in the past year; that of the 20,441 admitted in the said nine years, 14,285 came from Hawaii, 5,454 from Porto Rico, and 702 from the Philippines, 14,023 landing at San Francisco, 5,392 at New York, and 662 at Seattle.

This subject was discussed fully in the last two reports. It is very important, but could hardly be emphasized more than it has been; and the bureau therefore contents itself at this time by calling particular attention to all that was said in its last report (pp. 19-21).

SMUGGLING AND SURREPTITIOUS ENTRY OF ALIENS.

Considerable space was devoted to this subject in the last two reports of the bureau. Attention is again directed to the remarks and recommendations made therein; all of which I wish to renew.

The work of detecting and apprehending persons engaged in smuggling Chinese into the United States was vigorously and effec-

tively prosecuted during the last fiscal year, resulting in the conviction of a large number of persons charged with violating various sections of the Chinese-exclusion acts. At the beginning of the present fiscal year there were 61 criminal prosecutions pending, including 18 fugitives from justice; during the year just ended similar prosecutions were instituted against 105 persons, making a total of 166 defendants, 60 of whom were convicted and 13 acquitted, 29 cases being dismissed and 64 still pending June 30, 1916; of the latter, 30 of the defendants are fugitives from justice on either the Canadian or Mexican side of the international boundary, the majority of whom doubtless will be apprehended, as was the case in respect of many of the fugitives reported at the close of the last fiscal year. These results are peculiarly gratifying for the reason that several of the most expert, and consequently most successful, smugglers known to be engaged in this class of criminal work are among those recently convicted.

The operation of patrol boats along the southern California-Mexican coast, together with the systematic inspection at strategical points in the interior, of passenger and freight trains running from both the Canadian and Mexican borders, has caused the smugglers again to resort to the former practice of employing high-powered automobiles for conveying contraband Chinese across the international boundaries into the United States and then transporting them for long distances inland, taking advantage of excellent available roads. During the fiscal year the officers especially charged with preventing the smuggling of Chinese into the United States were seriously handicapped in their efforts successfully to cope with the situation just described, owing to the legislative restriction placed upon the use of motor vehicles. However, recent action of Congress authorizing the use of motor vehicles for this class of work will enable the officers more effectively to control this phase of the smuggling problem.

The unusually large number of persons apprehended and convicted during the last two years has materially discouraged amateur smuggling, with the result that the prices the Chinese are now paying to be smuggled into the United States have attracted a higher and more expert class of criminals and more scientific methods are being employed.

In addition to prosecuting persons engaged in smuggling Chinese into the United States, the work of apprehending contraband Chinese at interior points after they gain surreptitious entry has been carried on without cessation, with the result that a large number have been captured and deported during the past fiscal year. This phase of the work should be vigorously prosecuted, for it materially assists in discouraging smuggling because of the large pecuniary loss incurred by the syndicates organized for the purpose of financing the illegal importation of Chinese.

The provision suggested in the last report authorizing the bureau to use part of its appropriation for the purchase, use, and maintenance of automobiles with which to meet and overcome the operations of the professional smugglers has been incorporated in the appropriation act for 1917. It is anticipated that in both the prevention and detection of smuggling this will produce valuable and far-reaching results.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

Under this heading in its report for 1915 the bureau presented a number of suggestions regarding the work of the Division of Information—the Division of Employment and Distribution being there suggested as a more fitting designation—discussing the subject under the following subheadings: “Publicity a vital necessity,” “Seasonal employment,” “Industrial census,” “Each State an employment zone,” “Special railroad rates incident to expansion of employment and distribution work,” “Cooperation with State agencies,” “Cooperation with the Post Office Department,” “Cooperation with the Department of Agriculture,” “Cooperation with the Department of the Interior,” and “Cooperation with the Department of Commerce.” (See the bureau’s report for 1915, pp. 23-34.) These suggestions the bureau desires to reiterate with emphasis. Another year’s experience with the employment service of the bureau has demonstrated concretely what can be done along the lines indicated, and out of that experience other suggestions are evolving and will soon be in shape for presentation.

Particular attention is directed to the report of the Chief of the Division of Information, constituting Appendix II of this report. It is neither necessary nor expedient to reproduce here the details given in that report, but a few of the most important items should be presented and emphasized at this point. The work of the division has passed the experimental stage; this, it is thought, is demonstrated by the fact that during the past year 184,481 persons made application to the several offices maintained by the division to be placed in employment, and 75,195 of these applicants were directed to employment by these Federal agencies. Of the 75,195 thus placed in employment, 58,263 were American citizens and 60,086 of them were directed to employment as unskilled laborers. Fifty-four races or peoples and 66 different occupations were represented. Of the 184,481 applicants, 132,096 were citizens of the United States, these figures demonstrating that there has been a marked change in the nationality of those availing themselves of the services of the division, for now citizens preponderate where formerly aliens did.

The slow but sure development of the employment service, as well as the rapidity with which it has grown since becoming firmly established, is illustrated by the facts that in the years 1908 and 1909 26,477 applications for employment were submitted and 5,008 persons were placed in employment; that in the years 1910 and 1911 48,896 applications were submitted and 9,459 persons placed in employment; that in 1912 and 1913, 46,104 applications were submitted and 10,832 persons placed in employment; that in 1914 and 1915, 109,512 applications were submitted and 15,239 persons placed in employment; while in the one year, 1916, 184,481 applications were submitted and 75,195 persons were placed in employment.

But these figures, encouraging as they are, do not constitute the sum total of the progress of the United States employment service. Ever since the conference on employment of the department held at San Francisco in August, 1915, called attention to the plans of the Federal Government on employment matters, there has been a steady growth in sentiment throughout the country in favor of the exten-

sion of the service. States and municipalities have organized existing systems on a more effective basis, and many of these have joined in a cooperative system with the Department of Labor in furtherance of the work. Private organizations, particularly those of women, have also materially increased their activities as a result of the department's new efforts, thus affording all governmental forces valuable assistance.

Throughout this development it has not been the purpose of the bureau, acting in employment matters under the direction of the department, to displace State and municipal efforts in this field, but, under said directions, to aid and supplement the work of States and municipalities.

This policy has been effectively pursued and aid and cooperation has been extended to all State and city governments having employment systems, even though no active system of cooperation between them and the Federal Government has existed. The bureau, however, has preferred an active and organized system of cooperation wherever that is practicable and is desired by all parties interested, as by so doing duplication of work is avoided and the efforts of the combined governmental forces can be made more effective in administering Federal, State, and local laws and regulations upon the subject of employment. It must be admitted that in many respects States and cities, by virtue of their closer affiliation with the people, permitted through local authority, enjoy benefits that are possibly not within the reach of the General Government, as the State and local organizations have officers of local acquaintance who know the wants and necessities of the communities they represent, while quite often in the Federal service people of distant States are stationed in a community without such intimate knowledge of such conditions. But there are elements that the National Government possesses which neither the States nor the municipalities can claim, and these, combined with the opportunities that the local administrations present, make the ideal combination for an employment system.

The progress thus made in the establishment of cooperative systems with States leads to the hope that ere long systems of this character will be established in every State in the Union, and that the aid that is now being received from private organizations, with the public sentiment that has been created by virtue of the success of the plan inaugurated by the Department of Labor on January 8, 1915, will lead to a solution of the problem of unemployment sooner than the most optimistic have believed possible.

The bureau recommends that the suggestions at various times made by it, and now on file with the department, be effectively carried out and extended wherever experience dictates the same can be done with profit. Following these recommendations, the bureau submitted to the department a plan for the inauguration of a women and girls' division, a young men and boys' division, and a clearing house of information in each State. These plans were approved by the department and efforts toward their practical establishment throughout the country inaugurated. Recommendations were also made for a more extended cooperation of the Post Office Department concerning employment matters, and from conferences had with the Post Office authorities the bureau has no doubt that material and further cooperation can be secured from it.

It is particularly desirable that in communities where no employment office exists the Department of Labor may appeal to postmasters for information concerning the character of people who seek to employ women, boys, and girls. It is also desirable to secure from the Post Office Department authority for postmasters, in localities where no Federal employment office exists, to set aside a specified time in each working day to devote to employment matters, in answering questions from and giving information to citizens either desiring to employ wage earners or seeking employment themselves.

With the administration of the plans above referred to and the extension of the cooperation of the Post Office Department, the Department of Labor will have a comprehensive and rounded-out system of employment upon which it can rely for success in endeavoring to bring the jobs and the jobless men and women together. There is no question in the mind of the bureau that no matter how unfavorable economic conditions may be there is a job somewhere for every man or woman out of work who desires employment. The difficulty has been in such times that the knowledge of the existence of jobs was not and could not be brought to the attention of those seeking the same. It is beyond the power of individuals to get this information for themselves unless the jobs are in the immediate vicinity where they reside. Nor can it be expected that private organizations can take up this work of giving information to the people seeking employment as to the existence of opportunities. It is the bounden duty of the Government, not only Federal but State and municipal, to bend their energies, separately if they insist upon it, but cooperatively if effectiveness in this respect is to be secured, in the endeavor to secure information as to the existence of opportunities and then by united efforts place the information at the disposal of the people.

In the success of this movement it is of the utmost importance that the legislation now pending in Congress, namely, Senate bill 4309, introduced by Senator Newlands, authorizing and regulating special rates on interstate transportation for persons directed to employment by the Department of Labor, and Senate bill 5634, introduced by Senator Kern, to regulate interstate employment agencies, be enacted into law at the earliest date practicable.

In view of the foregoing recommendations and the activities now under way promising success for the women and girls' division, the young men and boys' division, and the clearing house of information, the bureau has in contemplation the publication of a bulletin concerning the general scope of the United States employment service. The matter of this proposed bulletin will at the proper time be presented for the consideration of the department.

THE "IMMIGRANT FUND."

On this subject I wish to repeat all I said in the last report, as follows:

The principal ground upon which the Supreme Court supported the constitutionality of the provision of law authorizing collection of head tax from transportation companies on account of aliens brought by them to ports of the United States was that the so-called tax was a contribution the purpose of levying which was to mitigate the evils incident to immigration from abroad, and was not a tax in the sense of the Constitution and subject to the limitations imposed by that instrument on the general taxing power of Congress.

There can be no question that the intent of Congress, not only originally but upon every occasion when the matter has been before it for consideration in connection with the increase of the amount of the head tax from time to time, was not to raise revenue for the general purposes of the Government but to constitute a fund from which the expense of satisfactorily regulating and controlling our immigration problem might be paid, the purpose of the several increases in the amount being to afford a larger fund for the maintenance of the service. Since the law providing for the collection of a head tax has been in force up to the end of this fiscal year there has been collected over \$9,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The suggestion was made in the last report for the assignment of a portion of this surplus for the purpose of aiding "in the direction and protection of the immigrants after landing and in the effort to relieve industrial centers by securing employment for the surplus labor found therein, either native or foreign, either on farms or in other rural occupations or in settling people on the lands," and the establishment of "a permanent revolving farm-loan fund of the Department of Labor for aiding people applying for labor on farms in acquiring lands for the establishment of homes and carrying on farm occupations thereon." The bureau now adds to such suggestion the following, that from and after the 1st day of July, 1916, all the proceeds arising from the head tax be set aside by suitable legislation for the above-mentioned purposes.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

The erection of the proposed new station for the port of Boston, upon the site in East Boston acquired for the purpose, still remains for the future. The Treasury Department has been endeavoring to secure an increase in the limit of cost, but without success up to this time. During the past year steps have been taken to minimize the fire risk at the present quarters at Long Wharf, by more careful supervision of the cargoes of merchandise handled upon the adjacent pier and excluding inflammable materials therefrom. Fortunately there has been no outbreak of disease in the station, which, as previously reported, can not be kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition, owing to the type of construction. It is again recommended that favorable action be taken upon the measure now pending before Congress for an increase in the limit of cost for the new station.

The principal item of improvement undertaken at Ellis Island during the past year relates to the construction of a sea wall on the southeast side of the main ferry slip. The north side of this basin was faced with a concrete and stone sea wall some time ago, and the appropriation for similar betterments on the other side is now being utilized. Within the next year it is expected that the project will be completed so far as possible under the appropriation already granted. There is a shortage of white pine piling, and this fact, together with the increased cost of such timber, makes it expedient to consider another and more permanent form of construction to replace the present piling and cribwork on the southeast side of the island upon which the general hospital is situated, as well as the cribwork and piling surrounding the contagious-disease hospital island. The existing woodwork has become so seriously decayed above low watermark that extensive damage is likely to ensue unless immediate provision is made for further sea-wall construction. The sundry civil act approved March 4, 1911, authorized the commencement of concrete sea-wall construction at Ellis Island, and fixed a limit of cost of \$787,170 upon the entire project. Of this sum there has been already appropriated \$216,000, and, as the more expensive deep wall construction is for the most part completed or contracted

for, it is probable that the entire work can be finished within the original limit of cost. The condition of the cribwork and piling previously referred to is such as to suggest the immediate provision of a sufficient sum to carry this construction through more rapidly, and it is therefore proposed to recommend that \$200,000 additional be allowed at once, thus making the total fund for this object \$416,000.

Appropriations have recently been made for installing a new tiled floor in the main registry hall, cement walks over the cribwork in front of the main building, and a pipe tunnel from the main building to the power house. There are many other items of importance and necessity which should be supplied at the Ellis Island Station but which, in view of the insufficiency of the general appropriation for the support of the Immigration Service to cover all such matters, can not be furnished without action by Congress. These projects will be taken up in detail in submitting the annual estimates, but I desire at this time to make special mention of the urgent need of more suitable accommodations for detained cabin passengers, which, owing to improved cabin inspections and the relatively slight difference between cabin and steerage passenger rates, are proportionately more numerous than formerly. It is estimated that \$100,000 will be required to provide suitable accommodations at Ellis Island for cabin passengers, and it is recommended that this item be approved and allowed.

Additional construction work at the Philadelphia Station has not been undertaken, for the reason that up to the present time Congress has not authorized the increase in limit of cost, for which an estimate is to be submitted by the Treasury Department. This project was placed by statute under the direction of the Supervising Architect, but the appropriation has remained under control of this department. Such an arrangement is obviously anomalous, as it seems advisable to have one or the other department assume entire control of the building program and the fund to carry it out. During the past year the artesian-well system at Gloucester City has been completed and the station is now assured of an ample supply of pure fresh water for all purposes without future expense. Some projected special improvements will be taken up in the annual estimates, the same being in the nature of betterments rather than new construction.

Considerable progress is being made in structural work at the Baltimore Station, which is located upon a site formerly part of the Fort McHenry Military Reservation. The Treasury Department has charge of the construction and equipment of the station, and all indications point to the speedy completion of the project and its entire success in all essential particulars. Meanwhile the Immigration Service will continue to occupy rented quarters.

No change has taken place in reference to the station at Charleston, S. C., except that the joint resolution of Congress approved May 3, 1916, authorized the Naval Militia of South Carolina to occupy the premises under certain conditions as to upkeep and repair. Negotiations are in progress with the State authorities, and as soon as the preliminary details have been adjusted it will be practicable to grant a license looking to occupancy of the premises by the Naval Militia.

The station buildings at New Orleans were seriously damaged by a hurricane which occurred on September 20 and 21, 1915. The fabric of the buildings themselves was not impaired, but the roofs and lighter portions of the wharf structure were badly injured and extensive repairs became immediately necessary in order to avoid still further damage. A special survey was made and it was found practicable to make these repairs by utilizing the services of mechanics already in the Immigration Service. What would have been a heavy expense by contract was thus reduced to a comparatively nominal sum for materials. The station has been restored to its former condition and some improvements have been made which will render future damage from a similar cause less likely to occur. Several years ago, pursuant to statutory authority, a vessel was purchased for use at the New Orleans Station, but the same was ultimately found unsuitable for the work; and as it was seriously damaged by the storm previously mentioned, arrangements were made to condemn and sell the boat to the best advantage possible. In lieu thereof a small launch has been chartered by contract and the needs of the service are more adequately met at a considerably reduced expense.

The station building at Galveston was badly injured by the tropical hurricane which visited that section in August, 1915. The high water, which inundated the property and swept away many buildings, did not destroy the immigration station, but ruined the electric light and telephone cables, thus cutting off the station from communication with the mainland and removing the means of procuring electric light and power. In addition the wharf was almost completely wrecked and the sewerage and heating systems were impaired to an extent which rendered the building untenable for immigration purposes, especially during the winter season. The Treasury Department has been granted permission to occupy a part of the building for use of the coast guard, which lost its station, and negotiations are contemplated looking to the acquirement by rental of a more satisfactory station at Galveston, that can be maintained upon a basis of greater economy and increased efficiency.

The annual report for 1915 discussed in detail the situation at San Francisco in respect to the Angel Island immigration station. It is unfortunate that the estimates submitted to Congress looking to the allowance of an appropriation for preliminary construction of a new station on the mainland did not receive favorable consideration. It is desired to reiterate the recommendations contained in the 1915 report, to which end an appropriation of \$175,000 is necessary for the construction of a hospital and detention house, including furnishings and equipments. This sum will be sufficient to provide fireproof buildings of a sanitary type of construction, and the advantages of these improvements are so obvious when the present conditions are recalled that it is hoped the matter may be made the subject of favorable action.

During the year covered by this report the new station leased at Seattle, Wash., has been completed, equipped, and occupied. The advantages which it was expected to obtain by the change from the unsatisfactory quarters previously under rental have been fully realized, and the department has cause to be gratified over the improvement that has been accomplished at this important port of entry.

LAND-BORDER IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

In a previous report the suggestion was made that a joint building program be undertaken by the Treasury Department and the Department of Labor, incident to providing adequate quarters at ports on the Mexican border, for joint tenancy by the Customs and the Immigration Services as well as the Public Health Service. Negotiations have taken place with the Treasury Department and tentative plans prepared for a style of building adapted to the climatic conditions on the southern boundary and sufficiently commodious for all purposes. It appears, however, that the bureaus under the Treasury Department either have been or are to be provided with adequate accommodations in public buildings now existing or in process of construction, and the plan of cooperative endeavor therefore seems impracticable.

Further consideration of the subject and general estimates based upon local surveys indicate that suitable buildings could be erected at Brownsville, Laredo, and Eagle Pass, Tex., at a cost of \$25,000 each, inclusive of sites, while for \$18,000 each the needs of the service could be fully supplied at the important stations of Douglas, Naco, Nogales, and Tucson, Ariz. The total outlay is therefore \$147,000; and it would be a good investment to make, as the rental paid by the Immigration Service for office and detention accommodations at the ports enumerated aggregates \$4,626 per annum for quarters which are far from suitable in size, equipment, or safety, yet withal the best that can be obtained upon a rental basis. The former recommendation for cooperative endeavor is therefore amended so as to cover an independent movement by this department looking to the construction of appropriate buildings at each of the stations previously named and at other stations as the business of the Immigration Service becomes more fully developed.

THE BURNETT BILL.

The immigration bill of which Hon. John L. Burnett, M. C., is the author has been again passed by the House of Representatives and favorably reported to the Senate by the Immigration Committee of that body. A number of important changes, however, all of which, it is believed, have tended still further to improve the law, have been made in the bill by the House committee, or on the floor of the House, and by the Senate committee. As it stands now, pending before the Senate, it is almost if not altogether an ideal measure. The changes recently made have been mostly in the direction of ameliorating the hardships that must arise always in connection with a law of this kind dealing with human beings; and it would seem as if all of its critics—except, of course, those who are opposed to any restriction of immigration—ought to be well satisfied with the administrative features of the bill in its present form.

In my last report I pointed out the more important respects in which the provisions of the Burnett bill would improve the existing law. I think that categorical statement well might be repeated, and therefore it is quoted, as follows:

1. They have been drawn with great care and thoughtfulness and in such manner as to conform to all Supreme Court decisions that have passed upon

the principles involved, and also with a view to overcome those court decisions which, dealing with matters not of principle but of form, have cut down the intended force and effect of the existing statute.

2. They contain the result of experience and investigation—of the experience of administrative officers, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, in the enforcement of various statutes regulating immigration, and of the investigations conducted variously but in particular by the Immigration Commission created under the act of 1907, the report of which, comprising 42 volumes, was submitted to Congress in December, 1910.

3. By them the law is made certain in its definitions and clear in its terms throughout—improvements badly needed in the existing statute.

4. In particular, they improve the existing law by—

(a) Applying it to aliens coming from the insular possessions to the mainland, meeting a serious problem which for several years has confronted the Immigration Service.

(b) Closing the enormous gap in the regulation of immigration, consisting of the ease with which undesirable aliens can enter the country by pretending to be sailors.

(c) Making the collection of head tax more easy, more certain, and more equitable.

(d) Adding to the list of aliens excluded several new classes shown by experience to be especially undesirable for moral, mental, physical, or economic reasons.

(e) Making the exclusion of all the inhibited classes more thorough and certain.

(f) Materially strengthening the provisions relating to the sexually immoral or white-slave classes with respect both to exclusion and expulsion.

(g) Extending the scope of the contract-labor and related provisions so as effectually to exclude or expel induced and solicited immigrants and adequately to punish the importers, and at the same time making it really feasible for employers to import skilled help if such help is not procurable in the United States.

(h) Including in the measure carefully devised and uniformly applied plans for the effective control of the activities of steamship companies, the principal feature of which is the use of the administrative-fine method with the power of refusal of clearance that has proven so effective in enforcing section 9 of the existing statute, instead of the court-prosecution method that has proven unsatisfactory in enforcing the present law.

(i) Providing for the abatement of the evils, so serious in the past, growing out of the smuggling of aliens into the United States, the crime being properly defined and adequately punished.

(j) Extending the use and effectiveness of those humane provisions of existing law which are intended to prevent the bringing of ineligible aliens to our ports.

(k) Providing for a much more thorough examination by inspectors and doctors of aliens seeking admission, and clothing the officials with sufficient authority to insure proper performance of their duties.

(l) Making the inspection of steerage quarters of vessels more thorough.

(m) Compelling steamship officials to return in quarters equally comfortable as those in which brought aliens excluded at United States ports, abating a serious imposition.

(n) Providing for the release under bond of, or the payment of witness fees to, aliens detained as witnesses, who under existing law have to be detained in confinement pending the bringing of prosecutions or suits.

(o) Clarifying those provisions of the law of 1907 intended to give the department authority to remove smuggled Chinese from the country under the summary administrative process of the immigration law instead of using the cumbersome and often ineffective process of the exclusion laws.

(p) Making possible the expulsion from the country of alien anarchists and criminals, even when they have become such after entry.

(q) Fixing a definite and easily followed rule with respect to the conferring of citizenship upon wives and minor children of naturalized aliens.

(r) Compelling railroad companies engaged in carrying aliens across our land boundaries to provide suitable sanitary detention quarters for the immigrants.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

The experiences of another year have demonstrated the need for certain improvements in the administration of the law to which I directed attention in my last report (pp. 41-46). Those suggestions are earnestly renewed.

In closing this report, permit me, Mr. Secretary, again to express the appreciation of the bureau, and my own as well, of the courtesy and kindness you have extended in encouraging and aiding the bureau in all its endeavors.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General.

Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The tables of immigration statistics here presented are so arranged as to furnish, in convenient form, figures for use by those interested in studying and discussing the statistical side of the immigration problem. The following items of special interest shown by the figures are deserving of particular notice and comment:

In the classification of aliens the terms (1) immigrant and emigrant and (2) nonimmigrant and nonemigrant, respectively, relate (1) to permanent arrivals and departures and (2) to temporary arrivals and departures. In compiling the statistics under this classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and nonimmigrant aliens on the inward.

Table I is a concise statistical summary of the work of the year with the arriving and departing aliens classified in the manner above described and showing also the arriving and departing United States citizens and the number of aliens debarred at the ports and expelled after entering the country. Immigration for the year was 366,748 aliens (298,826 immigrant and 67,922 nonimmigrant), a decrease of 1,036,333 compared with the fiscal year 1914—the immigration for which was 1,403,081, made up of 1,218,480 immigrant and 184,601 nonimmigrant aliens, and a decrease as compared with the last fiscal year, when the immigration was 434,244 (326,700 immigrant and 107,544 nonimmigrant), of 67,496. Rejections for the year numbered 18,867 aliens, or 4.9 per cent of the applicants, compared with 24,111, or 5.3 per cent of the applicants, for the preceding year, and with 33,041, or 2.3 per cent of the applicants, for the year 1914. In the past year 2,781 aliens were arrested and expelled from the country, compared with 2,564 for the previous year, an increase of 8.5 per cent, and with 4,610 for 1914, a decrease of 40 per cent. But in connection with these figures the showing made in Table XVIII-A for this abnormal year should be considered.

The net increase or decrease of population as the result of immigration and emigration of aliens is shown by Tables II to IV, the fiscal years 1915 and 1916 being compared by months and by countries in Tables II and III and the fiscal year 1916 by races in Table IV. In the past fiscal year 298,826 immigrants aliens and 67,922 nonimmigrant aliens, a total of 366,748, were admitted, and during that period 129,765 emigrant aliens and 111,042 nonemigrant aliens, a total of 240,807, departed from the United States. The net increase in population, therefore, resulting from immigration and emigration of aliens was 125,941 for the year. To make an absolutely correct statement as to increase in population along these lines, it would be

necessary to know the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have emigrated during the year—an item of information not to be gathered from any existing records. The net increase corresponding with the foregoing for the fiscal year 1915 was 50,070.

Table V furnishes the intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and the last permanent residence of aliens departed during the fiscal year.

The occupations of aliens entering and leaving the United States are concisely but interestingly presented in Table VI. Shown separately as immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, the occupations of those arriving and departing are classified by general divisions—professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common unskilled laborers, 61,828 (55,816 immigrant and 6,012 non-immigrant) entered and 97,437 (78,599 emigrant and 18,838 non-emigrant) departed. Members of the skilled trades to the number of 56,745 (45,528 immigrant and 11,217 nonimmigrant) arrived and 29,943 (13,874 emigrant and 16,069 nonemigrant) departed. These figures might be compared with those shown in the report for 1915, to wit, unskilled laborers arriving, 57,844 (48,351 immigrant and 9,493 non-immigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 182,923 (127,868 emigrant and 55,055 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving 73,477 (55,638 immigrant and 17,839 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 47,365 (20,078 emigrant and 27,287 nonemigrant). But in considering the figures regarding unskilled laborers it must be remembered that a great many—doubtless the vast majority—of those regarded as “farm laborers” really come here to be ordinary unskilled laborers and with no intention of pursuing here the occupation heretofore followed abroad and naturally given as their personal avocation when called on to answer the questions on the manifest. It will be noted that 29,141 “farm laborers” entered (26,250 immigrant and 2,891 non-immigrant), and that 3,604 such departed (1,810 emigrant and 1,794 nonemigrant), compared with 29,247 (24,723 immigrant and 4,524 nonimmigrant) entering and 6,389 (2,474 emigrant and 3,915 non-emigrant) departing in the fiscal year 1915.

Tables VII to XII—A are, from a statistical point of view, the most important of all those presented, for they furnish various interesting details concerning immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed; in other words, they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant. Some of the more important items are deserving of special notice.

Thus Table VII shows, with respect to the 298,826 immigrant aliens admitted, that 220,821 were between the ages 14 and 44, 47,070 were under 14, and 30,935 were 45 or over. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 326,700 admitted; 244,472 between 14 and 44, 52,982 under 14, and 29,246 were 45 years of age or over. Of those admitted who were 14 or over, 40,138 (24,877 males and 15,261 females) could neither read nor write and 307 (169 males and 138 females) could read but not write. In the year 1915, 35,057 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 392 could read but not write, a total of 35,449, against a total of 40,445 for the past year. A more lucid way of presenting this, however, is to say that 13 per cent of immigrant aliens 14 years or over admitted in 1915 were illiterate, compared with 16.1 per cent in 1916.

The total amount of money shown by admitted immigrant aliens to the inspection officers was \$19,378,846, or an average of \$65 per person.

There is, of course, no way of determining how much of this was money sent the aliens by relatives already located in the United States. Of those admitted, 124,264 showed amounts of less than \$50 each, while 87,570 showed \$50 or over each; so that of 211,834 able to demonstrate the possession of funds, over 59 per cent had less than \$50 each.

It was claimed by 189,378 of the aliens admitted that they had paid their own passage, while it was conceded by 104,433 that their passage had been paid by relatives and by 5,015 that theirs had been paid by persons not related to them. These figures, which understate rather than overstate the facts, show that 37 per cent of the aliens admitted were assisted. In 1915 the percentage was 42 and in 1914 it was 37.

Table VII-A is the counterpart of Table VII. It shows that a total of 129,765 emigrant aliens (106,625 males and 23,140 females) departed during the past year. With respect to 15,458 of these it was not possible to keep a fully detailed record, as they left across the Canadian border. It was shown, however, that 6,131 were less than 14 years old, 111,331 were from 14 to 44, and 12,303 were 45 years of age or over; 71,664 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 30,371 from 5 to 10 years, 9,447 from 10 to 15 years, 1,141 from 15 to 20 years, 1,684 over 20 years, and the length of United States residence of 15,458 is unknown. Table VII-B gives the conjugal condition of admitted immigrant aliens.

Tables VIII to X-A furnish various interesting details regarding immigrant and emigrant aliens. Tables XI and XI-A supply data of interest regarding occupations and States to which going, or from which departing, with respect to immigrant and emigrant aliens, while Table XI-B (inserted last year for the first time) gives States of destination by ports of admission with respect to immigrant aliens. Table XII presents the statistics for the year segregated into different periods. Data of interest regarding nonimmigrant and nonemigrant aliens are supplied in Tables XIII to XIV-A, Tables XV, XV-A, and XVI being devoted to comparisons for past years.

The series composed of Tables XVII, XVII-A, XVII-B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported. They also deserve detailed comment.

It will be observed from Table XVII that during the year there were turned back at the ports 18,867 aliens, or about 4.9 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The principal grounds on which these rejections occurred are shown in the following comparative statement:

Cause of rejection.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Idiots.....	20	18	16	12	10	18	14	6	5
Imbeciles.....	45	42	40	26	44	54	68	27	17
Feeble-minded persons.....	121	121	125	126	110	483	995	302	224
Insanity (including epileptics).....	184	167	198	144	133	198	197	128	151
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars).....	3,741	4,458	15,927	12,048	8,182	7,956	15,784	15,596	10,427
Afflicted with contagious diseases.....	2,847	2,308	3,033	2,735	1,674	2,457	3,143	1,613	1,050
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....	59	82	95	111	74	107	114	89	106
Physically or mentally defective.....	870	370	312	3,055	2,288	4,208	6,537	955	1,703
Criminals.....	136	273	580	644	592	808	755	276	245
Prostitutes and other immoral aliens.....	124	323	316	253	263	367	380	291	439
Procurers of prostitutes.....	43	181	179	141	192	253	254	192	307
Contract laborers.....	1,932	1,172	1,786	1,336	1,333	1,624	2,793	2,722	2,080

Table XVII-A compares, by causes of rejection, aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1915, inclusive, while Table XVII-B deals with a separate phase of rejections arising from the necessity of sometimes refusing to admit residents of contiguous foreign territory who claim to be coming for temporary purposes.

Table XVIII covers aliens expelled from the country, divided into the three general classes "Deportation compulsory within three years," "Deportation compulsory without time limit," and "Public charges within one year after entry, from subsequent causes," and under such general classification into specific causes for deportation. The total number of aliens expelled on departmental warrants was 2,781, compared with 2,564 in 1915. All but 7 of these were aliens of the mandatorily excluded classes, these 7 having been deported by their own consent. Only 249 aliens were deported who had been in the United States more than three years, of whom 58 were of the sexually immoral classes. Of the remaining 2,525 expelled aliens, 1,695 were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 350 had become public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 87 had become prostitutes after entry, 33 were found to be supported by or receiving the proceeds of prostitution, and 360 had entered without inspection. Of the 249 who had been here more than three years, 191 were Chinese laborers, 15 were immoral women, and 43 were being supported by the proceeds of prostitution.

Tables XIX and XIX-A show the appeals, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, and applications for admission until termination of the war. Appeals from excluding decisions to the number of 6,987 were reviewed by the bureau and submitted to the department for final decision. Of the aliens involved, 1,332 were admitted outright, 919 admitted on bonds, 13 admitted by order of court, and 4,723 ordered deported by affirming the decision of the board of inquiry. Dissenting board members took 49 appeals from admitting decisions. Of the aliens involved in these, 23 were admitted outright, 7 admitted on bonds, and 19 deported. Direct applications for admission under bond were made in 38 instances, the cases not being technically appealable, 25 of which applications were granted and 13 denied. There were 156 applications for hospital treatment, of which 115 were granted and 41 were refused. There were 10 applications for admission until the termination of the war, of which 8 were granted and 2 refused. Also, there were 51 applications for transit privilege, of which 43 were granted and 8 were refused.

Table XX shows the number of alien seamen reported by masters of vessels to have deserted in ports of the United States during the year. These figures are far from accurate and therefore do not adequately portray the possibilities for violation of the immigration law arising from the fact that the law does not afford a practicable means of keeping track of aliens who come to our ports as seamen. Even greater difficulty exists regarding Chinese seamen whose desertion and remaining here constitute a violation of both the immigration and the exclusion laws, for the incentive to use the "seamen claim" is greater in their case than in the case of aliens generally. At least 30,000 Chinese seamen entered our ports during the year, and it has been no small undertaking to prevent their remaining.

Table XXI shows 939 stowaways were brought to our ports in the past year. Stowaways, except in rare instances, should be excluded because of the irregular manner in which they come.

Table XXII is one of the most important statements, for it shows the amount of revenue produced for the Government by the immigration law. Of the 366,748 aliens admitted, 190,360 were subject to the \$4 head tax, and 50 cents was collected on account of one alien who arrived prior to October 1, 1895, so that during the year the service collected \$761,440.50. The conduct of the service has cost about \$2,305,047.22. Table XXII-A covers refunds of head tax and needs no comment.

In Table XXIII there is furnished a comprehensive statement of passengers departed from the United States during the fiscal year.

Tables XXIV to XXVII were presented in the 1914 report for the first time. They cover aliens who, after being admitted to the insular possessions, have come to the mainland since the act of 1907 took effect. As this subject is discussed in detail in the text and was taken up statistically for the first time in 1914, comment upon the statistics here is not required.

Tables XXVIII and XXVIII-A cover cases of hospital treatment. Its showing may be very briefly commented upon. It will be observed that at New York 128 aliens were treated in hospital, against 162 for the preceding year; at Baltimore none, against 10 for the preceding year; at Boston 3, against 16 for the preceding year; at Philadelphia 3, against 13 for the preceding year; at New Orleans 3, against 5 for the preceding year; at Galveston none, against 1 for the preceding year; at San Francisco 393, against 420 for the preceding year; at Seattle 290, against 180 for the preceding year; at Honolulu 29, against 14 for the preceding year; at Mexican border ports none, against 1 for the preceding year; and at Canadian border ports 2, against 2 for the preceding year. The bureau's constant effort, for reasons of sound policy, has been to reduce these cases to a minimum. Moreover, its belief that a rigid policy in this regard would materially reduce the number of applications has been fully justified by the results. If it is known that the return to country of origin for treatment is going to be enforced, afflicted aliens will not come or be brought to our ports in any considerable numbers, and the aliens themselves and the traveling public generally will benefit from the lessening of hardships and of the chances of being infected aboard ship. The present policy, therefore, should be continued.

Tables XXIX, XXIX-A, and XXIX-B show interesting information in regard to arriving aliens certified by surgeons of the Public Health Service as physically or mentally defective.

Table XXIX covers the sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by diseases or defects, from which it will be seen that 14,178 aliens were certified, which is 3.7 per cent of the total number applying for admission; 502, or 3.5 per cent, of those certified were for mental defects; 1,980, or 14 per cent, were for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases; 8,042, or 56.7 per cent, were certified for other physical defects which affect aliens' ability to earn a living; and 3,654, or 25.8 per cent, for physical defects of less degree. About 36 per cent of those certified, 5,051 in number, were 45 years of age and over, although but 12 per cent of the applications for admission were of

those ages; 9,792 of those certified, or 69 per cent, were admitted and 4,386, or 31 per cent, were deported.

Table XXIX-A shows that 12 races constitute 81 per cent of the entire number of aliens certified, the numbers of which are as follows: Chinese, 523; English, 1,425; French, 719; Greek, 1,104; Hebrew, 821; Irish, 1,030; Italian (south), 2,545; Japanese, 649; Mexican, 925; Portuguese, 547; Scandinavian, 601; Scotch, 573; a total for the 12 races of 11,462.

Table XXIX-B indicates that in 898 cases the defects for which certified affected principally the blood and circulatory system; in 3,290 cases the aliens suffered from diseases or defects chiefly related to the nervous system and organs of special sense; in 2,312 cases conditions for which certified affected principally the internal organs, including genito-urinary system; defects of other organs or members, including organs of motion and the skin and appendages, were certified in 3,370 cases, and in 4,308 the defective conditions affected the system generally.

Tables A to F cover certain special data regarding aliens of Japanese nationality. The Japanese Government issues limited passports to its subjects when emigrating. This brings laborers from that country within the provisions of section 1 of the immigration act and the President's proclamation issued in pursuance thereof and creates the necessity for presenting certain special statistics in their cases in addition to including them in the general tables kept in pursuance of the provisions of law applicable to all aliens.

To make comparison convenient, the plan followed in previous reports in presenting comment on the statistics regarding Japanese immigration is again adopted here.

Table A shows an increase in the number of Japanese admitted to the continent and the Territory of Hawaii. However, the figures shown by that table should be compared also with those for 1908, the first year the system under the proclamation and rule 11 of the immigration regulations and the understanding with Japan became operative, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 4,282, 2,159, 46, and 34, while those for 1912 were 5,358, 3,231, 103, and 63, respectively; those for 1913 were 6,771, 4,901, 88, and 180; those for 1914 were 8,462, 4,554, 142, and 131; those for 1915 were 9,029, 3,208, 161, and 49; and those for 1916 were 9,100, 3,607, 166, and 43. Therefore the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1916, was about 1 per cent more for continental United States and about 12 per cent more for Hawaii than the number shown for 1915.

Table B furnishes a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1915 with that of the past year, by months.

Table C gives in some detail the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country during the year, divided roughly into professional, skilled, miscellaneous (which includes common laborers), and those having no occupation (including women and children). The total admitted to the mainland for each of these classes, respectively, is 497, 504, 5,681, and 2,418; to Hawaii 304, 132, 2,598, and 573.

A comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government is given in Table D. The variation between this and other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, while the others relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports.

Table E shows that during the past year 9,266 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 9,100 were admitted and 166 debarred. Of the total number applying, 8,985 were in possession of proper passports and 281 were not. Of the 8,985 holding proper passports, 8,944 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports and the remaining 41 not to fall within such classes. The 8,944 entitled to passports consisted of 4,068 former residents, 3,885 parents, wives, and children of residents, and 989 new arrivals, who were nonlaborers, together with 2 settled agriculturists. The 41 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 9,266 applying for admission, 6,016 were males and 3,250 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship, 88 were parents, 1,326 were children, and 2,478 were wives of residents. Of the passports presented, 1,243 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 336 gave such occupation as laboring, and 7,406 failed to state occupation. This table also furnishes other interesting pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them, which it is not necessary to emphasize in the text.

Information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii is supplied by Table F. During the year 3,650 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 3,607 of whom were admitted and 43 debarred. All but 38 of the 3,650 applicants had passports. Of the 3,612 holding passports, 3,449 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 163 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 3,449 entitled to passports, 1,314 were former residents and 2,135 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 163 not entitled to passports consisted of 18 laborers and 145 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

Of the total number of Japanese (12,707) shown by Tables E and F to have been admitted to the country during the year, 7,307 were nonlaborers and 5,400 were laborers.

Tables 1 to 8 supply special data regarding aliens of the Chinese race, the collection of which (in addition to data concerning aliens of said race compiled under the general law and included in the regular immigration tables) is made necessary by the fact that there is a special law dealing with aliens of said race.

In Table 1 is presented a comparison of the number of Chinese applying for admission during the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive. In the past year 5,193 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 5,661 in 1915, 5,773 in 1914, 5,662 in 1913, 5,374 in 1912, and 5,107 in 1911, the admissions for the past year being 8 per cent less than for the preceding year, 10 per cent less than for 1914, 8 per cent less than for 1913, 3 per cent less than for 1912, and 2 per cent greater than for 1911. In the past year 437 Chinese were deported as against

268 in the preceding year, 410 in 1914, 384 in 1913, 400 in 1912, and 692 in 1911.

In Table 2 will be found a statement of the disposition, preliminary and final, of every application of a Chinese for admission. New applications to the number of 5,337 were made during the year and 525 were pending from the previous year, a total of 5,862. Of these, 4,972 were admitted at the ports, 215 by the department on appeal, and 6 by the courts, a total of 5,193, while 437 were deported, 4 died, and 228 remain pending. The recapitulation by ports given at the bottom of Table 2 shows that 4,035 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 793 at Seattle, 158 at New York, 235 at Vancouver, and 611 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

Of the section-6 exempt classes, 630 applied for admission. Of these classes only 10 were deported. The applicants were composed of 248 merchants, 272 students, 23 teachers, and 87 travelers. There were also 116 officials who applied. It is also shown by Table 2 that 843 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, 46 cases having been pending from the previous year, making a total of 889, of whom 859 were admitted and 11 deported, while 18 remain pending. Of those claiming to be "minor children of merchants," 633 entered and 144 were deported. Of "wives of merchants," 118 applications were considered, 108 being admitted and 1 deported, while of "wives of natives," 126 applications were considered, in 108 of which admission was ordered and in 6 deportation effected.

Table 3 contains a special discussion of what generally has been called the "United States citizen" class, which falls into three general divisions—those of native birth, those born abroad of native-born parents, and foreign-born wives of citizens. Of these "citizens" there were admitted 2,020 (about 39 per cent of all Chinese entering), of whom 1,094 belong to the first, 818 to the second, and 108 to the third. In 1915 the corresponding figures were 1,157, 794, and 106, respectively. The 1,094 belonging to the first division are segregated further into 22 of whose claimed departure from this country there was no record (raw natives), and 1,072 of whose departure there was a record (returning natives). Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 955 and was determined for the first time in 117 cases. Therefore the number of Chinese adjudicated citizens or admitted for the first time on claims of relationship to alleged American citizens was 1,065, compared with 1,017 for the previous year, 1,065 for 1914, 1,094 for 1913, 673 for 1912, 614 for 1911, and 1,405 for 1910. In this connection it should be noted from Table 6 that of the Chinese arrested and brought before courts or court commissioners during the past year 162 were discharged, practically all on the claim of birth in the United States. The corresponding figures for 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, and 1910 are 168, 122, 117, 108, 156, and 190, respectively. Adding these several sets of figures relating to admissions as United States citizens and wives and children of citizens, it will be observed that the total is 7,956, or an average of 1,137 per year for the seven years compared.

Table 4 shows that during the past year 382 appeals of Chinese were considered by the department, in 167 of which the decisions of the officers at the ports were sustained and in 215 overruled.

Table 5 presents a concise summary of the granting of return certificates to Chinese residents of this country who applied for the privilege of going abroad with the assurance of prompt admission on return. Applications for these certificates to the number of 2,130 were accepted, divided into 786 natives, 754 exempts, and 590 laborers, of which applications the officers at the ports of proposed departure granted 1,918 and denied 212. Of those denied, 64 appealed, 19 of the appeals being sustained and 45 dismissed by the bureau. During the year, therefore, return certificates were refused in 193 cases (of which 55 were natives, 130 exempts, and 8 laborers) and granted in 1,937 cases (731 natives, 624 exempts, and 582 laborers).

Tables 6 and 7 are compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals. During the year 212 Chinese were arrested on judicial warrants, compared with 296 in 1915, 225 in 1914, and 191 in 1913. There remained pending from the previous year 227 cases, so that the total number of cases considered was 439. These were disposed of as follows: In 7, the Chinese died or escaped; in 162, the court or commissioner ordered defendants' discharge; in 104, deportation was ordered; and 166 cases remain pending.

In connection with these tables attention should be directed to Table XVIII, from which it will be observed that during the last fiscal year 270 aliens of the Chinese race were arrested and deported under the immigration law without resort to the provisions of the exclusion laws. Incidentally these figures explain why there has been a decrease in arrests of Chinese before United States commissioners from 616 in 1912 to 191 in 1913, 225 in 1914, 296 in 1915, and 212 in 1916.

Table 8 furnishes some interesting items of information that can not be furnished conveniently in the same form in the preceding tables.

TABLE I.—Aliens admitted, deported, debarred, and United States citizens arrived and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916.

Port.	Aliens.				Citizens.									
	1915				1916				1915		1916			
	Admitted.		Departed.		De-ported after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		De-ported after landing.	Arrived.	De-ported.	Arrived.	De-ported.
Immi-grant aliens.	Non-immi-grant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-em-i-grant aliens.	Immi-grant aliens.		Non-immi-grant aliens.	Emi-grant aliens.	Non-em-i-grant aliens.						
New York, N. Y.	178,416	62,738	150,014	121,085	833	141,390	32,721	99,964	69,711	536	132,983	98,757	49,733	50,606
Boston, Mass.	15,983	5,285	9,033	9,403	97	12,428	1,129	4,038	2,203	92	10,634	7,284	1,243	836
Philadelphia, Pa.	7,114	1,108	7,062	1,301	88	229	34	906	1	47	1,868	1,841	93	26
Baltimore, Md.	3,017	166	335	232	15	124	52			20	1,927	1,927	52	3
Portland, Me.	115	239	95	1,768	4	37	318	20	320	4	22	15	35	3
New Bedford, Mass.	827	140	225	33	1	657	240	307	15	16	27	4	52	
Providence, R. I.	2,536	240	1,984	518	11	4,029	218	845	330	26	223	413	209	240
Newport News, Va.	192	364		1		114	201	5	8	34	246	1	124	
Norfolk, Va.	30	71		16		101	58			30	33		39	
Savannah, Ga.	13					15				3	27		21	
Miami, Fla.	1,154	1,790	843	1,776		644	1,136	911	864	20	7	1,183	962	288
Key West, Fla.	7,762	3,160	2,595	5,130	5	1,046	4,200	1,554	5,208	28	2	10,092	13,704	14,698
Other Atlantic ports.	27	5				59	105	52	52	2	17	21	1,629	26
Tampa, Fla.	1,637	1,394	9	5	7	1,671	1,541	2	31	12	12	17	1,920	
Pensacola, Fla.	4					2				9				
Mobile, Ala.	61	107	2	31	2	39	30	5	39	6	4	209	81	64
New Orleans, La.	1,694	2,429	800	2,452	2	1,627	2,317	642	1,976	63	13	7,596	7,154	7,280
Galveston, Tex.	2,272	214	119	66	9	119	7	1		9	12	1,612	250	353
Other Gulf ports.	35	1				17	3				1	6		
San Francisco, Cal.	8,055	4,013	3,090	6,983	242	7,955	3,674	2,303	6,931	416	69	6,108	5,514	5,239
Portland, Oreg.	93	4			47	1				1	5	2	1	
Seattle, Wash.	2,613	2,323	748	2,287	29	3,896	2,147	1,100	2,390	83	32	735	745	672
Alaska.	485	57				390	151			21	738	3,042	851	1,030
Mexican border ports.	9,003	6,665	211	762	575	16,520	7,528	131	631	5,073	738	539	571	458
Through Canada:														
Atlantic ports:	5,040	3,322	2,448	1,228		597	108	130	57	6	18	9,791	2,096	203
Pacific ports:	246	578	250	679		489	1,064	547	745	24	24	462	328	36
Border stations:	81,382	7,815	22,922	19,228	803	100,366	4,903	15,458	14,202	10,229	1,177	46,387	29,509	22,775
Honolulu, Hawaii.	2,968	1,087	2,988	72	3	3,289	1,374	248	3,033	63	1	688	1,613	801
Porto Rico.	928	2,129	824	2,144	3	3,929	2,602	648	2,275	51	4	3,179	3,300	4,428
Total.	326,700	107,544	204,074	180,100	2,564	298,825	67,922	120,765	111,042	18,867	2,781	239,579	172,371	110,733
Philippine Islands.	3,926	7,304	1,120	9,843	216	4,122	7,374	850	9,061	304	218	5,360	6,816	2,184

TABLE II.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916, by months.*

Month.	1915						1916					
	Admitted.			Departed.			Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.
July.....	60,377	11,638	72,015	28,401	26,284	54,685	21,504	5,593	27,097	9,861	6,154	16,015
August.....	37,706	13,325	51,031	28,307	22,805	51,112	21,949	5,464	27,413	29,293	12,444	41,737
September.....	23,143	13,825	36,968	18,212	22,545	40,757	24,513	6,583	31,096	22,156	10,903	33,061
October.....	20,118	14,825	34,943	23,045	19,364	42,409	25,450	5,765	31,215	13,887	12,451	26,338
November.....	20,234	9,077	29,311	23,109	17,648	40,757	25,545	4,752	30,297	14,483	11,522	26,005
December.....	20,634	6,514	27,148	23,821	18,704	42,525	18,901	4,272	23,173	10,974	12,769	23,743
January.....	15,481	5,303	20,784	17,218	14,318	31,536	17,203	4,015	21,218	5,915	8,090	14,005
February.....	13,873	4,331	18,204	17,088	7,102	24,190	24,710	5,504	30,214	4,035	6,789	10,824
March.....	19,233	7,072	26,305	7,755	7,412	15,167	27,586	6,099	33,685	3,485	6,409	9,894
April.....	24,532	7,233	31,765	8,331	9,339	17,670	30,590	6,439	36,999	4,082	6,774	10,866
May.....	26,069	6,294	32,363	8,747	8,877	17,624	31,021	6,904	37,925	5,233	7,984	13,217
June.....	22,598	5,901	28,499	10,830	10,702	21,532	30,764	6,532	37,296	6,361	8,751	15,112
Total.....	328,700	107,544	436,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807
												+125,941
												+11,082
												-14,324
												-1,965
												+4,877
												+8,292
												+7,303
												+19,420
												+23,791
												+26,143
												+24,708
												+23,184

TABLE III.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916, by countries.*

Country of last or future permanent residence.	1915					1916					Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	Admitted.			Departed.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.			Departed.		
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.		Total.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.		
Austria.....	9,215	635	9,850	6,776	721	7,497	3,171	20	3,191	230	256	+ 2,835
Hungary.....	9,296	109	9,405	5,059	930	5,989	2,020	1	2,021	592	611	+ 1,410
Belgium.....	2,399	248	2,647	333	651	651	1,996	119	1,105	24	71	+ 1,034
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	1,403	42	1,445	1,964	556	2,520	764	24	788	250	378	+ 410
Denmark.....	3,312	232	3,544	412	482	894	3,322	399	3,721	513	1,047	+ 2,674
France, including Corsica.....	4,811	1,485	6,296	5,751	2,871	8,622	4,156	972	5,128	2,231	3,095	+ 1,433
German Empire.....	7,799	1,069	8,868	1,419	2,456	3,875	2,877	228	3,105	439	1,068	+ 2,037
Greece.....	12,592	241	12,833	9,775	1,241	11,016	27,034	502	27,536	4,829	5,245	+ 22,291
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	49,688	1,967	51,655	96,903	20,082	116,985	33,665	879	34,544	72,507	78,281	-43,737
Netherlands.....	3,144	399	3,543	612	1,319	1,931	2,910	535	3,445	949	1,300	+ 2,145
Norway.....	7,996	1,013	8,999	1,211	753	1,964	5,191	1,216	6,407	1,359	2,254	+ 4,153
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....	4,907	21	4,928	2,661	310	2,971	12,259	72	12,331	2,396	2,645	+ 9,686
Roumania.....	26,187	774	26,961	18,297	3,983	22,280	7,842	453	8,295	5,259	6,707	+ 1,528
Russian Empire and Finland.....	2,702	802	3,504	3,042	2,021	5,063	5,769	764	6,863	1,816	2,489	+ 4,044
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	6,585	218	6,803	953	484	1,437	6,248	421	6,669	1,412	1,888	+ 4,781
Sweden.....	1,742	206	1,948	349	396	745	1,203	663	734	201	1,349	+ 385
Switzerland.....	1,008	28	1,036	164	51	215	313	7	320	18	25	+ 295
Turkey in Europe.....	21,562	5,613	27,175	7,715	19,987	27,702	12,896	4,050	16,946	5,130	21,562	- 4,616
United Kingdom:	14,185	375	14,560	2,218	1,264	3,482	8,639	276	8,915	1,304	2,075	+ 6,840
England.....	4,668	931	5,599	1,847	2,867	4,714	2,655	515	3,170	1,332	3,572	+ 402
Ireland.....	1,007	113	1,120	169	346	512	512	80	592	118	240	+ 352
Wales.....	1,180	30	1,210	80	116	196	1,717	14	1,731	49	87	+ 1,644
Other Europe.....	197,919	16,571	214,490	167,954	63,462	231,416	145,699	11,627	157,326	102,409	135,971	+ 21,355
Total Europe.....	2,660	1,080	3,740	2,011	563	2,604	2,460	687	3,147	2,203	2,660	+ 487
China.....	8,613	721	9,334	840	736	1,576	8,680	554	9,234	770	1,020	+ 7,014
Japan.....	161	108	269	179	78	257	112	100	272	123	259	+ 13

Turkey in Asia.....	3,543	98	3,641	563	100	693	1,070	23	1,093	14	6	20	+ 1,073
Other Asia.....	234	266	500	214	57	271	282	155	437	867	28	895	- 458
Total Asia.....	15,211	2,273	17,484	3,837	1,564	5,401	13,204	1,579	14,783	3,977	1,477	5,454	+ 9,329
Africa.....	934	148	1,082	85	168	253	894	133	1,027	93	138	231	+ 706
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1,282	1,844	3,126	608	1,621	2,229	897	1,708	3,192	445	1,513	1,938	+ 1,234
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	117	241	358	17	107	124	234	228	318	10	95	105	+ 213
British North America.....	82,215	9,983	92,198	23,225	26,051	49,276	+42,922	5,717	107,268	15,712	21,981	37,663	+69,575
Central America.....	1,252	1,575	2,827	436	2,079	2,515	+ 312	1,674	2,809	495	2,050	2,545	+ 2,264
Mexico.....	12,340	14,692	2,827	651	2,111	2,762	+11,830	1,418	19,843	532	2,196	2,728	+17,115
South America.....	3,801	1,704	5,505	988	2,374	3,362	+ 2,143	1,709	6,055	997	2,509	3,506	+ 2,549
West Indies.....	11,598	7,784	19,382	6,243	14,276	20,519	- 1,137	9,126	21,153	5,059	13,634	18,663	+ 2,460
United States.....	.....	62,935	62,935	.....	66,118	66,118	- 3,183	32,915	32,915	.....	31,848	31,848	+ 1,067
Other countries.....	31	134	165	30	169	199	- 34	28	32,915	36	39	75	- 16
Grand total.....	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	+125,941

TABLE IV.—*Net increase or decrease of population by arrival and departure of aliens, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples.*

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	4,576	2,474	7,050	1,684	1,570	3,254	+ 3,796
Armenian.....	964	116	1,080	659	52	711	+ 369
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	642	55	697	42	37	79	+ 618
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3,146	265	3,411	290	339	619	+ 2,792
Chinese.....	2,239	1,022	3,261	2,148	2,002	4,150	+ 899
Croatian and Slavonian.....	791	39	830	76	65	141	+ 689
Cuban.....	3,442	4,266	7,708	1,464	5,699	7,353	+ 355
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	114	9	123	4	6	10	+ 113
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,443	1,279	7,722	742	2,137	2,879	+ 4,843
East Indian.....	80	48	128	91	100	191	+ 63
English.....	36,168	14,782	50,950	7,826	35,483	43,309	+ 7,641
Finnish.....	5,649	487	6,136	543	707	1,250	+ 4,886
French.....	19,518	2,697	22,215	2,297	3,383	5,680	+ 16,535
German.....	11,555	1,954	13,509	873	1,989	2,862	+ 10,647
Greek.....	26,792	1,863	27,655	4,855	1,360	6,215	+ 21,440
Hebrew.....	15,108	643	15,751	199	515	714	+ 15,037
Irish.....	20,636	2,697	23,333	1,851	4,080	5,931	+ 17,402
Italian (north).....	4,905	820	5,725	4,020	1,507	5,527	+ 198
Italian (south).....	33,909	2,561	36,470	68,981	11,904	80,885	+ 44,415
Japanese.....	8,711	3,996	12,707	780	8,638	9,418	+ 3,289
Korean.....	154	7	161	29	19	48	+ 113
Lithuanian.....	599	19	618	28	7	35	+ 583
Magyar.....	981	78	1,059	894	92	486	+ 573
Mexican.....	17,198	7,963	25,161	559	2,317	2,876	+ 22,285
Pacific Islander.....	5	13	18	3	54	57	+ 39
Polish.....	4,502	162	4,664	358	139	497	+ 4,167
Portuguese.....	12,208	700	12,908	2,185	1,353	3,538	+ 9,370
Roumanian.....	953	49	1,002	138	52	190	+ 812
Russian.....	4,858	443	5,301	4,716	1,390	6,006	+ 795
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,365	36	1,401	17	32	49	+ 1,352
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	19,172	5,259	24,431	3,954	8,956	12,910	+ 11,521
Scotch.....	13,515	3,634	17,149	2,096	6,092	8,188	+ 8,961
Slovak.....	577	20	597	74	33	107	+ 490
Spanish.....	9,259	3,991	13,250	2,792	3,629	6,421	+ 6,829
Spanish American.....	1,881	2,248	4,129	516	2,431	2,947	+ 1,182
Syrian.....	676	328	1,004	120	293	413	+ 591
Turkish.....	216	59	275	41	94	135	+ 140
Welsh.....	983	252	1,235	214	341	555	+ 680
West Indian (except Cuban).....	948	1,426	2,374	603	1,736	2,339	+ 35
Other peoples.....	3,388	162	3,550	769	229	998	+ 2,552
Not specified ¹				10,744		10,744	- 10,744
Total.....	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	+ 125,941
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	4,122	7,374	11,496	850	9,051	9,901	+ 1,595

¹ Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE V.—*Intended future permanent residence of aliens admitted and last permanent residence of aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States and Territories.*¹

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	235	40	144	14
Alaska.....	550	86	54	49
Arizona.....	3,501	1,766	258	79
Arkansas.....	110	9	11	4
California.....	17,101	2,675	6,252	5,116
Colorado.....	1,119	130	496	150
Connecticut.....	6,788	357	2,922	505
Delaware.....	182	10	259	30
District of Columbia.....	728	79	266	42
Florida.....	3,634	2,449	2,481	579
Georgia.....	225	45	51	15
Hawaii.....	3,194	1,056	394	2,733
Idaho.....	1,012	84	209	105
Illinois.....	12,104	1,048	6,612	1,344
Indiana.....	1,966	81	344	104
Iowa.....	2,264	120	517	246
Kansas.....	696	73	75	22
Kentucky.....	129	13	31	12
Louisiana.....	913	192	401	82
Maine.....	6,766	178	371	102
Maryland.....	790	75	620	83
Massachusetts.....	30,814	2,055	9,837	4,072
Michigan.....	26,591	1,377	1,836	516
Minnesota.....	7,619	406	1,019	660
Mississippi.....	103	8	20	2
Missouri.....	1,746	97	657	154
Montana.....	4,123	224	284	229
Nebraska.....	921	65	366	73
Nevada.....	402	27	114	59
New Hampshire.....	3,737	78	395	72
New Jersey.....	8,369	834	4,404	877
New Mexico.....	418	78	79	12
New York.....	79,968	7,104	47,935	6,943
North Carolina.....	175	24	24	6
North Dakota.....	2,413	232	150	223
Ohio.....	8,796	472	3,994	522
Oklahoma.....	281	20	31	2
Oregon.....	1,882	283	530	446
Pennsylvania.....	17,369	934	12,682	1,529
Philippine Islands.....	20	7	3	5
Porto Rico.....	763	587	636	103
Rhode Island.....	4,589	282	1,216	308
South Carolina.....	73	11	26	4
South Dakota.....	796	35	96	57
Tennessee.....	146	26	105	6
Texas.....	13,288	5,275	279	101
Utah.....	1,168	129	260	207
Vermont.....	2,247	35	212	47
Virginia.....	1,003	93	633	42
Washington.....	9,978	997	1,433	1,435
West Virginia.....	2,168	56	1,166	119
Wisconsin.....	2,592	169	1,002	423
Wyoming.....	371	32	45	62
Outside United States.....		35,294		80,310
Unknown ²			15,458	
Total.....	298,826	67,922	129,765	111,042

¹ For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX-A, XIV, and XIV-A.² Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	632	674	181	754
Architects.....	189	109	46	173
Clergy.....	837	601	237	826
Editors.....	170	99	31	150
Electricians.....	638	117	74	174
Engineers (professional).....	1,808	1,227	335	1,897
Lawyers.....	240	444	40	586
Literary and scientific persons.....	262	206	48	237
Musicians.....	695	277	130	278
Officials (Government).....	327	549	112	566
Physicians.....	326	529	116	707
Sculptors and artists.....	311	135	67	166
Teachers.....	1,640	630	216	890
Other professional.....	1,700	902	464	1,385
Total.....	9,795	6,499	2,097	8,819
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	759	138	141	182
Barbers and hairdressers.....	934	194	819	252
Blacksmiths.....	921	122	162	189
Bookbinders.....	72	4	16	14
Brewers.....	19	10	2	12
Butchers.....	588	72	76	131
Cabinetmakers.....	241	21	37	45
Carpenters and joiners.....	4,824	681	811	1,235
Cigarette makers.....	19	2	2	.....
Cigar makers.....	774	752	785	887
Cigar packers.....	30	15	9	2
Clerks and accountants.....	8,369	2,369	1,638	3,847
Dressmakers.....	1,610	222	227	231
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	791	568	100	456
Furriers and fur workers.....	199	12	3	13
Gardeners.....	424	232	118	298
Hat and cap makers.....	127	12	17	11
Iron and steel workers.....	822	132	90	198
Jewelers.....	194	48	22	58
Locksmiths.....	67	13	2	4
Machinists.....	1,892	391	422	777
Mariners.....	3,088	1,768	516	1,807
Masons.....	1,496	185	250	256
Mechanics (not specified).....	685	303	3,315	1,098
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	395	48	43	73
Millers.....	124	15	8	39
Milliners.....	388	69	30	69
Miners.....	2,407	506	1,189	779
Painters and glaziers.....	1,047	203	306	324
Pattern makers.....	33	10	5	14
Photographers.....	194	61	22	68
Plasterers.....	276	48	40	81
Plumbers.....	411	72	103	127
Printers.....	459	87	164	129
Saddlers and harness makers.....	114	24	28	34
Seamstresses.....	1,577	140	80	107
Shoemakers.....	1,280	167	754	217
Stokers.....	795	310	166	326
Stonecutters.....	326	37	55	70
Tailors.....	2,799	261	370	293
Tanners and curriers.....	68	8	8	19
Textile workers (not specified).....	228	36	403	284
Tinners.....	195	25	33	42
Tobacco workers.....	34	24	14	9
Upholsterers.....	74	8	5	14
Watch and clock makers.....	125	19	29	22
Weavers and spinners.....	770	84	77	119
Wheelwrights.....	19	1	1	5
Woodworkers (not specified).....	194	15	6	28
Other skilled.....	2,251	673	355	774
Total.....	45,528	11,217	13,874	16,069

¹ For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables X and X-A.

TABLE VI.—Occupations of aliens admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—
Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	1,538	1,109	181	1,334
Bankers.....	235	333	54	565
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	429	81	249	163
Farm laborers.....	26,250	2,891	1,810	1,794
Farmers.....	6,840	2,273	2,460	5,272
Fishermen.....	741	227	117	287
Hotel keepers.....	243	219	38	257
Laborers.....	55,816	6,012	78,599	18,838
Manufacturers.....	315	294	48	560
Merchants and dealers.....	7,017	6,512	2,790	9,356
Servants.....	29,258	3,962	8,001	5,772
Other miscellaneous.....	10,055	4,042	2,058	6,158
Total.....	138,737	27,955	96,405	50,356
No occupation (including women and children).....	104,766	22,251	17,389	35,798
Grand total.....	298,826	67,922	129,765	111,042

TABLE VII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of immigrant*

Race or people.	Num-ber ad-mitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.						Total.
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.				
							Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			
African (black).....	4,576	2,201	2,285	448	3,926	202	1	6	276	173	456		
Armenian.....	964	775	189	95	817	52			162	26	188		
Bohemian and Mo-ravian (Czech).....	642	227	415	209	380	53			3	7	10		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3,146	2,968	178	129	2,776	241	5		1,021	38	1,064		
Chinese.....	2,239	1,962	277	149	1,737	353			4	148	152		
Croatian and Slo-venian.....	791	425	366	243	508	40	1		36	8	45		
Cuban.....	3,442	2,273	1,169	547	2,540	355	1		13	13	27		
Dalmatian, Bos-nian, and Herze-govinian.....	114	88	26	23	88	3			15	5	20		
Dutch and Flemish.....	6,443	3,945	2,498	1,345	4,480	618		1	29	36	66		
East Indian.....	80	70	10	4	71	5		1	5	2	8		
English.....	36,168	18,727	17,441	5,683	24,833	5,652	7	5	54	51	117		
Finnish.....	5,649	3,479	2,170	754	4,740	155	1		13	4	18		
French.....	19,518	11,624	7,894	3,730	13,221	2,567	50	9	802	245	1,106		
German.....	11,555	6,129	5,426	2,375	7,772	1,408	11	12	33	87	143		
Greek.....	26,792	21,093	5,699	1,960	22,252	2,580	6	3	4,688	2,343	7,040		
Hebrew.....	15,108	9,391	5,717	3,521	10,622	965	6	8	187	636	833		
Irish.....	20,636	11,258	9,378	1,921	16,475	2,240	3	6	58	36	103		
Italian (north).....	4,965	2,920	1,985	944	3,883	378	1	1	102	73	177		
Italian (south).....	33,909	20,521	13,388	7,344	22,189	4,376	17	9	6,191	4,675	10,892		
Japanese.....	8,711	4,033	4,678	504	7,696	511			119	474	593		
Korean.....	154	70	84	14	136	4				37	37		
Lithuanian.....	599	399	200	97	467	35		1	52	33	86		
Magyar.....	981	351	630	363	540	78			8	31	39		
Mexican.....	17,198	8,732	8,466	5,459	9,938	1,781	17	54	2,582	2,954	5,607		
Pacific Islander.....	5	1	4	4	1								
Polish.....	4,502	2,280	2,222	1,139	3,166	197	3	13	253	255	524		
Portuguese.....	12,208	8,010	4,198	1,563	9,725	920	2		3,952	2,274	6,228		
Roumanian.....	953	530	423	225	649	79			76	110	186		
Russian.....	4,858	4,057	801	438	4,223	197	12	1	718	133	864		
Ruthenian (Russ-ian).....	1,365	1,135	230	164	1,115	86	11		208	49	268		
Scandinavian (Nor-wegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	19,172	11,527	7,645	2,170	15,645	1,357	1	3	10	4	18		
Scotch.....	13,515	6,771	6,744	1,906	9,487	2,122	1	1	17	19	38		
Slovak.....	577	210	367	255	296	26			9	14	23		
Spanish.....	9,259	7,768	1,491	575	8,069	615	10	2	835	118	955		
Spanish American.....	1,881	1,336	545	251	1,461	169		2	9	11	22		
Syrian.....	676	474	202	123	492	61			54	52	106		
Turkish.....	216	207	9	6	200	10			120		120		
Welsh.....	983	577	406	145	705	133			2	3	5		
West Indian (ex-cept Cuban).....	948	460	488	113	723	112	1		9	6	16		
Other peoples.....	3,388	3,135	253	132	3,057	199	1		2,152	78	2,231		
Total.....	298,826	182,229	116,597	47,070	220,821	30,935	169	138	24,877	15,261	40,445		
Admitted in Phil-ippine Islands.....	4,122	3,553	569	1,038	2,861	223					283		

aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
899	2,677	\$122,056	3,016	1,343	217	3,283	587	706
363	385	77,367	788	169	7	556	257	151
158	225	46,165	281	348	13	516	71	55
1,050	1,769	189,562	2,907	233	6	1,368	1,407	371
631	1,260	127,150	1,277	852	110	1,098	654	487
254	192	43,457	446	335	10	539	87	165
1,988	569	184,913	2,175	1,248	19	1,215	444	1,783
34	21	8,551	94	16	4	33	21	60
2,783	1,228	606,617	3,750	2,612	81	3,772	1,534	1,137
65	12	13,340	65	6	9	13	18	49
15,353	10,100	3,677,822	22,878	12,099	1,191	20,292	5,747	10,129
1,449	2,992	275,386	4,254	1,334	61	2,891	1,892	866
5,389	6,518	1,296,407	11,528	7,623	367	12,217	2,330	4,971
4,585	2,911	1,221,400	6,611	4,261	683	6,937	2,174	2,444
3,355	19,430	1,018,289	22,196	4,565	31	19,216	6,960	616
5,413	3,686	1,141,399	8,674	6,349	85	11,414	2,008	1,686
5,930	10,103	1,868,499	13,871	6,491	274	15,009	2,189	3,438
1,972	1,621	357,563	3,070	1,721	114	3,198	576	1,131
4,768	18,173	1,002,551	20,745	13,038	126	30,007	2,178	1,724
4,732	2,680	375,372	2,165	6,430	116	6,588	1,033	1,090
56	21	5,458	39	110	5	104	44	6
264	155	54,557	401	194	4	410	125	64
203	263	54,873	423	553	5	821	61	99
1,755	4,078	363,354	6,163	10,690	345	8,778	984	7,436
3	2	160	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
1,061	1,583	203,158	2,522	1,966	14	3,478	555	469
662	8,895	267,342	6,881	5,287	40	9,525	2,383	300
215	347	48,133	544	406	3	680	137	136
2,938	1,049	493,360	3,948	865	45	1,756	1,385	1,717
543	542	111,787	1,087	271	7	527	334	504
6,431	8,765	1,528,757	13,417	5,320	435	11,838	4,418	2,916
5,233	4,117	1,409,148	9,161	4,123	231	8,053	2,136	3,326
76	209	16,571	220	353	4	523	29	25
4,022	3,951	576,481	7,641	1,472	146	3,797	3,042	2,420
1,393	104	194,562	1,112	644	125	449	491	941
286	141	66,236	446	225	5	419	121	136
44	171	11,901	203	13	.....	105	102	9
445	202	163,623	638	320	25	547	155	281
566	189	61,873	607	303	38	490	171	287
203	2,928	93,646	3,134	240	14	2,489	828	71
87,570	124,264	19,378,846	189,378	104,433	5,015	194,956	49,668	54,202
.....

TABLE VII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Number departed.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.					Un-known. ¹
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.
African (black).....	1, 684	1, 044	640	121	1, 440	123	1, 345	261	57	16	5
Armenian.....	659	554	5	5	614	40	579	74	2	4	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	42	10	32	5	29	8	26	1	11	.....	11
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	290	268	22	5	264	21	204	55	4	6	14
Chinese.....	2, 118	2, 063	55	13	706	1, 429	377	358	203	183	1, 027
Croatian and Slovenian.....	76	30	46	11	47	18	50	9	4	.....	11
Cuban.....	1, 454	997	457	203	1, 066	185	1, 111	221	79	18	24
Dalmatian, Roshian, and Herzegovinian.....	4	2	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1
Dutch and Flemish.....	742	525	217	81	568	93	396	87	19	6	230
English.....	91	87	4	2	72	17	38	50	2	.....	1
French.....	7, 826	4, 366	3, 460	884	5, 791	1, 151	4, 519	1, 006	342	67	112
Finland.....	5, 543	3, 858	1, 685	31	466	46	280	90	19	3	1, 780
German.....	2, 297	1, 339	958	146	1, 685	466	1, 505	481	135	38	146
Greek.....	2, 873	277	596	52	643	178	695	92	30	8	111
Hebrew.....	4, 855	4, 572	283	65	3, 925	895	3, 160	1, 380	235	36	13
Irish.....	1, 199	140	59	13	147	39	150	21	7	1	15
Italian (north).....	1, 851	868	983	73	1, 526	252	926	325	157	38	69
Italian (south).....	4, 020	3, 385	635	123	3, 314	583	2, 290	1, 216	345	62	50
Japanese.....	68, 981	64, 802	4, 179	949	64, 344	3, 688	40, 009	21, 327	6, 954	418	157
Korean.....	780	635	145	20	646	114	329	276	112	44	17
Lithuanian.....	29	26	3	.....	22	7	4	.....	3	.....	.....
Magyar.....	28	27	1	.....	17	11	22	5	1	.....	.....
Mexican.....	394	33	361	31	301	62	330	41	16	1	6
Pacific Islander.....	559	401	158	52	440	67	507	37	8	1	5
Polish.....	3	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	338	240	118	10	282	66	276	41	13	1	27
Romanian.....	2, 185	1, 552	633	186	1, 662	337	1, 543	477	106	42	17
Russian.....	49	138	89	4	107	27	102	19	3	.....	14
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	4, 716	4, 297	419	182	3, 925	609	3, 947	296	35	3	431
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch.....	3, 954	2, 486	1, 518	137	3, 346	471	2, 149	868	283	43	543
Slovak.....	2, 096	1, 184	912	237	1, 588	271	1, 116	276	64	10	16
Spanish.....	74	5	69	2	59	13	51	16	8	.....	64
Spanish American.....	2, 792	2, 439	353	119	2, 371	302	1, 982	578	118	80	29
.....	516	364	152	43	422	51	421	77	9	2	6

	120	41	33	20	5	107	8	87	19	5	1	1	7
Syrian.....	120	41	33	8	4	35	2	58	4	8	1	1	9
Turkish.....	214	154	60	60	15	190	33	115	34	28	6	4	52
Welsh.....	693	300	303	303	57	474	72	429	109	6	2	4	30
West Indian (except Cuban).....	769	750	19	19	8	708	53	547	141	6	2	73	10,744
Other Peoples.....	10,744	5,741	5,003	5,003	2,235	7,984	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not specified ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	129,765	106,625	23,140	23,140	6,131	111,331	12,303	71,664	30,371	9,447	1,141	1,694	15,458
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	850	646	204	204	80	646	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Departed via Canadian border; reported by Canadian Government; those listed under head of race or people as not specified reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE VII-B.—*Conjugal condition of immigrant aliens*

[Abbreviations: S., single; M., married;

Race or people.	Males.										
	Un- der 14 years (to- tal). ¹	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total
African (black).....	200	1,542	449	7	1	1,999	13	69	10	.....	92
Armenian.....	47	403	286	8	.....	697	3	28	.....	.....	31
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	93	66	44	.....	.....	110	4	20	.....	.....	24
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	67	990	1,679	11	.....	2,670	10	218	3	.....	231
Chinese.....	122	707	794	.....	.....	1,501	3	335	1	.....	339
Croatian and Slovenian.....	119	156	126	3	.....	285	1	15	5	.....	21
Cuban.....	300	1,289	454	25	1	1,769	26	157	21	.....	204
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovian.....	13	46	26	.....	.....	72	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Dutch and Flemish.....	682	1,761	1,124	23	.....	2,908	41	274	40	.....	355
East Indian.....	2	44	20	1	.....	65	1	2	.....	.....	3
English.....	2,812	7,579	5,274	120	6	12,979	381	2,147	370	5	2,906
Finnish.....	376	2,221	766	14	.....	3,004	18	78	3	.....	99
French.....	1,021	5,410	2,655	97	3	8,165	163	1,146	226	.....	1,535
German.....	1,189	2,681	1,458	38	2	4,179	98	566	96	1	761
Greek.....	1,100	8,347	9,387	57	.....	17,791	82	2,082	37	1	2,202
Hebrew.....	1,831	4,394	2,600	23	1	7,018	31	487	24	.....	512
Irish.....	989	7,392	1,695	62	2	9,151	249	701	167	1	1,118
Italian (north).....	474	1,311	857	18	2	2,188	44	192	20	2	258
Italian (south).....	3,761	5,116	8,310	81	.....	13,537	101	2,988	134	.....	3,223
Japanese.....	321	1,881	1,429	6	4	3,320	12	368	11	1	392
Korean.....	9	52	8	1	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	44	211	92	.....	.....	333	7	13	2	.....	22
Magyar.....	178	53	83	3	.....	139	2	28	4	.....	34
Mexican.....	2,831	2,665	2,350	52	.....	5,067	27	679	128	.....	834
Pacific Islander.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	553	900	690	12	.....	1,602	9	109	7	.....	125
Portuguese.....	777	3,690	2,928	32	3	6,553	32	519	29	.....	580
Roumanian.....	115	197	165	4	1	367	4	40	4	.....	48
Russian.....	230	1,990	1,666	23	.....	3,669	9	146	2	1	158
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	97	455	494	6	.....	955	2	79	2	.....	83
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,132	8,010	1,611	32	2	9,655	200	469	70	1	740
Scotch.....	963	3,026	1,666	56	2	4,750	183	723	151	1	1,058
Slovak.....	141	28	32	.....	.....	60	1	8	.....	.....	9
Spanish.....	292	4,319	2,633	36	2	6,990	67	394	25	.....	486
Spanish American.....	138	852	230	8	.....	1,060	20	82	6	.....	108
Syrian.....	65	235	128	3	.....	366	4	35	4	.....	43
Turkish.....	3	107	87	.....	.....	194	1	9	.....	.....	10
Welsh.....	77	263	150	6	.....	419	13	58	10	.....	81
West Indian (except Cu- ban).....	54	229	122	1	.....	352	4	45	5	.....	54
Other peoples.....	78	1,617	1,266	7	1	2,891	10	153	3	.....	166
Total.....	24,230	82,248	55,864	876	33	139,021	1,879	15,465	1,620	14	18,978

¹ None widowed or divorced; 51 married, as follows: Cuban, Finnish, and German, 1 each; Irish, Italian (north), Scotch, and Spanish, 2 each; English, Hebrew, and Scandinavian, 3 each; Greek, 4; French, 9; and Italian (south), 18.

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admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples.

W., widowed; D., divorced.]

Un- der 14 years (to- tal). ²	Females.										Single females.			
	14 to 44 years					45 years and over.					14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
248	1,383	465	78	1	1,927	13	45	52	.....	110	628	571	140	44
48	50	59	11	.....	120	.....	12	9	.....	21	29	18	3	.....
116	153	108	7	2	270	.....	17	12	.....	29	78	57	15	3
62	15	88	3	.....	106	.....	5	5	.....	10	10	4	1	.....
27	24	212	.....	.....	236	.....	12	2	.....	14	16	5	3	.....
124	76	140	7	.....	223	.....	13	6	.....	19	33	35	6	2
247	333	384	51	3	771	6	73	72	.....	151	157	125	31	20
10	5	11	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....
663	648	894	28	2	1,572	23	151	85	4	263	267	253	93	35
2	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	1
2,841	6,036	5,454	352	12	11,854	356	1,346	1,037	7	2,746	2,252	2,377	1,015	392
378	1,074	643	19	.....	1,736	6	35	15	.....	56	551	395	98	30
1,806	2,724	2,195	127	10	5,056	129	554	346	3	1,032	1,452	846	295	131
1,186	1,872	1,628	74	19	3,533	85	360	199	3	647	693	794	284	101
860	2,658	1,671	131	11	4,461	5	207	166	.....	378	1,699	869	80	10
1,690	1,342	2,165	86	11	3,604	6	267	149	1	423	841	436	54	11
932	5,548	1,627	148	1	7,324	230	431	459	2	1,122	2,732	2,054	570	192
470	710	658	27	.....	1,395	6	69	45	.....	120	381	243	61	25
3,553	4,559	3,843	250	2	8,652	37	694	422	.....	1,153	2,860	1,414	229	56
183	347	4,022	5	.....	4,376	2	103	14	.....	119	298	34	12	3
5	9	66	.....	.....	75	.....	3	1	.....	4	6	3	.....	.....
53	52	82	.....	.....	134	.....	8	5	.....	13	21	26	5	.....
185	86	297	17	1	401	1	19	24	.....	44	38	32	13	3
2,628	1,585	2,877	428	1	4,891	42	360	545	.....	947	1,056	382	103	44
3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	401	143	17	2
586	563	986	14	1	1,564	2	42	28	.....	340	1,180	513	116	39
786	1,848	1,129	93	2	3,072	23	172	144	1	31	44	17	4	.....
110	65	215	2	.....	282	1	15	15	.....	39	69	44	16	2
208	131	409	12	2	554	1	29	8	.....	3	30	7	.....	.....
67	37	122	1	.....	160	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,038	4,391	1,505	83	11	5,990	119	305	189	4	617	2,055	1,594	570	172
943	2,930	1,691	113	3	4,737	190	408	465	1	1,064	957	1,242	544	187
114	48	185	3	.....	236	.....	9	8	.....	17	30	10	7	1
283	541	499	38	1	1,079	23	54	52	.....	129	244	215	63	19
113	203	156	10	2	371	11	30	20	.....	61	116	53	21	13
58	42	75	9	.....	126	.....	8	10	.....	18	24	16	.....	2
3	3	2	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
68	149	127	10	.....	286	4	28	20	.....	52	55	64	21	9
59	235	121	15	.....	371	14	26	18	.....	58	98	83	35	19
54	65	97	4	.....	166	1	20	12	.....	33	43	17	5	.....
22,840	42,544	36,911	2,257	88	81,800	1,337	5,933	4,660	27	11,957	21,449	14,995	4,532	1,568

² None widowed or divorced; 29 married, as follows: Armenian, Japanese, Mexican, Polish, Russian, and Welsh, 1 each; Hebrew and Scotch, 2 each; English, French, German, Italian (south), and Scandinavian, 3 each; and Irish, 4.

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.
Austria.....			428	3		343		13			5	2	1
Hungary.....			8	67		80			836			1	60
Belgium.....		1									4		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		2	4	489		1			3		4		
Denmark.....												5	
France, inc. Corsica.....	7	15	2	20	4		5	2	131	1	149	1	1,793
German Empire.....		1	14	1	1	11		17	20	2	17		1,112
Greece.....	3	26		1,508					1		30		
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	2	2		4		3			3		23		
Netherlands.....		1	1		6				2,675	2	8		23
Norway.....						2		1			2	6	
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	633		2				4	1	1		11		1
Roumania.....													
Russian Empire.....		44	1								16	3,834	4
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.			4			3	5		6		21		24
Sweden.....			2				1		9		9	17	164
Switzerland.....		1		7					13		7		131
Turkey.....		28							8		9		
Turkey in Europe.....		24											
United Kingdom.....	7		15	12	8	3		1	337	7	8,835	18	187
Other Europe.....		8	25								5		1
Total Europe.....	672	153	481	2,138	19	444	15	18	4,046	12	9,143	3,885	2,425
China.....		2	1		2,147				2	2	46		7
Japan.....					5					6	31	1	3
India.....			1						1	32	45		
Turkey in Asia.....		112									2		
Other Asia.....	1	45					1		11	3	8		4
Total Asia.....	1	159	2		2,152		1		14	43	132		15
Africa.....	16	97	1	1		1						2	
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....			4		2				21		108	1	9
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	2								10		15	18	18
British North America.....	364	258	146	866	36	336	7	69	2,208	9	24,994	1,733	16,690
Central America.....	160		4						2		86		28
Mexico.....	18	4	2	18	4	7	35	1	7	1	174	3	83
South America.....	100	294	2	122		1	1	25	40	5	177	1	92
West Indies.....	3,257				26	2	3,381	1	84	6	579	6	118
Other countries.....		3							2	2			21
Grand total.....	4,576	964	642	3,146	2,239	791	3,442	114	6,443	80	36,168	5,049	19,518
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....					2,608	20				55	86		15

Country of last permanent residence.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north.)	Italian (south.)	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.
Austria.....	251	4	479	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1,498	.....
Hungary.....	401	1	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	.....	4	.....
Belgium.....	10	2	51	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	148	.....	29	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	9	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	16
France, inc. Corsica.....	54	34	1,472	26	64	46	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	25	.....
German Empire.....	2,559	3	98	1	3	5	5	.....	5	11	1	.....	80	1
Greece.....	22,580	580	661	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	1	.....
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	25	554	42	4	2,855	30,091	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	63	1	98	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	5	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	4	.....	53	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Empire.....	63	2	2,138	1	1	.....	1	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....	30	3	5	1	4	9	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	277	87
Sweden.....	339	4	56	1	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Switzerland.....	429	.....	8	3	56	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	229	.....	23	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	444	62	1,909	9,445	66	25	21	.....	41	19	4	.....	26	13
Other Europe.....	.....	593	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Europe.....	4,689	24,233	7,464	9,485	3,110	30,213	26	.....	186	624	54	.....	2,123	11,718
China.....	37	2	71	5	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
Japan.....	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8,585	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	1,279	.....	235	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Asia.....	4	1	25	.....	.....	1	3	84	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total Asia.....	71	1,282	333	17	.....	3	8,592	152	2	2	5	.....	1	3
Africa.....	32	92	370	12	16	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	58	26	42	279	4	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	18	1	1	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
British North America.....	6,180	906	6,450	10,754	1,486	3,300	70	.....	393	346	3	.....	2,279	9
Central America.....	102	45	19	5	13	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	152	16	31	16	53	43	7	2	.....	2	17,017	.....	2	8
South America.....	142	138	316	38	179	264	9	.....	1	2	.....	.....	89	356
West Indies.....	111	17	82	26	43	46	2	.....	17	1	112	.....	4	105
Grand total.....	11,555	26,702	15,108	20,636	4,905	33,909	8,711	154	599	981	17,198	5	4,502	12,208
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	14	.....	.....	4	.....	10	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

TABLE VIII.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by countries of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandi- navian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Span- ish.	Span- ish Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Turk- ish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peo- ples.	Total.
Austria.....	306	2	43	2		64							11	3,171
Hungary.....	3	2	2	6		425								2,020
Belgium.....	18	3			2	14			1	1	3		43	986
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	16	3	3	2,926	17	1			19		2		10	3,322
Denmark.....	16	63	4	24	17	1	81	46						4,156
France, Inc. Corsica.....	1	1	1	21	3	3	3					1	1,948	2,877
German Empire.....	123			1	3		4	5	1	137				27,034
Greece.....	2	2	2	11	4		6				2		1	33,665
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	2	2	2	11	4		3							2,910
Netherlands.....	5	5	5	5,088	1	2	6	1						5,191
Norway.....	2	2	2		1		5	8						12,259
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	15												10	90
Roumania.....	1	1,026	2	267	2	3								7,842
Russian Empire.....	4	4		7	2		5,439	25	1				49	5,709
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	1	11		5,578	2		4	3				1	1	6,248
Sweden.....	1	1		1	2									653
Switzerland.....										8				13
Turkey in Europe.....	13	85	3	165	2,427	1	33	29	23	6	373	8		24,702
United Kingdom.....	39						3		1	16	1		1,017	1,717
Other Europe.....														
Total Europe.....	538	1,224	57	14,099	2,465	507	5,583	123	46	168	381	11	3,121	145,699
China.....	2	22	1	11	14	1							5	2,460
Japan.....		13		1	3								1	8,680
India.....				4	10								3	8,112
Turkey in Asia.....									30	7				1,670
Other Asia.....	2	13		3	6				13				51	282
Total Asia.....	4	48	1	19	33	1		2	43	7			63	13,204
Africa.....	1	3		10	20		5		34	5			12	894
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	36		65	128	1	2		2		14		2	1,484
Pacific Islands (not specified).....				3	2		4							90
British North America.....	388	3,289	1,301	4,777	10,763	66	108	1	234	16	574	4	135	101,551
Central America.....				18	14		80	475	10	2		32	6	1,135
Mexico.....	1	142		12	19		348	84	95	4	2		1	18,425
South America.....	19	100	6	88	28	1	394	1,007	94	4	5	85	38	4,286
West Indies.....	1	10		88	43		2,735	185	117	10	7	814	9	12,027
Other countries.....		2		1										31
Grand total.....	983	4,858	1,365	19,172	13,515	577	9,259	1,881	676	216	983	948	3,388	208,826
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....		25		5	13		223		8	2			36	4,122

TABLE VIII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples.*

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Ser- bian and Monte- negrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slo- venian.	Cuban.	Dalma- tian Bos- nian and Herzeg- ovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.
Austria.....			23	7		28		1						58
Hungary.....			1			26							5	78
Belgium.....				247					19					
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....		1												2
Denmark.....		2		7	2		2	2	35	1	97	1	1,981	4
France, Inc. Corsica.....														432
German Empire.....		2		4										
Greece.....														
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	1													
Netherlands.....									337				1	2
Norway.....												11		
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....														
Russian Empire.....	308													
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....		354		1	1	1			2			379		20
Sweden.....							4						8	
Switzerland.....									2	1		4		1
Turkey in Europe.....		2							27				79	80
United Kingdom.....	5				1				24	4	4,775		19	2
Other Europe.....	5													
Total Europe.....	319	361	24	266	4	55	7	3	448	5	4,891	395	2,043	679
China.....					2,131		3		2	2	28		2	1
Japan.....			1		5					1	10		2	
India.....									3	78	27			
Turkey in Asia.....		8												
Other Asia.....		287							1	1	4			
Total Asia.....		295	1		2,136		3		6	82	69		4	1
Africa.....	9	2		1										
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....														4
Pacific Islands (not specified).....	1				1				3		51		6	2
British North America.....	16		11	14		11	7		233		314	1		
Central America.....					1	1		1			1,954	146	122	32
Mexico.....									3		60		16	44
South America.....	11	1	1	1			1		12				3	22
West Indies.....	1,328				1	4			10	1	90		37	36
Other countries.....			4	4	5	5	1,431		26	2	373	1	71	49
Grand total.....	1,684	659	42	290	2,148	76	1,454	4	742	91	7,826	543	2,297	873
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					117				2	20	83		4	1

TABLE VIII.-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by countries of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.
Austria.....		1		1					6			88		2
Hungary.....		2							374					41
Denmark.....		2	1											
France, inc. Corsica.....	5	8	10	34	17		3			3	2	1	1	14
German Empire.....														
Greece.....	4,757	3			1									7
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	1	1	2	3,799	68,696								2	
Netherlands.....	8	8												
Norway.....			1											
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.		2												
Roumania.....		2											2,083	
Russian Empire.....		45	3				1	26				229		47
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....					2					15			6	2
Sweden.....		2	1											
Switzerland.....				10	3									
Turkey in Europe.....	7													1
United Kingdom.....	1	27	1,425	9	12	10						4		
Other Europe.....	9													
Total Europe.....	4,780	101	1,443	3,854	68,721	14		26	380	18	2	322	2,090	114
China.....														
Japan.....	1		3			1			1			1		
India.....				1		744	2							
Other Asia.....	4		4				27							
Total Asia.....	5		7	1		745	29					1		
Africa.....	3	3	2		1					1				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	11	2	22	6										
British North America.....	32	15	333	57	118	3			6	5				15
Central America.....	5	10	4	5	11				1	26		27	1	
Mexico.....	2	1	1	7	4	12			1	404				
South America.....		6	8	58	90	6		2	2	5		7	86	1
West Indies.....	11	17	11	32	34	1			4	97	1	1	8	8
Other countries.....										3				
Grand total.....	4,855	199	1,861	4,020	68,981	780	20	26	394	559	3	353	2,185	138
Departed from Philippine Islands.....					2	395			3				3	

Country of intended future residence.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian.	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria.....		16	1		6									230
Hungary.....		1	1	1	60									592
Belgium.....														24
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....			1						1					250
Denmark.....	2	18	501	5	1		26	1				4		513
France, inc. Corsica.....			3		1									2,231
German Empire.....			4											439
Greece.....			2	1			4		4			45		4,529
Italy, inc. Sili and Sardinia.....			2											72,507
Netherlands.....			1,346											1,339
Norway.....														2,396
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....							3	1						49
Roumania.....														5,259
Russian Empire.....	4,106		11	2				4			1	73		1,816
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....			1,400			1,770	4							1,412
Sweden.....	1													201
Switzerland.....														18
Turkey in Europe.....				1,363					1			8		2
United Kingdom.....	17		18			2	9			152	2	34		7,684
Other Europe.....														49
Total Europe.....	4,144	17	3,290	1,372	68	1,805	15	6	6	152	3	166		102,409
China.....	2		16	4		3				1		2		2,203
Japan.....			1			3		1						770
India.....	3		2	3						1		5		123
Turkey in Asia.....	4							1				505		14
Other Asia.....								34						867
Total Asia.....	9		19	7		6		36		2		513		3,977
Africa.....	1		3	6				1						93
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	9		8	51		1	1		1	3		1		445
Pacific Islands (not specified).....														10
British North America.....	432		557	635	4	5	1	8	9	52	30	73	10,744	15,712
Central America.....	10		12		2	60	171	7		5	16	5		495
Mexico.....	2		3	5		33	7	9	1			3		532
South America.....	88		27	3		70	273	11	8		7	1		997
West Indies.....	21		34	17	45	809	45	40	16	4	547			5,059
Other countries.....			1	1		3	2	2				7		36
Grand total.....	4,716	17	3,954	2,096	74	2,792	516	120	41	214	603	769	10,744	128,765
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	2		2	5		189						16		850

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Ala- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	18			3	21		55		25	776	1	1	1	20	6		1	1
Armenian.....		1			22	3	32		2					29	4			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					22	3	14							113	6	13	3	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....		29	14		13	1	28				1		4	282	322	24	1	2
Chinese.....	2		12	2	1,513	1	19		15	2	3	119	2	22	6	2	4	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	9	14	3		1	7	2			6			2	78	4	8	1	
Cuban.....		10	7		8	1	10	1	7	992	10			9	2			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	6	12	1	6	212	5	32		9	1	6	2	1	2	61	321	8	2
Dutch and Flemish.....			4			28							10	7				
East Indian.....	40	77	110	23	22	171	486	30	169	390	26	76	207	1,209	165	200	77	44
English.....	3	11	32		87	27	39	1	2	7	8		51	141	14	2	1	
Finnish.....	8	18	10	12	360	21	589		41	64	2	16	29	206	18	25	9	5
German.....	7	9	10	12	467	129	63	3	24	48	11	22	84	652	73	133	139	10
Greek.....	61	7	1	16	220	119	1,041		76	113	69	2	2	1,443	401	394	38	12
Hebrew.....	6	17		6	734	20	156	6	25	16	28	1	5	987	63	37	7	14
Irish.....	6	44	24	11	904	58	454	30	44	105	14	18	71	927	95	106	34	16
Italian (north).....	16	16	22	6	404	38	164		10	4	1		19	308	23	62	21	4
Italian (south).....	12	23	2		387	81	2,061	55	13	2	4	1	11	1,238	113	38	15	5
Japanese.....		9	21		4,042	137	3					2,797	69	38			2	3
Korean.....					62	1	29	1			1	80		1				
Lithuanian.....		1			21		34						1	94	7	1		
Magyar.....					8	2	1		6	13				60	34	1		
Mexican.....	1			5	952	17	1	1						22	11	3	159	
Pacific Islander.....					4													
Polish.....		1	16		21	3	106	10	1	3	3	2	4	555	37	13		2
Portuguese.....					1,131	4	109		8					3	25	4	1	1
Romanian.....					8	1	50			1				52	32			
Russian.....		39	94	1	198	8	233		20	3	8	12	11	149	69	6	1	
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....					3	3	15		1	1			3	44	1	5		
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8	131	24		547	103	402	1	12	40	5	8	140	1,980	50	733	45	1
Scotch.....	21	64	36	6	918	57	152	12	35	84	12	29	72	1,543	97	100	31	4
Slovak.....					2	5	19							68	10	1		
Spanish.....	9	2	440		679	43	28	1		764	1		147	98	19	7	78	
Spanish American.....	6	1			218	6			27			2		18	19	1	7	
Syrian.....	4		7		25	3	7	1	61	7	4	1		20	4	3		1
Turkish.....					3	3	5		1	2	2			7	4			
Welsh.....	3	5	4		60	3	7			18	3	1		47	11		8	2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	5				4	20	14		22	92	1		4	3	7	16		
Other peoples.....		9			20		327		3		1		19	97	76	2	1	
Total.....	235	550	3,501	110	17,101	1,119	6,788	182	728	3,634	225	3,194	1,012	12,104	1,806	2,264	600	129

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
African (black).....	24	16	12	706	94	8	1	2	5	1	.....	7	230	.....	2,043	2	.....	30
Armenian.....	.....	5	1	105	72	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	8	52	.....	380	.....	.....	29
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	.....	1	6	4	60	21	.....	10	16	24	.....	.....	15	.....	111	.....	9	70
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	.....	73	.....	49	399	83	1	84	23	3	2	30	6	1	577	.....	2	687
Chinese.....	6	2	8	29	6	7	9	11	11	1	7	.....	8	3	149	.....	.....	20
Croatian and Slovenian.....	.....	65	6	10	22	3	.....	7	28	2	3	.....	9	9	103	.....	.....	97
Cuban.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	2,086	12	.....	19	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	8	7	10	154	1,788	222	.....	29	124	21	1	6	275	3	1,576	4	73	89
East Indian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
English.....	71	780	118	2,822	6,729	659	7	220	840	67	31	182	777	27	9,520	41	275	1,182
Finnish.....	.....	2	31	2	431	604	1	2	198	1	5	.....	54	3	935	.....	1	17
French.....	67	3,874	26	3,436	1,371	229	.....	33	217	20	13	1,581	206	6	3,116	.....	92	136
German.....	65	8	108	424	1,330	542	6	111	413	187	.....	.....	450	8	2,883	28	367	367
Greek.....	30	310	74	4,475	1,552	119	16	262	46	49	31	1,326	461	40	7,249	36	15	1,468
Hebrew.....	9	25	58	505	1,799	422	3	71	90	14	.....	.....	5	5	6,461	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	17	292	61	2,057	2,993	382	5	117	479	29	8	129	809	2	6,353	3	149	529
Italian (north).....	14	16	6	223	2,482	112	5	81	119	4	16	4	195	12	1,487	.....	.....	116
Italian (south).....	45	106	115	2,827	1,089	121	26	119	37	51	17	46	2,336	24	13,835	2	1,697	.....
Japanese.....	4	.....	3	33	1	4	.....	3	44	1	.....	.....	4	2	293	.....	1	.....
Korean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	27	.....	97	.....	1	43
Lithuanian.....	.....	1	.....	54	.....	7	.....	12	11	10	.....	.....	109	1	180	.....	2	149
Magyar.....	.....	.....	.....	1	156	58	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	224	851	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	117	2	9	15	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	4	17	3	172	908	183	.....	21	.....	5	.....	31	244	.....	1,179	60	203	7
Portuguese.....	2	29	.....	8,469	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	26	63	.....	910	.....	.....	.....
Romanian.....	1	5	.....	23	257	81	.....	28	8	.....	.....	30	19	.....	153	1	3	98
Russian.....	2	35	10	189	774	380	.....	10	34	6	.....	.....	190	2	1,370	.....	49	154
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	.....	4	1	47	297	238	.....	1	30	4	.....	3	49	.....	227	.....	148	61
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	13	91	65	898	508	2,636	9	53	783	334	11	23	512	5	4,140	3	982	201
Scotch.....	9	348	37	1,233	2,730	378	2	65	474	45	18	60	311	10	2,753	28	124	423
Slovak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	23	3	61	10	.....	.....	.....	30	1	66	.....	1	69
Spanish.....	227	4	17	123	14	3	.....	.....	6	1	191	.....	2	76	4,866	4	1	12
Spanish American.....	83	16	41	7	7	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	2	17	34	1,169	2	.....	6
Syrian.....	10	11	1	40	97	10	4	.....	2	1	.....	48	11	1	235	.....	.....	31
Turkish.....	.....	12	.....	29	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Welsh.....	1	.....	2	17	116	37	.....	9	41	1	1	.....	19	.....	193	3	3	48
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3	1	8	29	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	33	.....	575	3	.....	6
Other peoples.....	.....	652	3	708	83	8	.....	280	2	3	17	100	10	.....	557	1	.....	89
Total.....	913	6,766	790	30,814	26,591	7,619	103	1,746	4,123	921	402	3,737	8,369	418	79,968	175	2,413	8,796

* Also 4,122 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black).....	12		90		141	179	1		6	14		1	6	13	1	2		4,576
Armenian.....			66		28	28							11	6	3	102		964
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3	2	50		3	3		3		25	1	5	11	79	93	20	1	642
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			163		1	1				20				11	11			3,146
Chinese.....	1	36	28			5		5		4	3		16	135	28	4		2,239
Croatian and Slovenian.....			115			1		1		10			9	114	1	1		791
Cuban.....		69	18						1	20				9				3,442
Dalmatian, Rosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2	4								27				9		2		114
Dutch and Flemish.....	9	59	143	6	8	14		64	5	21	101	5	17	242	33	80	4	6,443
East Indian.....		2	4											1				80
Finnish.....	49	428	1,378	1	7	301	6	96	31	177	194	318	121	2,075	69	195	48	36,168
French.....	14	66	191		22	8		9	9	72	15	15	6	274	29	104	38	5,649
German.....	35	163	529	2	18	1,595	2	22	8	61	6	1,319	19	233	39	58	6	19,518
Greek.....	23	42	3,438			198	31	33	22	173	38	29	47	609	8	394	18	11,555
Hebrew.....	3	45	622			32	11	17	41	84	130	26	384	527	803	275	60	26,792
Irish.....	24	196	1,623	4	1	235	2	47	12	56	35	9	13	525	7	77		15,108
Italian (north).....	13	23	334			2	22	2	6	42	39	36	10	746	10	100	19	20,636
Italian (south).....	10	36	5,722		2	459	4	10	35	24	160	58	43	228	440	190	24	4,905
Japanese.....	1	236	15		9			2		2			4	678	1		45	8,711
Korean.....		2	61							2				37		4		154
Lithuanian.....			90					8		1		8		5	32	2	8	590
Magyar.....		2	28		6		1			12,060	1		3					981
Mexican.....	23	4																17,198
Pacific Islander.....																		5
Polish.....	2	2	433			20		3		20		4	10	70	42	56	7	4,592
Portuguese.....		1	154		1	1,147				26		2	10	4	11	3		12,298
Romanian.....			33			27		7		2			2	1	20	8		933
Russian.....	4	33	261		2	8	5	6	1	21	6	21	22	319	18	57	13	4,858
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....		16	81			5		1						60	4	9		1,365
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....																		
Scotch.....	4	106	245		6	81		376		56	138	33	49	1,768	4	578	40	19,172
Swedish.....	26	184	432	1	1	125	5	26	15	50	29	135	49	991	13	87	15	13,515
Slovak.....			135							2		3		11	11	14		577
Spanish.....										166	62	112	45		292			9,259
Spanish American.....	24	10	74		390	7		1	2	9	2	1	11	2	6	1	1	1,881
Syrian.....	1		32	1	20	23	1			21	2		8	6				676
Turkish.....			6							5	2							216
Welsh.....		31	116		1	6	1	5	2	2	2	5	4	74	10	20	2	933
West Indian (except Cuban).....			48	3	75	38		3	1	2		1		2				918
Other peoples.....		4	136							1	90	1	5	6	19	13	2	3,358
Total.....	281	1,882	17,369	20	703	4,580	73	786	146	13,288	1,168	2,247	1,003	9,978	2,168	2,692	371	298,826

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.*¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....					18		21		2	894	3		3	2		1	
Armenian.....					23		1						350				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					21					1			3				
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....			2		883	5	6		17	2	6	104	16	7	5		
Chinese.....			14			11							65	2	2		1
Croatian and Slovenian.....					12				4	925			3				
Cuban.....	3												5				1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....					36	7	2		4						1		
Dutch and Flemish.....			1		54							1	40	2	36		
East Indian.....	17	9	79	1	471	36	151	3	25	56	16	29	3	31	30	9	7
English.....		5	3		9		2			1			2				
Finnish.....			3		256	1	18	1	17	3	1		93	1		1	
French.....					60	1	6	2	11	6		1	70	3	8		
German.....			1		181	69	36		5	38	10		623	66	106	9	
Greek.....	4	5	1				3						16				
Hebrew.....									6	2		6		5	3		
Irish.....		1			56	4	36	4	6				176				
Italian (north).....	4	1	8	5	647	30	129	3	2	5		5	234	9	11	2	1
Italian (south).....	94	6	9	4	1,761	290	2,106	234	120	27	1	7	3,420	102	142	11	5
Japanese.....		1			366	5	1		4		2	58	13	1			
Korean.....					2							24					
Lithuanian.....							1						9	1	1		
Magyar.....					1		5			1			19				
Mexican.....		2	15		275			1	5	2			5	1			
Pacific Islander.....					2												
Polish.....					324	4	10		1		2	81	24	3	1	1	6
Portuguese.....													8	18			
Romanian.....		1			1		285	6	3	1		2	419	25	19	16	
Russian.....	1	9			144	6							1				
Ruthenian (Russiak).....																	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	14	11	3		154	29	63	2	1	7	1	2	453	7	142	8	
Scotch.....	2	3	4		78	3	49		7	3	8	22	112	35	5	7	
Slovak.....													12	1			
Spanish.....			114		335	17	8	1	5	437		63	129	10	1	10	7
Spanish American.....	2				49		2	2	21	5			7	3	2		
Syrian.....					7		1			2			2	2			3
Turkish.....					1					1			1	1	1		
Wahsh.....			1	1	8	5	1					2		2			
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3				1		6		6	62			7				
Other peoples.....					13		22				1		160	12			
Total.....	144	54	258	11	6,252	496	2,992	259	266	2,481	51	394	6,612	344	517	75	31

¹ Also 850 emigrant aliens, whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands, departed therefrom.

TABLE IX-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples—Continued.*

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....	4	2		237	2	1		17				29		323			1	
Armenian.....			11.	11.	5									207				
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					1					3		1		15				
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	1	1			11	12		5	6			3		74			54	
Chinese.....	5	1	17	80	6	5		11	19	1	2	2	3	517			11	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	25	1	4	1	1			1				7		35	1		6	
Cuban.....				5							3			395			1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1																	
Dutch and Flemish.....	1		7	15	49	9		3	8		4	43		149		6	13	
East Indian.....				2	3			1										
English.....	36	23	28	545	181	61	13	48	1	11	23	295	5	2,223	2	6	140	4
French.....	30	2		77	45	35		2	2	2	8	8		106			16	
German.....	16		12	97	23	21		5	2	3		71	2	1,406	1	1	11	
Greek.....	6	21	11	398	80	31	3	96	4	27	202	28	14	358	6	2	32	
Hebrew.....	3				4									1,975			162	1
Irish.....	3	2		163	11	6	2	4	20	3	1	89	1	137			21	
Italian (north).....	18	4	7	224	53	17		35	6	12	17	4	6	1,735	5	2	49	4
Italian (south).....	66	245	402	5,726	903	359	2	378	62	221	28	183	29	32,292	3	24	3,109	8
Japanese.....			1	8	2	1		1	5	2		3		74			2	
Lithuanian.....									2									
Lutheran.....	1			4								2						
Magyar.....			3		15	15		1				105	11	84			32	
Maxican.....	45		1	8				4	1			4		142				
Polish.....			7	29	33	3				5		28		100			15	
Portuguese.....				1,308				2		9	1	6		220			4	
Romanian.....			1		16				1	1		4		43		1	22	
Russian.....	2	18	89	440	257	51		9	2	23	65	177	1	1,256		2	119	
Ruthenian (Russiak).....					1							3		7			1	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	14	4	5	157	52	350		15	60	38	1	117		911	1	97	45	1
Scotch.....	3	15	4	146	44	21		2	13	4	1	9	2	470	1	2	42	8
Slovak.....			1									116		33			5	
Spanish.....	63	1	4	37	2			5	3	7	33	1	1	934	3		9	2
Spanish American.....	51	1	4	10	3	5						11	1	256			7	
Syrian.....	5											3		78			2	
Turkish.....				1								1		25			1	
Welsh.....			3	2	1	2		1	6	1		6		41		2	7	2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1		2	56	2							36		291	1		1	
Other peoples.....	2	29		32	17	6		2		1	1	2		354		3	1	
Total.....	401	371	620	9,837	1,836	1,019	20	637	284	366	395	4,404	79	47,935	24	150	3,994	31

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Not speci- fied. ¹	Total.
African (black).....	1	20	---	54	64	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	22	12	---	---	---	1,684
Armenian.....	---	5	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	650
Bulgarian and Moravian (Czech).....	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	11	---	42
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	3	4	6	3	---	290
Chinese.....	122	65	---	---	---	---	4	2	13	6	2	28	94	---	2	1	---	2,148
Croatian and Slovenian.....	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	5	---	---	116
Cuban.....	34	1	1	18	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	1,454
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1	10	---	2	2	---	5	1	15	2	---	4	9	---	26	---	230	742
Dutch and Flemish.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
East Indian.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91
English.....	45	57	19	19	102	7	12	19	51	25	9	40	96	35	28	11	1,780	7,825
Finnish.....	9	12	---	---	---	1	---	---	11	1	1	1	24	1	8	2	146	943
French.....	3	52	30	---	8	1	1	---	11	3	3	2	13	---	---	---	111	2,237
German.....	28	67	1	4	4	---	8	3	11	3	2	4	83	50	22	1	32	873
Greek.....	---	150	---	---	23	5	3	11	11	98	1	59	83	46	16	31	4	865
Hebrew.....	13	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	199
Irish.....	1	202	---	---	14	---	---	1	2	3	1	6	11	2	---	---	336	1,831
Italian (north).....	12	276	---	11	26	3	---	1	17	26	22	9	49	20	8	---	57	4,020
Italian (south).....	139	10,208	---	5	717	3	3	65	40	53	88	368	481	915	656	4	116	68,981
Japanese.....	43	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	8	---	---	162	---	---	1	2	780
Korean.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	29
Lithuanian.....	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	---
Magyar.....	69	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	18	---	6	394
Mexican.....	5	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	37	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	569
Pacific Islander.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Polish.....	41	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	5	6	---	27	358
Portuguese.....	8	---	---	---	181	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	4	1	---	---	2,185
Romanian.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	138
Russian.....	35	467	---	---	18	1	---	---	8	---	45	50	114	51	47	---	431	4,716
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	51	99	1	11	30	1	58	1	10	5	2	5	235	8	97	2	543	3,954
Scotch.....	13	134	---	1	15	1	2	---	6	10	5	11	20	7	14	1	614	2,096
Slovak.....	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	74
Spanish.....	7	25	---	354	---	---	---	3	37	15	25	3	12	56	---	1	5	2,792
Spanish American.....	31	34	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	1	1	1	---	1	516
Syrian.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	120
Turkish.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	41
Welsh.....	47	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	7	---	5	---	214	---
West Indian (except Cuban).....	8	---	---	86	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	30	603
Other peoples.....	16	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	2	4	---	---	73	789
Not specified.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,744	---
Total.....	530	12,682	3	636	1,216	26	96	105	279	260	212	633	1,433	1,165	1,002	45	15,458	129,765

¹ Last United States residence unknown. Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, Montenegrin, and Slovenian.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	3	1	1	1	6	10	5	1	9	1	217	.....	43	41	3	21	37	18	14	55	.....
Architects.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	68	.....	13	15	.....	14	9	2	2	.....	.....
Artists.....	16	5	1	1	4	6	1	1	20	1	172	3	42	50	37	32	144	10	10	30	1
Editors.....	6	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	11	1	187	2	35	4	4	14	5	2	2	25	.....
Electricians.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	187	1	35	32	2	46	85	2	9	3	.....
Engineers (professional).....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	56	3	463	12	199	76	10	46	67	27	18	17	.....
Lawyers.....	2	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	5	1	32	.....	18	20	.....	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	84	.....	18	20	.....	18	16	2	2	9	.....
Musicians.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	1	133	3	19	34	8	68	13	78	75	3	.....
Officials (Government).....	2	1	1	1	34	1	1	1	13	.....	29	.....	13	7	.....	13	2	8	7	57	.....
Physicians.....	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	17	.....	50	2	13	10	8	16	18	2	3	33	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	.....	64	.....	49	12	.....	23	9	31	8	.....	.....
Teachers.....	52	5	5	7	20	1	6	.....	45	1	378	1	201	151	27	65	173	19	12	96	1
Other professional.....	38	1	3	1	17	12	12	.....	39	1	545	2	67	83	7	39	228	8	3	178	4
Total.....	140	17	16	25	91	6	252	4	286	8	2,456	28	750	553	110	436	815	203	212	509	6
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	13	5	2	3	.....	.....	6	.....	41	.....	73	9	37	67	79	66	43	24	65	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	11	11	2	3	.....	2	17	1	12	.....	77	4	79	41	61	145	36	14	219	4	.....
Blacksmiths.....	23	4	2	8	.....	1	5	.....	18	1	85	20	71	38	31	61	67	14	86	2	.....
Bookbinders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	4	1	.....	29	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Butchers.....	2	1	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	31	.....	88	1	41	72	12	137	35	11	31	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	29	2	7	20	3	97	9	10	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	125	13	2	2	.....	2	17	1	130	.....	821	120	497	204	135	276	404	56	302	20	.....
Cigar makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigarette makers.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427	.....	26	.....	15	.....	16	9	2	55	5	3	6	.....	.....
Cigar packers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	88	17	13	12	9	4	188	4	144	1	2,075	25	435	401	168	765	1,223	38	75	75	.....
Dressmakers.....	119	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	14	.....	252	3	142	51	25	171	130	53	337	2	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furriers and fur workers.....	16	.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	23	1	220	10	41	78	8	21	72	2	10	14	.....
Gardeners.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	7	11	25	115	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	84	1	16	11	3	6	28	6	21	10	.....
Iron and steel workers.....	3	66	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	2	3	95	1	2	4	.....	.....
Jewelers.....	3	66	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	164	20	41	30	9	33	114	6	19	1	.....
Locksmiths.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	26	1	14	14	3	78	7	3	11	1	.....

Machinists.....	14	6	7	3	...	17	1	28	...	675	15	155	148	12	96	216	29	39	3
Mariners.....	101	1	1	6	10	6	8	54	6	138	97	28	579	156	19	72	12	215	5
Masons.....	201	4	3	3	...	2	3	16	...	316	5	38	27	65	56	74	102	410	1
Mechanics (not specified).....	14	3	5	3	...	...	...	18	...	95	1	32	23	9	35	34	13	23	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	136	4	27	21	9	31	55	4	12	...
Millers.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	25	5	13	7	...	12	12	...	12	...
Milliners.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	91	...	51	30	8	51	48	5	13	...
Miners.....	14	1	1	...	51	...	4	27	...	371	245	69	22	22	4	200	225	113	3
Painters and glaziers.....	14	1	1	...	...	3	...	62	...	196	18	82	40	17	181	80	11	29	2
Pattern makers.....	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...
Photographers.....	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	7	...	35	3	7	6	...	44	6	2	...	...
Plasterers.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	120	1	18	9	2	9	28	1	5	7
Plumbers.....	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	134	1	34	17	...	50	54	2	7	...
Printers.....	12	1	1	...	...	6	...	10	...	125	2	23	18	...	92	37	6	11	3
Saddlers and harness makers.....	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	11	...	23	14	...	2	...
Seamstresses.....	296	4	13	...	...	36	...	36	...	56	9	59	58	35	216	64	40	331	42
Shoemakers.....	31	21	1	5	...	1	...	13	...	48	4	67	18	136	188	97	24	505	5
Stokers.....	3	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	68	6	26	50	53	1	50	1	...	3
Stonemasons.....	70	27	7	12	...	3	...	19	...	37	10	11	9	3	2	12	14	48	...
Tailors.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	39	30	50	102	1,493	66	26	40	26
Tanners and curriers.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	63	...	98	6	1	18	5	1	2	...
Textile workers (not specified).....	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	24	...	11	10	5	67	10	3	5	...
Tobacco workers.....	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Upholsters.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	...	5	...	21	...	...	...	...
Watch and clock makers.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	5	...	49	...	2	6	3
Weavers and spinners.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	129	...	410	13	8	14	35	34	55	...
Wheelwrights.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodworkers (not specified).....	45	4	3	10	2	3	...	4	...	54	1	24	14	...	17	19	1	6	...
Other skilled.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	963	8	1	118	45	132	230	34	90	35
Total.....	1,181	200	89	155	11	90	795	16	1,009	14	7,760	692	2,888	1,296	5,063	3,664	825	3,569	303
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	67	1	578	3	76	69	9	164	174	11	8	11
Bankers.....	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	17	...	80	...	14	18	...	15	14	6	1	13
Barmen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	95	2	45	12	2	13	78	4	43	3
Farm laborers.....	323	23	14	319	1	2	1	542	1	684	352	700	361	3,976	124	183	86	7,326	3,200
Farmers.....	39	2	11	15	1	4	13	2	198	1	293	76	901	86	44	869	24	56	373
Fishermen.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	138	6	84	2	11	3	166	3	38	34
Foremen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	13	37	36	9	26	1	27	...
Forekeepers.....	548	419	17	2,301	120	200	21	42	644	4	438	1,893	3,884	422	673	3,016	1,107	5,604	294
Laborers.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	97	1	41	17	1	35	24	3	3	2
Manufacturers.....	20	33	2	27	873	1	334	3	310	11	613	8	203	379	814	162	101	332	320
Merchants and dealers.....	1,077	62	127	33	14	60	44	5	379	6	2,552	1,054	1,140	2,946	396	3,963	641	4,054	162
Other miscellaneous.....	216	21	7	23	707	13	100	4	176	15	2,187	31	361	177	858	858	131	236	62
Total.....	2,234	500	181	2,720	1,718	282	537	57	2,359	39	9,797	3,456	7,802	3,396	21,115	10,533	2,121	17,702	5,265
No occupations (including women and children).....	1,021	187	356	246	419	413	1,858	37	2,789	19	16,155	1,473	8,078	4,271	6,461	5,624	1,756	12,426	2,634
Grand total.....	4,576	964	642	3,146	2,239	791	3,442	114	6,443	80	36,108	5,649	19,518	26,792	15,108	20,036	4,905	33,909	8,711

TABLE IX.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and races or peoples—Continued.

Race or people.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black).....	12	.....	90	.....	141	179	1	.....	6	14	.....	1	6	13	1	2	.....	4,576
Armenian.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	102	.....	964
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3	2	53	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	20	1	.....	.....	6	4	40	1	642
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	25	.....	5	11	79	93	20	.....	3,146
Chinese.....	1	33	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	4	3	.....	15	135	.....	28	.....	2,230
Croatian and Slovenian.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	114	28	.....	.....	2,701
Cuban.....	.....	69	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	3,442
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	114
Dutch and Flemish.....	9	59	143	6	8	14	.....	64	5	21	101	5	17	242	33	89	4	6,443
East Indian.....	49	498	1,378	1	7	301	6	96	31	177	194	318	121	2,075	69	196	48	36,168
English.....	54	.....	140	.....	.....	8	.....	9	3	72	.....	15	6	274	29	104	38	5,649
Finnish.....	11	63	191	.....	22	1,596	2	22	8	61	6	1,319	19	233	39	58	6	19,518
French.....	35	163	599	2	18	14	7	56	2	173	38	26	47	609	8	394	18	11,555
German.....	23	42	3,438	.....	.....	108	31	33	22	84	130	26	384	325	893	275	60	25,792
Greek.....	3	45	622	.....	.....	1	32	2	17	41	9	13	21	57	7	77	19	15,108
Hebrew.....	24	196	1,623	4	1	235	2	47	12	56	35	96	55	746	10	100	19	20,636
Irish.....	13	23	334	.....	2	22	2	5	6	42	39	36	10	261	44	54	24	4,905
Italian (north).....	10	36	5,792	.....	9	459	4	.....	10	24	160	.....	43	228	440	190	3	33,909
Italian (south).....	1	236	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	1	45	8,711
Japanese.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
Korean.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	37	.....	4	.....	591
Lithuanian.....	.....	2	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,060	1	.....	3	5	32	2	8	17,198
Magyar.....	23	4	28	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Mexican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,502
Pacific Islander.....	2	2	433	.....	.....	20	.....	3	.....	20	.....	4	10	76	42	56	7	12,208
Polish.....	.....	1	154	.....	1	1,147	.....	.....	.....	26	2	.....	10	4	4	11	3	8,653
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	27	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	57	13	4,858
Romanian.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	8	5	6	1	21	6	.....	22	319	4	.....	.....	1,365
Russian.....	4	33	261	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3	60	4	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	4	196	345	.....	6	81	.....	376	.....	56	138	33	49	1,768	4	578	40	19,172
Scottish.....	26	184	452	1	1	125	5	26	15	50	29	135	49	1,991	13	87	15	13,515
Slovak.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	14	1	5,577
Spanish.....	24	10	74	.....	390	7	.....	.....	.....	166	66	112	45	11	292	1	16	9,259
Spanish American.....	.....	.....	90	.....	32	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1,881
Syrian.....	1	.....	32	1	20	23	1	.....	.....	21	6	.....	8	6	6	.....	.....	216
Turkish.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	.....	31	116	.....	1	6	1	5	2	5	2	.....	4	74	10	20	2	983
West Indian (except Cuban).....	.....	.....	48	3	75	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	948
Other peoples.....	.....	4	136	1	.....	38	.....	3	.....	1	90	.....	5	6	19	13	2	3,388
Total.....	281	1,882	17,369	20	763	4,589	73	786	146	13,288	1,168	2,247	1,003	9,978	2,168	2,592	371	298,826

TABLE IX-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of last permanent residence and races or peoples.¹

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....					18		21		2	894	3		3	2			
Armenian.....					23		1						350			1	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....													3	3			
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			2		21	5	6		17	1	6	16	29	7	5		
Chinese.....			14		883	11			17	2			65	2	2		1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3				12				4	925			3	3			
Cuban.....													5				1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....					36	7	2		4			1	40	2	36		
Dutch and Flemish.....	17	9	79	1	471	36	151	3	25	56	16	29	3	31	30	9	7
East Indian.....		5	3			1						2	7				
English.....					9		18	1	17	3	1		93	1			
Finnish.....			3		256	1	6	2	11	6		1	70	3	8		1
French.....			1		60	1	36		5	38	10	8	623	66	106	9	
German.....	4	5	1		181	69							16				
Greek.....					1	4	36	4	6	2		6	1	5	3		
Hebrew.....		1			56								76				
Irish.....	4	1	8	5	647	30	129	3	2	5		5	234	9	11	2	1
Italian (north).....									120	27	1	7	8,420	102	142	11	5
Italian (south).....	94	6	9	4	1,761	260	2,103	234	4		2	58	13	1			
Japanese.....		1			366	5	1					24					
Korean.....					2												
Lithuanian.....							1							1	1		
Magyar.....					1		5			1			19				
Mexican.....		2	15		275			1	5	2			5	1			
Pacific Islander.....					2												
Polish.....					324	4	10		1		2	81	24	3	1	1	6
Portuguese.....																	
Romanian.....					144	6	265	6	3	1		2	419	25	19	16	
Russian.....	1	9											9	18			
Ruthenian (Russiak).....													1				
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	14	11	3		154	29	63	2	1	7	1	20	453	7	142	8	
Scotch.....	2	3	4		78	3	49		7	3	8	22	112	35	5	7	
Slovak.....					1		1						12	1			
Spanish.....			114		335	17	8	1	5	437		63	129	10	1	10	7
Spanish American.....	2				49		2	2	21	5			7	3	2		
Syrian.....					7		1			2			2	2			3
Turkish.....					1					1			1	1			
Welsh.....			1	1	8	5	1		6			2	7	2	2		
West Indian (except Cuban).....	3				13		22			62	1		160	12			
Other peoples.....																	
Total.....	144	54	258	11	6,252	496	2,992	259	266	2,481	51	394	6,612	344	517	75	31

¹ Also 850 emigrant aliens, whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands, departed therefrom.

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	3	1	1	1	6	10	5	1	9	1	217	.....	43	41	3	21	37	18	14	55	.....
Architects.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	68	.....	13	15	2	14	9	2	2	.....	.....
Clergy.....	16	5	1	5	4	6	1	1	20	1	172	3	42	50	37	32	144	8	19	30	1
Editors.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	36	2	4	4	5	14	5	2	2	25	.....
Electricians.....	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	187	1	35	32	2	46	85	3	9	3	.....
Engineers (professional).....	7	1	2	3	2	2	41	1	56	3	403	12	199	79	10	46	67	27	18	17	.....
Lawyers.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	74	9	9	.....	32	.....	18	5	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Literary and scientific persons.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	12	5	5	1	84	1	18	20	3	18	16	2	9	5	.....
Musicians.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	42	1	133	3	42	34	8	68	13	78	75	3	.....
Officials (Government).....	2	1	.....	.....	34	23	1	.....	13	.....	29	.....	19	7	3	5	2	3	7	57	.....
Physicians.....	4	.....	.....	2	5	49	5	.....	10	.....	50	2	13	10	8	10	18	2	8	33	.....
Sculptors and artists.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	64	1	49	12	.....	23	9	31	6	.....	.....
Teachers.....	52	5	5	7	20	1	6	.....	45	1	376	1	201	151	22	95	173	19	12	96	1
Other professional.....	38	1	3	1	17	12	12	.....	39	1	545	2	67	93	7	39	228	8	3	178	4
Total.....	140	17	16	25	91	6	252	4	286	8	2,456	28	750	553	110	436	815	203	212	509	6
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	13	5	2	6	.....	6	.....	.....	41	.....	73	9	37	67	79	66	43	24	65	4	.....
Barbers and hairdressers.....	11	11	2	3	.....	17	.....	.....	12	.....	77	4	79	11	61	145	36	14	219	24	.....
Blacksmiths.....	23	4	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	85	20	71	38	31	61	67	14	86	2	.....
Bookbinders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	4	1	.....	29	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Brewers.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	1	72	12	13	36	11	31	.....	.....
Butchers.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	10	2	47	20	12	97	9	10	.....	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	125	13	2	2	.....	17	.....	.....	130	.....	831	120	437	204	135	276	404	56	302	20	.....
Carpenters and joiners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	16	9	8	6	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Cigar packers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerks and accountants.....	88	17	13	12	9	188	4	.....	142	1	2,075	22	435	401	168	763	1,223	38	75	75	.....
Dressmakers.....	119	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	232	3	142	51	25	171	130	53	337	2	.....
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	16	.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	23	1	220	10	41	78	8	21	72	2	10	14	.....
Furriers and fur workers.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	84	1	16	11	7	115	28	6	21	10	.....
Gardeners.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	95	1	2	4	.....	.....
Hat and cap makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers.....	3	66	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	164	20	41	36	9	33	114	6	11	1	.....
Jewelers.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	29	.....	14	14	.....	78	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Machinists.....	14	6	7	3	...	17	1	28	...	575	15	155	148	12	96	216	29	39	3
Mariners.....	101	1	1	6	...	3	8	54	6	138	97	38	579	156	19	72	12	215	5
Masons.....	21	4	3	3	...	2	6	316	5	316	5	38	27	65	56	74	102	410	1
Mechanics (not specified).....	14	3	5	3	...	52	...	18	...	95	1	32	23	9	35	34	13	23	1
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	136	4	27	21	9	31	55	4	12	...
Millers.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	5	13	7	...	12	12	...	...	...
Milliners.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	91	...	51	30	8	51	48	5	13	1
Miners.....	14	1	1	50	...	51	...	4	...	371	245	69	22	22	4	200	225	113	3
Painters and glaziers.....	14	1	1	1	...	3	...	62	...	196	18	82	40	17	181	80	11	29	2
Pattern makers.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...
Photographers.....	1	1	1	1	...	5	...	7	...	35	3	7	6	2	44	6	2	5	7
Plasterers.....	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	120	1	18	9	2	9	28	1	2	...
Plumbers.....	12	...	...	1	...	6	...	12	...	134	1	34	17	...	50	54	2	7	2
Printers.....	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	125	2	23	13	3	92	37	6	11	3
Saddlers and harness makers.....	296	4	13	2	...	3	...	36	1	56	9	59	58	4	23	14	...	2	...
Seamstresses.....	31	21	1	5	...	1	...	3	1	68	4	67	18	35	216	64	40	331	42
Shoemakers.....	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	48	6	26	50	53	188	27	24	505	5
Stonemasons.....	70	27	7	12	...	3	...	19	1	37	10	11	9	3	136	50	1	16	3
Tailors.....	1	1	1	1	...	7	...	7	...	124	39	30	50	102	1,429	66	26	404	26
Tanners and curriers.....	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	63	1	98	6	1	18	18	13	1	2
Textile workers (not specified).....	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	24	...	11	10	5	67	10	3	...	...
Tinners.....	1	1	1	1	...	5	...	5	...	13	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Tobacco workers.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholsterers.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	14	5	...	21	5	...	...	...
Watch and clock makers.....	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	129	...	410	13	8	14	35	34	55	3
Weavers and spinners.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Wheelwrights.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	24	14	...	17	19	1	6	...
Woodworkers (not specified).....	45	4	3	10	2	3	17	91	1	663	8	150	118	45	132	230	34	90	35
Other skilled.....	1,181	200	89	155	11	90	795	16	1,099	14	7,760	692	2,888	1,296	5,063	3,664	825	3,569	303
Total.....	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	67	1	578	3	76	69	9	164	174	11	8	11
Agents.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	80	...	14	18	...	15	15	6	1	13
Bankers.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	95	2	45	12	2	13	78	4	43	3
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	323	23	14	319	1	2	7	542	1	684	382	700	361	3,976	124	1,183	86	7,326	3,200
Farm laborers.....	39	2	11	15	1	4	13	198	1	2,933	76	901	632	86	44	1,869	24	56	373
Farmers.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	138	6	84	2	11	3	166	3	38	34
Fishermen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	13	37	36	9	26	3	1	27
Hotel keepers.....	548	419	17	2,301	120	200	21	644	4	1,438	1,893	3,884	422	13,492	673	3,016	1,107	5,604	294
Laborers.....	20	33	2	27	873	1	334	3	310	11	613	8	203	379	814	162	101	332	320
Manufacturers.....	1,077	62	127	33	14	60	44	5	379	6	2,552	1,054	1,140	2,946	396	3,963	641	4,054	162
Merchants and dealers.....	216	21	7	23	707	13	100	4	176	15	2,187	31	701	177	858	858	131	236	826
Other miscellaneous.....	2,224	560	181	2,720	1,718	282	537	57	2,359	39	9,797	3,456	7,802	3,396	21,115	3,148	10,533	2,121	17,702
Total.....	1,021	187	356	246	419	413	1,858	37	2,789	19	16,155	1,473	8,078	5,215	4,271	6,461	5,624	1,756	12,426
No occupations (including women and children).....	4,576	964	642	3,146	2,239	791	3,442	114	6,443	80	36,168	5,649	19,518	26,792	15,108	20,636	4,905	33,909	8,711
Grand total.....	1,021	187	356	246	419	413	1,858	37	2,789	19	16,155	1,473	8,078	5,215	4,271	6,461	5,624	1,756	12,426
	4,576	964	642	3,146	2,239	791	3,442	114	6,443	80	36,168	5,649	19,518	26,792	15,108	20,636	4,905	33,909	8,711
																			154

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Hungar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- nial).	Scandinavian ("or- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (ex- cept Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	1	32	5	2	9	2	4	22	19	23	38	4	2	4	4	15	1	632	9		
Architects.....	2	24	6	1	15	4	16	42	54	47	4	18	2	4	14	16	6	887	91		
Clergy.....	3	3	1	1	6	1	23	74	7	3	5	5	8	5	5	3	2	170			
Editors.....	13	36	3	2	14	18	14	245	138	18	29	1	29	29	5	7	3	638			
Electricians.....	2	32	9	1	222	1	7	14	7	15	32	1	32	32	3	13	7	1,808	17		
Engineers (professional).....	1	1	3	1	6	1	9	14	14	12	9	3	15	15	8	3	9	260	1		
Lawyers.....	1	9	4	1	15	1	1	35	17	12	17	1	21	21	1	1	1	262			
Literary and scientific persons.....	2	64	4	1	19	10	1	12	6	16	22	5	33	33	4	1	1	695	5		
Musicians.....	1	3	10	1	2	1	1	12	12	16	15	6	18	18	3	12	5	327	3		
Officials (Government).....	1	20	4	1	6	1	1	13	1	13	14	2	18	18	3	10	1	326	4		
Physicians.....	2	2	3	5	9	1	1	72	145	72	13	1	13	13	15	12	10	1,640	21		
Sculptors and artists.....	1	3	4	3	13	1	1	93	221	1	11	1	16	16	9	9	3	1,700	9		
Teachers.....	1	20	3	3	9	5	1	93	221	1	11	1	16	16	9	9	3	1,700	9		
Other professional.....	1	20	3	3	9	5	1	93	221	1	11	1	16	16	9	9	3	1,700	9		
Total.....	11	14	38	43	349	6	2	680	751	2	261	217	14	14	79	63	18	9,795	157		
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	1	1	12	12	6	12	2	78	29	40	3	40	3	40	3	1	1	759	1		
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	63	6	26	26	1	26	26	1	2	1	584	8		
Blacksmiths.....	4	26	31	22	19	6	1	157	53	52	1	52	1	52	1	5	2	921			
Bookbinders.....					1	1	1	11	3									72			
Brewers.....					2	1	1	36	1	9	9		9	9	1	4	1	19			
Butchers.....	2	3	11	1	4	1	1	36	34	9	9		9	9	1	2	2	588			
Cabinetmakers.....	2	9	11	1	4	1	1	16	9	4	4		4	4	1	1	1	241			
Carpenters and joiners.....	19	4	67	62	61	20	6	718	418	244	9	244	9	244	9	24	6	4,824	35		
Cigar makers.....			2	2	1	1	1	5	5	88	88	1	88	88	1	1	1	19			
Cigar packers.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	5	11	11	1	11	11	1	1	1	774			
Clerks and accountants.....	12	6	20	105	44	7	1	681	899	537	83	537	83	537	83	65	73	8,399	36		
Dressmakers.....	1	5	11	4	7	1	1	100	102	21	5	21	5	21	5	7	17	1,610			
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1	7	5	5	28	2	2	99	99	14	1	14	1	14	1	6	2	791	9		

Furriers and fur workers.	1	6	4	3	3	5	2	30	2	1	1	199
Gardeners.	1	1	3	1	2	43	32	2	2	1	1	424
Hat and cap makers.	19	14	51	1	4	83	84	14	2	8	8	127
Iron and steel workers.	6	8	6	1	5	2	8	1	1	1	1	822
Jewelers.	6	8	3	1	5	6	8	1	1	1	1	194
Locksmiths.	3	2	40	14	4	114	196	50	7	4	12	67
Machinists.	3	2	4	76	2	653	50	3	18	2	6	1,892
Mariners.	3	2	4	24	2	66	110	1	3	4	5	3,088
Masons.	4	1	37	19	24	3	110	1	3	12	4	1,496
Mechanics (not specified).	2	24	3	5	43	56	30	129	20	3	4	1,685
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).	3	3	5	1	2	16	39	2	1	3	1	335
Millers.	1	1	2	1	4	10	14	8	2	1	1	124
Milliners.	1	1	2	1	4	14	41	8	2	4	1	388
Miners.	29	99	40	1	4	261	171	11	5	53	1	2,407
Painters and glaziers.	2	3	13	8	2	172	65	14	2	4	1	1,047
Pattern makers.	1	11	1	1	1	7	7	9	1	1	1	33
Photographers.	1	1	1	1	1	23	10	9	1	1	1	194
Plasterers.	1	10	1	1	1	13	48	3	1	5	1	276
Plumbers.	1	4	1	3	2	12	61	12	1	2	2	411
Printers.	1	15	1	3	2	37	32	12	1	4	1	459
Saddlers and harness makers.	9	8	1	1	1	10	6	6	11	1	1	114
Seamstresses.	3	64	15	13	3	117	19	3	3	1	29	1,577
Shoemakers.	3	1	18	24	3	37	16	26	5	2	2	1,280
Stokers.	3	1	7	24	1	82	29	1	4	8	1	1,785
Stonecutters.	23	39	24	11	12	81	65	1	7	1	5	326
Tailors.	1	1	1	8	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2,799
Tanners and curriers.	1	4	1	4	3	4	13	2	1	1	1	68
Textile workers (not specified).	2	4	1	1	1	20	14	2	1	1	2	228
Tinners.	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	195
Tobacco workers.	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	34
Upholsterers.	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	74
Watch and clock makers.	2	4	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	125
Weavers and spinners.	1	1	1	1	1	10	28	1	4	3	3	770
Wheelwrights.	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	19
Woodworkers (not specified).	8	15	3	2	3	17	22	5	1	1	1	194
Other skilled.	8	2	18	8	3	142	256	1	4	11	8	2,251
Total.	159	69	790	482	61	4,075	3,207	22	180	94	257	45,528
MISCELLANEOUS.												299
Agents.	1	5	5	10	1	43	215	21	16	4	14	1,538
Bankers.	1	2	1	1	2	18	6	6	6	2	5	235
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.	2	4	4	2	2	41	60	6	6	2	2	429
Farm laborers.	8	104	78	2,811	18	2,138	301	2	11	48	16	26,250
Farmers.	10	179	38	73	11	851	557	2	7	43	15	6,840
Fishermen.	2	1	77	1	1	122	19	3	1	3	5	67
Hotelkeepers.	1	1	1	1	1	7	18	3	1	1	3	741
Labors.	166	61	3,573	3,541	299	2,116	550	41	9	69	128	55,816

TABLE X.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Ruthenian (Russian).	Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (except Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philippine Islands.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.																				
Manufacturers.....	1	3	363	7	26	70	12	80	16	37	2	746	259	141	17	14	67	19	7,017	461
Merchants and dealers.....	31	58	622	363	508	1,902	52	82	3,944	1,319	41	433	45	24	6	86	90	43	28,238	26
Servants.....	21	12	328	328	85	22	6	20	561	772	1	183	83	57	2	52	19	19	10,033	52
Other miscellaneous.....	240	166	5,189	5,189	21,789	8,515	402	3,076	10,034	4,028	89	4,571	485	315	200	275	230	3,007	138,737	1,091
Total.....	189	732	10,865	10,865	32,211	3,168	484	946	4,363	5,529	464	1,634	999	263	12	372	445	287	104,766	2,575
No occupations (including women and children).....	599	981	17,198	17,198	54,502	12,208	933	4,858	19,172	13,515	577	9,259	1,881	676	216	983	948	3,388	236,826	4,122
Grand total.....																				

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	1				15		2	6	73				25	6		2		10	4		
Architects.....							2	6	17				4						2		
Clergy.....	7		1	1	5		2	5	49			1	26			2	9	2	8	8	
Editors.....							1		20							2	1	1	1	6	
Electricians.....					1		2	1	9												
Engineers (professional).....	3				1		1	6	121			6	13	17		1	7	2	27	12	
Lawyers.....	1				2		4	2	6			1	1	1		1	1		1		
Literary and scientific persons.....					1		1	2	14			1	6	1		1	1	1	1	3	
Musicians.....			1				2	1	15			1	27					22	33	3	
Officials (Government).....					23		5	1	12			1	10	2				6	4	21	
Physicians.....	3	2		2	3		2	3	28				4	4	1	2	3	7	11	4	
Sculptors and artists.....	1						1	1	11				20	46		3	1	9	7	2	
Teachers.....	2			1	5		2	7	59				28			3	12	5	3	10	
Other professional.....	6	1		1	1		4	2	190			1	43	20		1	36	6	7	12	
Total.....	24	3	2	5	56	3	32	35	624	11		207	100	6	10	74	71	117	80		
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....				1				7	7			2	6	2		1		10	72	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2						4		10				8	3			1	12	732	4	
Blacksmiths.....								1	18			2					6	3	95		
Bookbinders.....									3								1		9		
Brewers.....														1							
Butchers.....	1							2	12				4			2	2		40		
Cabinetmakers.....									4				1			1	1		17		
Carpenters and joiners.....	12						5	10	85			15	10	6	2	1	16	20	370	3	
Cigar makers.....							1														
Cigar packers.....	12						455		3					2			1	3	59	5	
Clerks and accountants.....							3		327				87	33	12	7	65	40	569	10	
Dressmakers.....	6	3	2	4	7	1	60	27	27				28	9		3	17	17	59	1	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	16		1	1					39				2	1			3		2	3	
Furriers and fur workers.....							3	1								1					
Gardeners.....					8			3	44				4			1	8	3	9	6	2
Hat and cap makers.....									3							1	1		12		
Iron and steel workers.....								1	39			3					6		8		

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Travelers.....									2	6			1						7		
Locksmiths.....							5		4	196			15					1	1		
Machinists.....	21			1			2	1	5	48			10	8		2	22	1	27		
Mariners.....							1		4	17			3					7	107	5	
Masons.....							8		39	684			56	3		10	83	15	157		
Mechanics (not specified).....	2			2		2										3		19	138		
Metallurgists (other than iron, steel, and tin).....																					
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....																					
Millers.....										5			1	2					13		
Millwrights.....										3											
Miners.....										8			5	1				2			
Miners and glaziers.....	3			13		2			7	239		46	16	1		1	1	2	2		
Painters.....							1		6	25		5	6		1		24	145	306		
Pattern makers.....																	2	5			
Photographers.....	2						1			5			2								
Plasterers.....										10							2		3	2	
Plumbers.....										8											
Printers.....	4						1		1	22						1	2	1	16		
Saddlers and harness makers.....							1			10			3		2	1	2		39		
Seamstresses.....	10			1			1			9							2		120		
Shoemakers.....	4			1			1			12			1	1	3	3	6	1	2		
Stokers.....	2						2		1	1			2	1	16	2		16	682	1	
Stonescutters.....										13											
Tailors.....	4	1		2		2			3	16		1	2	2	6	24	1	8	9		
Tanners and curriers.....				1		1			2	1			1				3	4	20		
Textile workers (not specified).....	4									7			1				1	1	262	1	
Tinners.....									2	1			1		2		3	4	143		
Tobacco workers.....							5			1											
Upholsterers.....										2											
Watch and clock makers.....										4		1	8				1	5			
Weavers and spinners.....										44			2	2	1		2	6	3		
Wheelwrights.....																			1		
Woodworkers (not specified).....							9			2											
Other skilled.....	5				3				4	96		4	21	7	2	1	28	6	59		
Total.....	118	7	3	27	25	7	567	1	131	2	2,106	116	307	90	94	55	329	352	4,458	37	2

MISCELLANEOUS.													
Agents.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	41	69	7	2	1	3	6
Bankers.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	20	8	1	2	2	1	2
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	381	8	1	2	63	11	111	15	4	16	2	5	204
Farm laborers.....	9	2	17	1	133	26	232	40	35	36	3	5	63
Farmers.....	6	1	1	3	1	1	8	14	1	2	2	30	133
Fishermen.....	414	632	1	1	59	26	337	194	19	13	1	2	28
Hotel keepers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	10
Laborers.....	111	1,281	12	14	1	1	309	309	19	4,051	16	228	58,433
Manufacturers.....	3	6	3	3	1	1	12	23	45	1	1	43	1
Merchants and dealers.....	9	3	114	114	32	6	218	2	128	137	36	89	283
Servants.....	227	1	30	20	47	1	644	127	243	167	4	546	218
Other miscellaneous.....	224	1	93	5	25	9	466	9	43	106	19	111	34
Total.....	1,273	643	218	1,943	2	366	2,154	354	400	4,533	84	1,047	61,558
No occupation (including women and children).....	269	6	16	40	1	210	2,942	62	283	222	50	401	2,848
Grand total.....	1,542	649	234	2,148	4	742	7,826	543	873	4,855	199	1,851	68,881
													780
													29

TABLE X-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by occupations and races or peoples—Continued.*

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- miak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish Ameri- can.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (ex- cept Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Philippine Is- lands.
PROFESSIONAL.																						
Actors.....			1				3	4		6	5		13	5			1				181	5
Architects.....								7		12	4		1	1			1				46	
Clergy.....	2		24		7					20	4		33	1			3	4	3		237	31
Editors.....			1							3	1		1	1				2			31	
Electricians.....							1	1		10	3		1	1			1				74	
Engineers (professional).....			10		17			7		57	20		7	15			2		1		335	8
Lawyers.....			8		1			1		1			3	3							40	
Literary and scientific persons.....			1					1		10	1		1	1			1				48	
Musicians.....								8		6			6	1				1			130	
Officials (Government).....			1			1		4		3	1		3	13				2			112	
Physicians.....			3					1		4	5		3	12		1	2	3	1		116	2
Sculptors and artists.....			1		1			2		2	4		2	5							67	
Teachers.....			3		2	1	1	2		9	2	1	3	5		1		3			216	2
Other professional.....			2		2	2	1	5		46	42		5	10			2	8	1		464	3
Total.....	2	3	55		6	29	6	42	180	92	2	2	82	72	2	1	13	25	6		2,097	51
SKILLED.																						
Bakers.....						2				9	3		7				1				141	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....			1		11			7		4								5			819	4
Blacksmiths.....					2			1		20	6		2			1	4	2			162	
Bookbinders.....										2	1										16	
Brewers.....										1											2	
Butchers.....					1		2			1	4										76	
Cabinetmakers.....								2		11											37	
Carpenters and joiners.....			2		2	6		12		170	32		14				1	12	2		811	99
Cigarrette makers.....																			1		2	
Cigar makers.....					3		3			1			221	1							785	
Cigar packers.....																					9	
Clerks and accountants.....			2	18	2	14	6	7		78	71		101	33		4	8	26	2		1,638	57
Dressmakers.....					1			3		19	6		5	2				15			227	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....			1																		100	1
Furriers and fur workers.....																					3	
Gardeners.....										2			2				1				118	
Hat and cap makers.....					4			2		13	6		2	1			1	1			17	
Iron and steel workers.....																					90	
Jewelers.....								1		10	28						1				22	
Locksmiths.....					1					5											2	

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and occupations.¹

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....					77		3			28			16	21		1		
Architects.....			3	5	14				1	1				5				
Bergy.....	3			7	63	5	12	9	5	1			13	50	5	10		5
Editors.....					29		1	1					4	3				1
Electricians.....	1	2	5	2	30	1	17	3	10	6				27	2	3		
Engineers (professional).....	2	5	10		109	10	4				1		1	45	4		2	
Lawyers.....					17			2						3			1	
Literary and scientific persons.....					17		3			2	2			8	1			
Musicians.....					18			3	10		1		2	76		1		
Officials (Government).....					74	3	5		49		1			4		3		
Physicians.....	1				33				5	1			14	19				
Sculptors and artists.....					29	3			1				1	18				
Teachers.....	3	3	7	2	188	7	23	12	12	4	39		2	68	10	19		2
Other professional.....	3	4	5	2	109	10	23	1	14	5	1	183	3	76	7	13	4	3
Total.....	13	17	55	7	818	45	102	4	106	75	9	285	10	423	30	50	9	11
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....					34	2	11		2	14	1	3	1	37	5	6	1	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	2	13		46	2	21	4	25			5	1	31	1	4		
Blacksmiths.....		6	17		41	2	25	1	2	2	1	2	6	42	1	12	3	
Bookbinders.....					8				1	1				7		1		
Brewers.....																		
Butchers.....		1	3		27	2	9	1	5			1	3	39	1	6	1	1
Cabinetmakers.....					15	1	2	1				1		16	1			
Carpenters and joiners.....					151	8	82	1	3	73		16	15	210	13	31	4	1
Cigarette makers.....							1											
Cigar makers.....		1	1		4	1			586					5	1			
Cigar packers.....					2													
Clerks and accountants.....	10	7	49	2	525	28	108	4	28	15			10	390	30	34	15	1
Dressmakers.....					49	1	50	1	6	14	9	26	1	9	63	4	5	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	5	1		72	3	9	1	3	3		6	2	18	1	4		
Furriers and fur workers.....					3		1							8	1			
Gardeners.....	1				51		7		3			1	10	16	1	6		
Hat and cap makers.....					8		2							5				
Iron and steel workers.....	1				19	3	24	1	1			1		29	1	4		
Jewelers.....					12									6	1			
Locksmiths.....					2													
Machinists.....	1	5	14		59	1	35	1	3	11			2	4		9	1	
Marblers.....	6	6	5		123	4	14		176	14			9	5	26	1	7	1
Masons.....					30	9	27	5	2	10			2	61	6	6		
Mechanics (not specified).....					38	2	11						2	22	3	4	1	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					3		14		3					9	2			

[illegible]

¹ For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....	26	2		12	12	2		2	4			8		317			4
Architects.....	1	1	8	18	18	3		3				5		92			5
Clergy.....	27	6	4	45	41	21	2	9	10	9	5	13	2	266	4	16	15
Editors.....				4	1	5		1		2	1	2		102			1
Electricians.....	41			41	133	25		6	8	2	2	9		223		4	17
Engineers (professional).....	10	3		35	69	23		1	12			41		1,132	1		36
Lawyers.....	1		2	2	5							2		198			
Literary and scientific persons.....	1		17	5	5			3	1			10		149			3
Musicians.....	4		22	31	31	15		3	6	1	2	19	1	291	1	1	7
Officials (Government).....	2		10	10	9	3		1				1		185			2
Physicians.....	11	1	2	10	0	3		3		1		6		172			4
Sculptors and artists.....	2		13	15	15							6		207			4
Teachers.....	9	14	10	147	83	23		4	8	9	9	50	2	588	3	7	36
Other professional.....	8	17	10	119	163	28	2	10	12	2	1	5		542	2	7	30
Total.....	103	44	35	485	586	155	5	44	61	26	3	24	5	4,494	11	36	164
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	2	2	2	71	80	20		4	7	4		36	1	244	1	8	18
Barbers and hairdressers.....	5	7	4	87	119	27	1	2	19	1	1	11		299		4	14
Blacksmiths.....		14	2	72	93	50			21	4	1	11		258		22	24
Bookbinders.....				6	6	1		1		1		1		20		1	2
Brewers.....				1	3	2								3			1
Butchers.....	1	7	2	33	114	30		4	17	2		13		154	1	6	10
Cabinetmakers.....				14	57	8		2	3			1		92		3	2
Carpenters and joiners.....	10	69	8	424	861	300		9	135	21	2	137	2	1,236		62	87
Cigarette makers.....					1	1		1				2		8	1		1
Cigar makers.....	1		1	23	44	4			1			2		80			4
Cigar packers.....					3									2			
Clerks and accountants.....	37	48	24	514	1,312	213	3	52	88	18	6	182	5	3,142	8	52	160
Dressmakers.....	5	14	4	149	119	29	1	11	8	5	3	11	64	712	1	11	48
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2	10	8	39	81	27		2	22	1	1	23		272	1	7	23
Furriers and fur workers.....				2	15	6		16	1			1		131			3
Gardeners.....				26	28	12		2	1	1	10	19		144		1	13
Hat and cap makers.....	1	1	1	1	6	2						8		77			2
Iron and steel workers.....	1	4	1	40	166	28		2	5		1	3		333		4	20
Jewelers.....		2		12	27	3			2			4		72		3	4
Locksmiths.....					3	1						2		24			2
Machinists.....	8	8	4	125	530	54		3	26	3		54		572	2	5	58
Mariners.....	53	16	61	378	54	13	4	5	4			11		1,446	9	1	26
Masons.....	3	10		377	309	33		5	32	4	1	11		463	3	13	69
Mechanics (not specified).....	7	2	1	25	51	11		1	4	1		20		320		3	11
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1	3		17	102	4		1	3		1	11		152			11

Millers.....	4	1	9	15	3	6	8	1	3	3	1	5	12	3	27	1
Milliners.....	5	2	32	53	8	6	3	1	1	1	5	12	3	143	2	13
Miners.....	15	2	60	343	56	1	3	224	6	8	31	24	3	49	5	43
Painters and glaziers.....	3	9	2	56	223	63	3	11	3	14	25	18	10	285	10	18
Pattern makers.....	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Photographers.....	1	3	24	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	83	3	2
Plasterers.....	4	4	10	97	36	1	2	9	9	1	1	35	13	3	14	3
Plumbers.....	7	1	22	122	22	1	1	9	1	2	2	5	108	2	10	10
Printers.....	2	1	20	50	16	1	1	9	1	17	17	2	180	5	10	10
Saddlers and harness makers.....	3	8	9	16	3	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	34	1	4	4
Seamstresses.....	5	19	5	181	66	23	3	5	4	5	91	50	739	11	51	51
Shoemakers.....	11	10	21	56	43	19	4	6	1	18	49	4	433	4	33	33
Stokers.....	17	4	19	29	11	1	6	1	1	3	16	2	420	2	4	4
Stonecutters.....	5	9	13	185	39	1	9	12	9	11	7	92	1	91	13	13
Tailors.....	13	3	7	216	39	1	9	9	2	7	7	1	1,459	7	15	15
Tanners and curriers.....	9	1	66	7	1	1	1	1	18	6	31	28	1	31	1	1
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	2	3	11	50	9	1	2	2	1	3	31	3	58	3	2
Timners.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	2	2	2
Tobacco workers.....	1	3	18	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	3	1
Upholsterers.....	1	3	18	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	1	3	1	3
Watch and clock makers.....	58	2	214	14	4	9	2	1	1	63	37	87	1	1	8	8
Weavers and spinners.....	2	2	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	9	9	9
Wheelwrights.....	5	10	58	4	4	1	9	21	3	10	2	49	1	7	6	6
Woodworkers (not specified).....	7	24	131	361	54	1	9	4	10	2	10	59	1	786	10	10
Other skilled.....	188	420	193	3,404	6,070	1,289	12	181	727	98	43	344	1,238	36	15,719	40
Total.....	6	10	5	47	372	37	1	5	23	2	1	2	25	582	1	33
MISCELLANEOUS.	3	2	36	9	1	3	1	3	18	1	1	1	1	166	3	7
Agents.....	8	2	36	73	16	1	1	1	269	131	413	846	10	118	1	8
Bankers.....	9	425	36	3,974	631	1	133	331	4	79	43	50	9	5,311	4	356
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	11	250	9	286	386	47	20	71	689	4	689	4	4	316	1,086	1,086
Farm laborers.....	1	20	1	363	24	13	1	3	3	2	2	14	2	10	2	2
Farmers.....	1	20	1	363	24	13	1	3	3	2	2	14	2	10	2	2
Fishermen.....	66	3	8	23	14	1	1	10	3	113	1,102	1,040	79	12,364	13	2
Hotel keepers.....	3,424	51	7,014	4,758	1,594	17	553	410	95	113	1,102	1,040	79	12,364	13	2
Labors.....	3	1	16	26	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	184	3	3
Manufacturers.....	60	7	16	229	205	62	8	33	44	5	13	113	5	3,648	2	15
Merchants and dealers.....	45	374	7	4,922	1,568	768	10	136	262	101	27	403	1,382	9,110	14	247
Servants.....	30	108	39	561	1,052	192	4	41	107	20	10	92	220	13	3,134	6
Other miscellaneous.....	235	4,629	235	17,359	9,758	3,717	42	948	1,837	405	255	2,107	3,706	142	35,551	47
Total.....	387	1,673	327	9,566	10,177	2,458	44	573	1,498	392	101	1,262	3,204	235	24,204	77
No occupation (including women and children).....	913	6,766	790	30,814	26,591	7,619	103	1,746	4,123	921	402	3,737	8,369	418	79,968	175
Grand total.....																

TABLE XI.—Immigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....		20		4	4				18		4	1	11			1	632
Architects.....		1							1				11			1	189
Clerk.....	2	8	4	11	4	1	4	1	25	4	3	4	22	4	14	1	837
Editors.....		1								1							170
Electricians.....		22							6				39		7		638
Engineers (professional).....	2	112		2	7		1	1	18	1	3	4	49	1	5		1,808
Lawyers.....		1	3	4									4		3		260
Literary and scientific persons.....		10		1				2	6			1	4	1	1		262
Musicians.....		20	8	6		1	2	1	46	2	2	2	16	2	1		695
Physicians (Government).....		8							8	1	1	2	7				327
Physicians.....	1	9		1					1	1	1	1	3		3		326
Sailors.....		1							1	1			3				311
School teachers and artists.....		66	2	1	16		2	6	47	4	8	2	45	3	18	2	1,640
Teachers.....	11	86	1	4	6	1	2		22	4	4	4	61			2	1,700
Other professional.....	2																
Total.....	7	50	423	7	37	43	2	15	11	203	27	23	275	12	64	5	9,795
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....		24		1	6				23	4	5	4	32	3	12		789
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2	5							16	6	6	2	61	2	8		934
Blacksmiths.....	1	28	6	8	8	5	1	17	2	10			66	2	13	1	921
Bookbinders.....		3		1									7				12
Brewers.....									12				4				16
Butchers.....	1	22			4					1	4		35	1	3		588
Cabinetmakers.....		7			3		1						2				241
Carpenters and joiners.....	3	31	163	8	64	1	10	1	63	15	33	16	263	10	36	5	4,824
Cigar makers.....													1				19
Cigarette makers.....		2								3			1		3		774
Cleaners.....				1	1								1				30
Clerks and accountants.....	7	259	3	43	57	2	12	3	136	23	36	22	310	21	42	6	8,369
Dressmakers.....	2	83		2	22		5		6	10	8	3	35	6	8	1	1,610
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		36		3	2		1		2	2	2	8	77	2	2		1,791
Furriers and fur workers.....		5											5				199
Gardeners.....	1	17			2		3	1	2	6	2	3	19	2	4		424
Hat and cap makers.....		4			2				2				4				127
Iron and steel makers.....		3			2				1	1	5	1	36	1	6	1	822
Iron and steel workers.....		47		1	3				3				22				194
Jewelers.....		1											8				67
Locksmiths.....		1															
Machinists.....		3			1				1								
Masons.....		65			1				22	4	10	6	58		12	4	1,892
Mechanics.....	46	122		18	26	3	2	2	40	7	2	96	164	9	12		3,088
Mechanics (not specified).....	3	112		3	10	2	3		31	7	13	4	40	12	9	1	1,496
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	6	27		6	3		1		14	1	2	1	17	5	8		685
	2	13		1	3				4	2	1	1	21	1	5		395

Millers.....	2	15	3	1	1	4	8	1	17	6	1	121
Milliners.....	19	133	1	4	1	30	27	12	3	375	26	388
Miners.....	4	30	12	2	14	14	1	7	2	43	6	2,407
Painters and glaziers.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,047
Pattern makers.....	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33
Photographers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	194
Plasterers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	276
Plumbers.....	13	5	4	1	3	10	3	2	2	21	2	411
Printers.....	1	15	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	5	1	439
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114
Seamstresses.....	1	6	12	3	1	39	9	4	1	17	1	1,577
Shoemakers.....	1	96	1	1	2	18	2	3	5	33	7	1,280
Stokers.....	1	25	8	2	7	7	2	2	30	19	8	795
Stonecutters.....	3	5	4	1	1	2	2	4	11	72	1	326
Tailors.....	3	139	2	2	1	36	1	2	8	11	1	2,769
Tanners and curriers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	68
Textile workers (not specified).....	10	44	1	1	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	228
Textile workers (not specified).....	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	195
Tinners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Tobacco workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Upholsterers.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74
Watch and clock makers.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125
Weavers and spinners.....	1	26	129	1	1	3	30	1	2	4	1	770
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Wood workers (not specified).....	1	5	2	1	2	8	4	4	16	16	15	194
Other skilled.....	1	75	13	6	1	8	4	4	16	113	4	2,251
Total.....	35	254	1,771	4	129	532	12	71	19	581	164	287
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Agents.....	8	29	7	2	1	1	2	7	2	3	3	1,538
Bankers.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	235
Braymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	5	1	6	6	1	3	1	4	4	429	4	429
Farm laborers.....	14	126	16	460	2	126	5	114	60	311	196	26,250
Farmers.....	18	185	29	102	69	7	125	37	2	641	81	6,840
Fishermen.....	4	19	22	5	5	2	1	1	2	89	10	741
Hotel keepers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	265	321	18	1	243
Laborers.....	25	166	19	877	14	68	8	3,175	261	1,791	519	55,816
Manufacturers.....	1	4	3	1	1	1	8	281	1	7	1	315
Merchants and dealers.....	4	52	141	1	86	31	5	187	7	202	4	7,017
Servants.....	22	122	1,844	1	55	531	8	100	13	628	30	20,258
Other miscellaneous.....	12	83	295	5	38	107	4	256	42	497	7	10,055
Total.....	95	755	9,576	7	253	2,142	33	391	50	4,297	1,228	138,737
No occupation (including women and children).....	144	823	5,599	2	344	1,872	26	309	66	8,123	422	104,766
Grand total.....	281	1,882	17,369	20	763	4,589	73	786	146	13,288	1,108	2,592

TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of last permanent residence and occupations.

Occupation.	Ala.	Alaska.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....					15		1			4		2		11				
Architects.....					1													
Artists.....					23		4		3					11	2	3		2
Chaplains.....	2		1		6									1				
Electricians.....					4		5							1				
Engineers (professional).....				5	28	2	3	2	1		1	2		16	1	1	1	
Lawyers.....				1	7				2					2				
Literary and scientific persons.....					6					1				2				
Musicians.....					3		1					3		5				
Officials (Government).....				1	38		1		12	2	2			5				
Physicians.....					10			4			3	1		10				
Sculptors and artists.....					3		1							2				
Teachers.....					12		4						2	7		2		1
Other professional.....					39	1	5			2	2	5		50		2		
Total.....	2		8		195	3	25	2	22	17	9	16	2	127	4	8	1	3
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....					8		8			3				8				
Barbers and hairdressers.....					32	4	42	2	4					17	1	5		
Blacksmiths.....					6		10			1				1		1		
Bookbinders.....			4											1				
Butchers.....					4		1	1						9			1	
Cabinetmakers.....					2									4				
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	1	3		52	6	43	1	3	20		1	1	71	3	13	1	
Cigar makers.....					1		1			1				9				
Clerks and accountants.....					3		4		1	668				9				
Clerks.....					90	4	26	5	11	67		9	1	100	9	6		
Dressmakers.....			1		8	1	2	1		1				20	1	1		
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2		2		16		7			1		3		4	1	1		
Furriers and fur workers.....														1				
Gardeners.....					22		4			1		1		4		1		
Hat and cap makers.....					1		1							4	3	1		
Iron and steel workers.....					5		4					1		5				
Jewelers.....					18		39	1						34		3		
Machinists.....					25		6				1	1		11	1			
Mariners.....	9	1			5	2	9		2	42	1			14	1	4		
Masons.....					20		22			5				29	3	2		
Mechanics (not specified).....			2				1							1				
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					2									1				1
Millers.....					2									1				
Milliners.....														3				
Miners.....	2	11	97	2	60	64	6						8	88	20	14		0

Painters and glaziers.....	1	1	16	2	8	1	2	37	1	1
Pattern makers.....			6				1			
Photographers.....			8	2	3					1
Plasterers.....			4	1			1			1
Plumbers.....	1		4		2	1		7		1
Printers.....		1	1		2			4		
Saddlers and harness makers.....			1		2			3		
Seamstresses.....			1		2			7		
Shoemakers.....	1		28	6	32	3	1	62	1	1
Stokers.....		1	2		1		18	5	2	1
Somersetters.....			4	1				2	1	1
Tailors.....			9		16	1	2	24	2	
Tanners and curriers.....			1					1		1
Textile workers (not specified).....			1		5					
Tobacco workers.....			1				8	1		
Upholsters.....			1							
Watch and clock makers.....			1			2		2		
Weavers and spinners.....			1		7					
Woodworkers (not specified).....			1							
Other skilled.....		1	17		12		14	18	1	3
Total.....	17	15	114	83	324	18	26	674	51	62
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Agents.....	1									
Bankers.....			15	1	1	1	4	7		
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....			12	1	12	3	2	2	1	
Farm laborers.....			46	6	2			24		1
Farmers.....			288	15	14	1	2	390	13	11
Fishermen.....		4	10		2	1		10	8	1
Hotel keepers.....			1		1		15	9	10	2
Laborers.....	94	21	3,671	334	2,204	214	102	4,607	216	36
Manufacturers.....			5		1			1		10
Merchants and dealers.....			364	1	15	1	9	87	4	1
Servants.....	2		208	12	123	10	15	397	15	5
Other miscellaneous.....	1		180	9	43	1	16	5	103	7
Total.....	100	26	4,816	379	2,418	232	150	5,313	253	407
No occupation (including women and children).....	25	13	751	31	225	7	68	498	36	40
Grand total.....	144	54	6,252	496	2,992	259	266	6,612	344	517

¹ For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table IX-A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from the Philippine Islands, see Table X-1.

TABLE XI-A.—Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.

Occupation.	Ia.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Okla.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....			1	2		2							1		133			
Architects.....					1	2							2		19			
Clergy.....	28			16	3	7		4	1	1			2		69		2	
Editors.....					1										19			
Electricians.....				3	2	3							3		27			4
Engineers (professional).....	7		3	14	5	4		2	1				17	1	164	1		6
Lawyers.....				2	1								1		16			
Literary and scientific persons.....				2									2		25		1	
Musicians.....				12		2							2		88			
Officials (Government).....	1											1	1		43			1
Physicians.....	4		4	7		2		1					3		50			
Sculptors and artists.....					1					1					51			
Teachers.....	3		5	17	2	1		1					7		110	1	1	5
Other professional.....	2	2	6	30	10	7			2			2	23		216		1	4
Total.....	45	2	19	106	26	28		7	4	1	1	4	62		1,030	2	6	22
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	2			18	4	3		3	1	1			9		53		1	4
Barbers and hairdressers.....			5	70	9	3		4	1	3	1		31		363		1	34
Blacksmiths.....		6		17	6	1			3			1	10		50		2	3
Book binders.....				1									7		7			1
Brewers.....	1														1			
Cabinetmakers.....				9	2			2					3		31			2
Carpenters and joiners.....	7	2		48	12	20		1	3	3		2	62	1	267		4	25
Cigar makers.....				5									13		47			6
Clock makers.....				5											7			
Clerks and accountants.....	11	2	4	73	18	15		8	5	11	1	1	81		783		2	60
Dressmakers.....	1			9	3	5				1			15		136			3
Engineers (promotive, marine, and stationary).....	3		1	4	3			1					12		34		3	
Farmers.....															2			
Gardeners and fur workers.....												2	8		33		5	
Gardners.....	1			7	4			1	3				11		8			
Hat and cap makers.....				3											30			3
Iron and steel workers.....		1		9	4	1		1					11		6			
Jewelers.....				1														
Locksmiths.....																		
Machinists.....	3		3	50	25	6		1	1	2			31		104		1	24
Mariners.....	40	1	3	70	1	6		4	1	1			31		220	1	1	0
Masons.....	2		2	34	2			1		3			12		60			9
Mechanics (not specified).....				27	11	2						2	19		130			7
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	2	1		3									2		28			1
Millers.....				3		2									1			

Milliners.....	1	12	2	7	3	15	6	45	4	5	2	16	1	18	1	14	10	
Miners.....	2	2	24	2	3	5	2	2						17	126	15		
Painters and glaziers.....																		
Pattern makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							3	6		2		
Photographers.....	1	1	1	1	1	3							2	15		7		
Plasterers.....	1	1	1	1	1	3							2	42		1		
Plumbers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							12	72		11		
Printers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							13	13				
Saddlers and harness makers.....																		
Seamstresses.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							3	28		1		
Shoemakers.....	1	3	93	9	4	1						4	46	302	2	38		
Stokers.....	4	1	13	1	1	1		1				5	19	19				
Stonecutters.....	1	2	10	1	1	1						1	13	1	1			
Tailors.....	2	1	2	17	4	4	3	2				24	163	163	14			
Tanners and curriers.....														2	2			
Textile workers (not specified).....			323		5						2		1	13	1	1		
Tinners.....																		
Tobacco workers.....														6				
Upholsters.....			1		1	1								6				
Watch and clock makers.....			1		1	1						1	10	10		2		
Weavers and spinners.....	1	1	37	1							1	10	6	6				
Wheelwrights.....												1	1	1				
Woodworkers (not specified).....														3		1		
Other skilled.....	2	1	1	38	8	2	3	1			2	15		151		12	1	
Total.....	58	36	25	1,053	191	112	1	43	65	35	8	23	474	18	3,601	1	16	319
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Agents.....	7			3		2		2		1			4		113		1	
Bankers.....	2			2		1		1							27			
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....															1			
Farm laborers.....	1	1	1	27	4	1	1	1				16	3	1	96		14	
Farm laborers.....	1	1	1	78	1	22		1	3	1	6	1	3	1	26	26	3	
Farmers.....	13	14	8	55	40	95	1	9	38	21	7	4	23	1	170	39	43	2
Fishermen.....				34		3							1		18			
Hotel keepers.....															14			
Laborers.....	73	278	480	6,395	1,267	558	1	461	123	252	77	276	2,834	41	32,598	7	52	3,193
Manufacturers.....															28			
Merchants and dealers.....	40			2	59	3	3	6		6		5	34		1	174	2	
Servants.....	18	6	32	470	90	86		41	20	13	4	35	404	1	3,411	24	165	1
Other miscellaneous.....	8	10	7	162	31	28	1	20	7	8	2	9	67		3,724	3	1	36
Total.....	161	310	530	7,289	1,450	801	6	543	103	302	96	330	3,386	44	38,399	12	119	3,473
No occupation (including women and children).....	137	23	46	1,389	169	78	13	64	22	28	9	38	482	16	4,905	9	9	180
Grand total.....	401	371	620	9,837	1,836	1,019	20	657	284	366	114	395	4,404	79	47,935	24	150	3,994
																		31

TABLE XI-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of last permanent residence and occupations—Continued.*

Occupation.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....		3			1									1			181
Architects.....		9															46
Clergy.....	2	7		10	2	1	1		1		1	2	1	2			237
Editors.....			1									2	2	1			31
Electricians.....		10					1		1			2	2	1			74
Engineers (professional).....	2	25			1			1	3		4	8		1			335
Lawyers.....		2		2				5	1								40
Literary and scientific persons.....		8					1	1	1					1			48
Musicians.....		8															130
Officials (Government).....		2		3								2		1			112
Physicians.....		7		4	1			1				1					116
Sculptors and artists.....	1	2		2						1		1					67
Teachers.....	3	15		1	1		1	2	2		2	5		1			216
Other professional.....	2	36		2			1	2	2	1		4	1	3			464
Total.....	10	134		30	6	1	5	4	39	3	2	30	2	13			2,097
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	1	6		1	1				1				1	1			141
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	91		3	7				1				12	9			819
Blacksmiths.....		17		1	1		2				2	3	4				162
Bookbinders.....		3											1				16
Brewers.....																	2
Butchers.....		7															76
Cabinetmakers.....		2												2			37
Carpenters and joiners.....	5	59		5	9		3		2	1	3	21	2	16	1		811
Cigar and pipe makers.....																	2
Cigar makers.....		20		1	2	1					2						785
Cleaners.....																	9
Clerks and accountants.....	7	118		42	9		1	7	3		3	20	8	13	1		1,638
Dressmakers.....		14		1	2			2									227
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		1		8	1		1										100
Furriers and fur workers.....																	3
Gardeners.....	1	10			1	2			2		1	3		1			118
Hat and cap makers.....		2															17
Iron and steel workers.....		10															90
Jewelers.....		2						1									22
Locksmiths.....																	2
Machinists.....	2	45			5			2	1	1	7	3		4			422
Mariners.....	3	14		8	23			4			1	25	1	6			516
Masons.....	3	27		1	5			1	4		1	3	1	3			250
Mechanics (not specified).....	1	27		0	3		2	1	1								3,319

[illegible]

Last United States residence unknown

TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry.

Destination.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Canadian Atlantic ports.	Portland, Me.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	Newport News, Va.	Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Miami, Fla.	Key West, Fla.	Wilmington, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
Alabama.....	122	3	1									1	3				5
Alaska.....	42																
Arizona.....	217	13			4			8					13				8
Arkansas.....	21	3															
California.....	3,040	392	1		13		4	506	6	1			12				
Colorado.....	537	20	1		3												
Connecticut.....	4,840	483			1	2	8	30		1							
Delaware.....	139	2															
District of Columbia.....	592	5	2														
Florida.....	201	4		1		1		1	1			841	515			8	1,560
Georgia.....	140	1										12	11				6
Hawaii.....	17	2			3												
Idaho.....	318	7			11												
Illinois.....	7,893	273	4	2	91	1		5	5	1			5				9
Indiana.....	1,330	56			3								1				
Iowa.....	1,650	33			8	1			1				3				8
Kansas.....	253	4															
Kentucky.....	52																6
Louisiana.....	181	5						1					13				
Maine.....	1,139	148			6	7		5									
Maryland.....	485	12	9	82					2	2			4	10			
Massachusetts.....	12,961	6,555	7	2	37	17	479	2,780	1	1			4			1	
Michigan.....	4,867	83	1	1	111				1				4				
Minnesota.....	2,566	26			33												
Mississippi.....	56	2															
Missouri.....	1,223	31			4								9				
Montana.....	772	10			15									1			
Nebraska.....	540	5															
Nevada.....	326	14															
New Hampshire.....	1,514	217						3									4
New Jersey.....	6,852	255	14	1	1			3		1							
New Mexico.....	108	4															
New York.....	57,459	1,788	40	21	22	8	1	122	21	15	1	2	386	4	1		29
North Carolina.....	80												11	22			1
North Dakota.....	721				17												2
Ohio.....	5,590	309	2		11			1	1				2				1
Oklahoma.....	109	5			1								11				2
Oregon.....	857	8			8												1
Pennsylvania.....	14,991	601	146	11	9			58	3	4	1		7				5
Philippine Islands.....	17																
Porto Rico.....	19																

Rhode Island.....	1,273	724			2	165	499	1	1					3	2		1
South Carolina.....	51				1												
South Dakota.....	472	10			11												
Tennessee.....	77																
Texas.....	352	7			8												
Utah.....	701	17			113												
Vermont.....	298	22			6												
Virginia.....	617	25	1	3	36			71	74					6		1	7
Washington.....	776	11						2									
West Virginia.....	1,908	88						4									19
Wisconsin.....	1,520	64			3												
Wyoming.....	1,202	1															
Total.....	141,390	12,428	229	124	597	37	637	4,029	101	15	644	1,046	46	3	10		1,671

TABLE XI-B.—Immigrant aliens admitted during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States of intended future residence and ports of entry—Continued.

Destination.	Pensa- cola, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	New Or- leans, La.	Galves- ton, Tex.	Gulf port, Miss.	Pasca- goila, Miss.	San Fran- cisco, Cal.	Port- land, Oreg.	Seattle, Wash.	Can- adian Pacific sear- ports.	Alaska.	Canadian border stations.	Mexican border stations.	Hono- lulu, Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Alabama.....		6	37	2	1		4		9			53			1	225
Alaska.....							37		2		317	177				550
Arizona.....			293	1					3	1		136	2,768			3,501
Arkansas.....									1,069	137	12	76	7			110
California.....			217	15			6,612	5				4,194	777	88		17,101
Colorado.....			30				48		102			354	17			1,119
Connecticut.....							29		10	3		1,380			1	6,788
Delaware.....			8				2					39	2			152
District of Columbia.....							24		12	4		76	6			728
Florida.....	2	1	3			4	11		2			608	6		2	3,634
Georgia.....							3		2			50				225
Hawaii.....							3		1			3		3,166		3,194
Idaho.....			2				13		64	2		565				1,012
Illinois.....		2	46	1			90		108	24	3	3,515	20	3		12,104
Indiana.....			4				7		4	3		452	6			1,866
Iowa.....		1	2	1			11		3	2		545	3			2,264
Kansas.....			18				10		2	3		236	163			696
Kentucky.....		6					6		2			60				129
Louisiana.....		3	584	4	4		7		3			5,454	29		28	913
Maine.....							3		3			17	1			6,766
Maryland.....			1				5			4		102				30,900
Massachusetts.....			8				68		59	26		7,795	10		3	20,514
Michigan.....			10				56		16	17	2	21,711	11			26,391
Minnesota.....			5				9	1	10	6	3	4,958	2			7,619
Mississippi.....			13				18		11			13	2			1,033
Missouri.....		2	38	1	2	2	18		16	1		354	29			1,746
Montana.....			2				9		51	9		3,253	2			4,123
Nebraska.....			1				17		24	1		327	4	1		921
Nevada.....							19		4			39				402
New Hampshire.....			2				22		16	6		1,971				3,737
New Jersey.....					1		22		3			1,188	1		2	8,369
New Mexico.....			14	2			2		407			49	236			418
New York.....		9	85	3	2		479		82	5		18,789	29	20	143	79,908
North Carolina.....		1	5	2			1					47				175
North Dakota.....			1				1		2			1,669	2			2,413
Ohio.....			5	2			51		24	11	1	2,767	5		3	8,760
Oklahoma.....			16				4		1			1,118	24			281
Oregon.....			1				16	41	263	19		1,162				1,882
Pennsylvania.....			13	1			65		77	10	1	2,180	11		3	17,300
Puerto Rico.....			3				1					1				793

	2	39	1,627	119	11	6	7,955	47	3,896	439	380	100,366	16,520	3,289	929	298,826
Rhode Island.....												1,916	1			4,589
South Carolina.....												13				73
South Dakota.....												291				786
Tennessee.....			8				3		3	1		55				146
Texas.....	6	126	4	84	1		30		16		2	285	12,340	4	1	13,288
Utah.....							77		98	17		139	1	1		1,168
Vermont.....							2					1,947				2,247
Virginia.....			6				6			12		160			3	1,003
Washington.....			1				32		7	68		7,665	1			9,978
West Virginia.....			4				3		1,335	4		136	3	1		2,168
Wisconsin.....	1		4				20			2		984				2,592
Wyoming.....			1				11		34			122				2,371
Total.....	2	39	1,627	119	11	6	7,955	47	3,896	439	380	100,366	16,520	3,289	929	298,826

TABLE XII.—Immigrant aliens admitted during specified periods, January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and sex.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1916.			6 months ended June 30, 1916.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1915.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1915.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	2,291	2,285	4,576	1,290	1,053	2,343	1,001	1,232	2,233	1,001	2,163	4,154
Armenian.....	2,775	1,189	3,964	520	1,033	1,553	255	86	341	1,427	1,511	4,578
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	227	415	642	121	159	280	106	256	362	268	577	845
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,968	1,178	4,146	1,335	79	1,414	1,633	99	1,712	2,896	159	3,055
Chinese.....	1,962	277	2,239	714	110	824	1,248	167	1,415	2,268	298	2,566
Croatian and Slovenian.....	425	366	791	159	146	305	248	220	468	2,076	337	2,413
Cuban.....	2,273	1,169	3,442	787	478	1,265	1,486	691	2,177	1,051	3,127	5,304
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	88	26	114	30	34	64	58	22	80	2,076	26	2,102
Dutch and Flemish.....	3,945	2,498	6,443	1,867	1,209	3,076	2,078	58	2,136	3,882	2,478	6,360
East Indian.....	70	10	80	24	2	26	46	5	51	3,367	26	3,393
English.....	18,727	17,411	36,138	8,710	8,210	16,920	10,017	9,231	19,248	18,116	16,427	34,543
Finnish.....	3,479	2,170	5,649	2,028	1,173	3,201	1,451	997	2,448	2,158	1,533	3,691
French.....	11,624	7,894	19,518	6,351	4,371	10,722	5,273	3,523	8,796	5,256	5,908	14,164
German.....	6,129	5,426	11,555	3,419	2,479	5,898	2,710	2,921	5,631	6,140	5,751	11,891
Greek.....	21,093	5,699	26,792	13,468	3,478	16,946	7,625	2,221	9,846	13,255	3,754	17,009
Hebrew.....	9,391	5,717	15,108	4,308	2,880	7,188	5,083	2,827	7,915	7,627	4,582	12,209
Irish.....	11,258	9,378	20,636	3,990	4,226	8,216	7,268	5,132	12,400	13,081	8,999	22,079
Italian (north).....	2,920	1,985	4,905	1,515	983	2,498	1,405	1,002	2,407	3,054	3,032	6,086
Italian (south).....	20,321	13,388	33,709	15,028	8,284	23,312	5,493	5,104	10,597	16,982	14,892	31,874
Japanese.....	4,033	4,678	8,711	1,833	2,469	4,302	2,200	2,209	4,409	4,151	4,635	8,786
Korean.....	70	154	224	49	54	103	21	30	51	182	52	234
Lithuanian.....	399	290	689	225	80	314	174	111	285	279	191	470
Magyar.....	351	630	981	175	284	459	176	346	522	293	458	751
Mexican.....	8,732	8,466	17,198	5,488	5,148	10,636	3,244	3,318	6,562	5,516	5,806	11,322
Pacific Islander.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	2,280	2,222	4,502	1,177	1,268	2,445	1,103	954	2,057	1,772	1,302	3,074
Portuguese.....	8,010	4,198	12,208	4,480	2,377	6,857	3,520	1,821	5,351	5,968	2,597	7,965
Rumanian.....	4,057	4,233	8,290	3,320	2,243	5,563	3,210	180	3,390	2,595	250	3,845
Russian.....	4,537	4,838	9,375	2,137	438	2,575	1,920	363	2,283	2,852	537	3,389
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1,135	220	1,355	403	123	526	107	107	214	1,232	157	1,389
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11,527	7,645	19,172	6,685	3,660	10,345	4,842	3,976	8,818	11,017	7,576	18,593
Scotch.....	6,771	6,744	13,515	3,411	3,177	6,588	3,360	3,547	6,927	6,356	6,202	12,558
Slovak.....	210	367	577	100	173	273	110	104	214	1,006	261	1,267
Spanish.....	7,768	9,259	17,027	5,294	728	6,022	2,474	792	3,236	4,848	1,260	6,108
Spanish American.....	1,336	1,491	2,827	705	285	990	631	260	891	1,220	669	1,889
Syrian.....	474	202	676	240	105	345	234	97	331	331	204	535
Turkish.....	207	9	216	136	71	207	73	155	228	155	9	164
Welsh.....	577	406	983	183	432	615	328	223	551	588	421	1,009
West Indian (except Cuban).....	460	488	948	231	279	510	229	209	438	384	701	1,085
Other peoples.....	3,135	2,253	5,388	2,263	167	2,430	872	86	958	1,858	186	2,044
Total.....	182,229	116,597	298,826	101,265	60,999	162,264	80,904	55,898	136,802	153,428	105,260	258,678

TABLE XII-A.—*Emigrant aliens departed during specified periods, January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and sex.*

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1916.			6 months ended June 30, 1916.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1915.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1915.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	1,044	640	1,684	399	273	672	645	367	1,012	1,112	706	1,818
Armenian.....	654	5	659	117	1	118	537	4	541	717	4	721
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	32	10	42	42	10	52	5	22	27	14	36	50
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	268	22	290	21	3	24	247	19	266	1,217	36	1,254
Chinese.....	2,093	55	2,148	873	33	906	1,220	22	1,242	2,003	46	2,049
Croatian and Slovenian.....	30	46	76	13	16	29	17	30	47	35	58	93
Cuban.....	997	457	1,454	465	198	663	532	259	791	1,579	925	2,504
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	3	2	5
Dutch and Flemish.....	525	217	742	250	94	344	275	123	398	610	221	831
East Indian.....	87	4	91	30	1	31	57	3	60	102	4	106
English.....	4,366	3,460	7,826	1,667	1,453	3,120	2,699	2,007	4,706	5,963	3,425	9,388
Finnish.....	358	185	543	183	96	279	175	89	264	369	191	560
French.....	1,339	958	2,297	673	533	1,206	656	425	1,091	1,515	868	2,383
German.....	2,777	596	3,373	1,311	217	1,528	1,446	379	3,492	3,255	620	945
Greek.....	4,572	283	4,855	1,273	90	1,363	3,299	193	3,492	6,379	384	6,763
Hebrew.....	140	59	199	45	25	70	95	34	129	248	91	339
Irish.....	868	983	1,851	322	405	727	546	578	1,124	1,187	938	2,125
Italian (north).....	3,385	635	4,020	1,166	250	1,416	2,219	385	2,604	4,081	870	4,951
Italian (south).....	64,802	4,179	68,981	4,383	684	5,067	60,419	3,495	63,914	81,017	6,054	87,071
Japanese.....	635	115	750	260	68	328	375	77	452	713	160	873
Korean.....	27	2	29	13	1	14	14	1	15	25	5	30
Lithuanian.....	26	2	28	1	.....	1	25	2	27	82	8	90
Magyar.....	33	361	394	18	172	190	15	189	204	25	282	307
Mexican.....	401	158	559	151	86	237	250	72	322	340	114	454
Pacific Islander.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Polish.....	240	118	358	45	63	108	195	55	250	764	94	858
Portuguese.....	1,552	633	2,185	295	150	445	1,257	483	1,740	1,693	697	2,390
Romanian.....	89	49	138	19	27	46	70	22	92	123	32	155
Russian.....	4,297	419	4,716	1,885	237	2,122	2,412	182	2,594	6,703	366	7,069
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	17	17	34	14	14	28	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,436	1,518	3,954	1,104	804	1,908	1,332	714	2,046	2,121	1,165	3,286
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,184	912	2,096	448	440	888	1,736	472	2,208	1,510	825	2,335
Slovak.....	2,439	69	2,508	797	34	831	5	35	845	14	82	96
Spanish.....	364	132	496	184	76	260	180	203	385	3,559	456	4,015
Syrian.....	109	26	135	31	9	40	69	11	80	119	145	264
Turkish.....	33	8	41	14	7	21	19	11	30	37	28	65
Welsh.....	134	60	194	52	16	68	102	44	146	196	73	269
West Indian (except Cuban).....	300	303	603	128	115	243	172	188	360	279	279	558
Other peoples.....	750	19	769	258	10	268	512	9	521	758	30	818
Not specified.....	5,741	5,003	10,744	2,550	1,998	4,548	3,191	3,005	6,196	6,680	5,705	12,385
Total.....	106,625	23,140	129,765	20,251	8,860	29,111	86,374	14,280	100,654	134,605	26,036	160,641

i Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government as Canadians.

TABLE XIII.—*Sex, age, literacy, financial condition, etc., of nonimmigrants.*

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.					
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.		Total.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
African (black).....	2,474	1,604	870	106	2,129	239	5	2	291	99	387	
Armenian.....	116	108	8	5	107	4	.....	.....	5	2	7
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	55	27	28	8	34	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	265	252	13	7	218	40	.....	.....	93	2	95
Chinese.....	1,022	982	40	19	547	456	.....	.....	2	3	5
Croatian and Slovenian.....	39	24	15	6	29	4	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cuban.....	4,266	2,735	1,531	583	2,982	701	.....	1	8	17	26
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	9	8	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,279	969	310	125	992	162	.....	.....	2	1	3
East Indian.....	48	42	6	4	38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	14,782	8,694	6,088	1,388	9,890	3,504	1	4	13	9	27	
Finnish.....	487	308	179	95	377	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	2,697	1,745	952	163	1,962	572	3	2	43	10	58	
German.....	1,934	1,109	845	276	1,427	251	.....	.....	2	9	11
Greek.....	863	770	93	50	704	109	.....	.....	161	31	192
Hebrew.....	643	429	214	76	465	102	.....	1	5	12	18
Irish.....	2,697	1,449	1,248	178	1,982	537	.....	3	7	7	17
Italian (north).....	820	565	255	78	605	137	.....	.....	14	6	20
Italian (south).....	2,561	1,977	584	274	1,821	466	.....	.....	468	147	615
Japanese.....	3,996	5,538	458	78	3,593	325	.....	.....	47	38	85
Korean.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	19	12	7	1	16	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Magyar.....	78	27	51	8	61	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexican.....	7,963	4,459	3,504	1,178	5,567	1,218	7	16	973	1,185	2,181	
Pacific Islander.....	13	11	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Polish.....	162	106	56	20	130	12	1	.....	5	7	13
Portuguese.....	700	527	173	32	530	138	1	.....	207	57	265
Roumanian.....	49	37	12	2	46	1	.....	.....	3	1	4
Russian.....	443	336	107	27	373	43	.....	.....	25	9	34
Ruthenian (Russian).....	36	27	9	1	34	1	.....	.....	4	2	6
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	5,259	3,391	1,868	461	4,265	533	.....	.....	2	5	7
Scottish.....	3,634	2,089	1,545	314	2,547	773	.....	1	3	3	7
Slovak.....	20	14	6	3	15	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spanish.....	3,931	3,011	980	308	2,969	714	.....	1	64	18	83
Spanish American.....	2,248	1,444	804	251	1,598	399	.....	.....	7	6	13
Syrian.....	328	267	61	29	268	31	.....	.....	20	15	35
Turkish.....	59	53	6	4	50	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Welsh.....	252	156	96	32	162	58	.....	.....	.....	2	2
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,426	899	527	143	1,075	208	1	1	28	7	37	
Other peoples.....	162	132	30	6	144	12	.....	.....	41	2	43
Total.....	67,922	44,339	23,583	6,339	49,780	11,803	19	32	2,560	1,708	4,317	
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,374	7,026	348	161	5,097	2,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,347

grant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples.

Money.		Total amount of money shown.	By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			Admitted in Philippine Islands.
Aliens bringing—			Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.	
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
542	1,434	\$74,826	1,924	440	110	1,126	293	1,055	
28	64	6,472	103	10	3	49	46	21	
35	15	4,908	36	15	4	21	14	20	
93	138	14,299	247	15	3	131	86	48	
225	631	28,999	949	39	34	251	541	230	6,306
8	14	1,250	29	7	3	19	8	12	
2,061	555	173,298	2,568	1,630	68	1,620	291	2,355	
5	1	675	7		2	3	1	5	
799	171	218,152	930	262	87	361	296	622	26
38	5	23,483	39	7	2	3	5	40	60
10,009	1,969	1,322,766	10,109	3,351	1,322	4,402	1,178	9,202	265
132	218	20,214	342	132	13	239	147	101	
1,425	790	221,649	1,737	421	539	971	260	1,466	20
1,163	275	180,326	1,173	380	401	699	256	999	5
265	484	61,491	761	91	11	495	240	128	
340	144	82,761	447	183	13	354	79	210	
1,348	868	290,957	1,970	452	275	1,282	285	1,130	6
528	176	79,629	581	151	88	318	89	413	
783	1,291	137,792	1,891	584	86	1,971	275	315	17
3,112	585	439,340	3,377	489	130	831	1,286	1,879	225
4	1	2,775	5	2		2	1	4	
12	5	1,215	13	4	2	11	1	7	
22	34	2,670	55	22	1	51	9	18	
1,262	3,424	205,081	5,362	2,462	139	4,611	455	2,897	
16	3	1,280	1	1	11	1		12	
60	56	10,411	115	39	8	86	23	53	
199	422	32,883	479	187	34	427	115	158	91
39	9	8,589	38	5	6	15	7	27	
252	107	46,465	285	71	87	81	56	306	20
10	21	9,830	25	7	4	14	6	16	
2,108	2,022	425,272	3,562	923	774	2,008	1,092	2,159	5
2,057	879	304,607	2,572	780	282	1,497	427	1,710	45
30	7	3,193	15	5		11	1	8	
2,469	590	366,187	3,029	740	222	1,060	672	2,229	255
1,798	74	293,360	1,419	718	111	404	301	1,543	
239	30	126,328	260	62	6	106	59	163	
41	8	10,480	51	8		15	16	28	
124	63	20,033	161	64	27	90	23	139	
960	180	165,962	1,028	346	52	394	248	784	
64	65	10,031	130	21	11	53	37	72	29
34,725	17,848	5,429,939	47,825	15,126	4,971	26,113	9,225	32,584	7,374

TABLE XIII-A.—Sex, age, and length of residence in United States of nonemigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30 1916, by races or peoples.

Race or people.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.				Residence outside United States.		Departed from Philippine Islands.
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	
African (black).....	1,570	996	125	1,306	139	92	70	19	6	2	1,381
Armenian.....	52	45	4	4	6	9	2	41			41
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	37	21		31	4	8	3			1	25
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	329	367	9	277	43	37	34				257
Chinese.....	2,042	1,935	37	1,120	847	374	527	138	428		7,807
Croatian and Slovenian.....	65	31	7	43	15	21	2				39
Cuban.....	5,869	3,907	689	4,325	885	373	40	14	6	4	5,462
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	6	5		1	1	1	1				4
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,137	1,614	155	1,704	278	278	78	10	1	4	1,766
East Indian.....	100	98		1	6		4				35
English.....	35,483	19,883	4,401	24,302	6,780	1,886	580	210	77	97	32,633
Finnish.....	707	487	56	611	40	189	91	23	5	5	394
French.....	3,383	2,196	198	2,545	640	124	23	10	6	4	3,216
German.....	1,989	975	259	1,416	284	292	61	32	8	6	1,590
Greek.....	1,360	1,252	44	1,096	220	372	163	24	4	1	796
Hebrew.....	4	370	52	389	74	18	1	4			491
Irish.....	4,080	1,996	219	3,293	658	893	450	155	43	56	2,683
Italian (north).....	1,507	1,178	62	1,167	278	317	129	57	16	13	1,975
Italian (south).....	11,904	894	322	10,634	948	4,151	1,461	208	37	12	6,037
Japanese.....	8,638	6,911	127	7,184	1,327	1,849	3,583	1,569	565	234	263
Korean.....	19	13	1	4	4	3	3	11			2
Lithuanian.....	7	6		1	6	2	12				5
Magyar.....	92	26	6	68	18	42	12	37	1	1	37
Mexican.....	2,317	1,438	801	1,715	301	94	17	4			2,202
Pacific Islander.....	54	31	3	50	1						54
Polish.....	139	84	8	113	18	17	3				119
Portuguese.....	1,353	1,011	72	1,102	179	574	275	62	28	6	409
Romanian.....	52	35	2	48	6	6	3			1	89
Russian.....	1,360	1,214	43	1,153	184	199	17	7	2	3	1,152
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	32	22	10	31	1	1					31
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	8,956	5,431	373	7,683	800	2,704	1,865	444	60	98	3,786
Scottish.....	6,062	3,433	741	4,264	1,057	329	188	40	7	15	5,313
Slovak.....	33	27	1	28	6	19	3		1		10
Slovenian.....	3,629	2,820	206	2,986	625	243	61	22	9	7	3,287
Spanish American.....	2,631	1,683	248	1,776	407	57	12	2	2		2,359
Syrian.....	283	238	16	244	33	27	3	3	2		258
Turkish.....	94	75	19	73	9	9	3				82
Wales.....	341	212	28	259	54	61	11	2	2	2	275
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,736	1,229	178	1,286	202	71	25	13	6	1	1,621
Other peoples.....	229	198	7	199	23	61	14	4			190
Total.....	111,042	74,350	9,010	84,474	17,558	15,707	9,818	3,092	1,026	960	80,310
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	9,051	8,557	632	6,222	2,197						9,051

TABLE XIV.—Nonimmigrant aliens admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by countries.

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Country of intended future residence.

Country of last permanent residence.

	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, Inc. Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	
Austria.....	8	1	21	22	155	204	31	61	108	206	807	42	3	183	182	147	21	3	1,612	3	1,629	
Hungary.....																						
Belgium.....																						
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....																						
Denmark.....																						
France, Inc. Corsica.....																						
German Empire.....																						
Greece.....																						
Italy, Inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....																						
Netherlands.....																						
Norway.....																						
Portugal, Inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....																						
Roumania.....																						
Russian Empire.....																						
Spain, Inc. Canary and Balearic Is.....																						
Sweden.....																						
Switzerland.....																						
Turkey in Europe.....																						
United Kingdom.....																						
Other Europe.....																						
Total Europe.....		10	1	21	22	157	288	32	62	109	298	814	42	3	187	185	147	22	3	1,640	3	4,046
China.....																						
Japan.....																						
India.....																						
Other Asia.....																						
Total Asia.....																						
Africa.....																						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....																						
Pacific Islands (not specified).....																						
British North America.....																						
Total.....																						

Greece.....	1	1	2	478	11	28	15	38	3	502	451	51
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	2	2	2	17	6	13	7	32	1	879	591	288
Netherlands.....	21	1	22	366	2	6	1	8	8	535	428	107
Norway.....				22				7		1,216	985	211
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is. Roumania.....				6				3		72	61	11
Russian Empire.....	1	1	1	242				6	1	9	3	6
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is. Sweden.....	5	3	8	1	43	21	145	59	309	453	296	157
Switzerland.....	1	1	2	1	242	3	2	9	7	764	503	261
Turkey in Europe.....			2	1	7	4	9	4	4	421	269	152
United Kingdom.....	111	156	3	223	20	81	115	201	247	7	47	24
Other Europe.....				1	9			5	2	7	5	7
Total Europe.....	169	188	3	238	68	219	387	435	863	11,627	7,822	3,805
China.....	159	3	162		49	10	4	1		687	396	291
Japan.....	4	334	338	1	2	2	14	2	1	554	481	73
India.....	1	1	51	1	21	2				106	106	54
Turkey in Asia.....			4		15			4		23	16	7
Other Asia.....	5		33	1	7			3		155	114	41
Total Asia.....	169	338	49	5	106	2	12	21	7	1,579	1,113	466
Africa.....												
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Pacific Islands (not specified).....	1	1	1	51	40	5	1	18	6	133	103	30
British North America.....	3	18	3	1,025	20	1	1	10	3	1,708	1,068	640
Central America.....	1	2	21	2	50			2		228	147	81
Mexico.....			1	13	2			3		3,903	3,903	1,814
South America.....	10	10	1	1	5,186	3	25	11	32	5,717	5,717	1,814
West Indies.....	3	16	10	3	40	1,384	806	29	51	1,674	1,330	544
United States.....	15	20	2	5	117	16	847	35	61	1,418	1,954	464
Other countries.....	1	9	2	9	594	39	26	7,248	37	1,769	1,279	570
Grand total.....	361	584	71	1,301	1,189	1,705	1,329	1,462	831	32,922	20,955	11,960
Male.....	226	521	53	886	83	1,102	899	991	5,059	44,338	23,584	7,026
Female.....	135	63	18	226	50	603	460	471	2,972	11,801	8	348

TABLE XIV-A.—Nonmigrant aliens departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by countries—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Countries of intended future residence.																Grand total.	Male.	Female.
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.			
Austria.....										7	2			5	8	3	46	13	33
Hungary.....										58	7			6	2		20	5	15
Belgium.....	1					1				4					22	5	195	104	91
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										144	5				75		81	72	9
Denmark.....										392	41	9	4	18	170	59	695	489	206
France, inc. Corsica.....		2				2				20	31	20	36	33	31		1,122	668	454
German Empire.....	2					2				411	4			5	4		557	264	293
Greece.....							1			1							805	729	76
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia.....	1					1				632	19	14	26	99	30		2,477	2,009	468
Netherlands.....										1					80		1,084	858	226
Norway.....	26					26				367	2	3	4	17	37		1,556	814	342
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.										20				6	3		1,275	214	61
Roumania.....										4	2				1		28	15	13
Russian Empire.....	1	2		1		4				219			13	99	5		842	638	204
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.										40	32	10	99	465	5		1,054	809	245
Sweden.....										252	5	3	4	14	42		662	469	193
Switzerland.....		1				1				28	3	5	12	15	14		202	145	57
Turkey in Europe.....										5				4			33	23	10
United Kingdom.....	15	21	8	1	5	45	3	30	11	2,252	82	90	182	319	323		10,762	6,793	3,969
Other Europe.....										7							14	14	
Total Europe.....	46	25	10	1	1	83	4	36	12	4,996	239	182	483	1,244	706		22,110	15,145	6,965
China.....	349					349				22	1		10	8	1		612	365	247
Japan.....	1	810	1			812		1		8		7	5	2	3		977	836	141
India.....			112			112				5				2	1		180	137	43
Turkey in Asia.....				4		4				16	7	6	2	22	1		60	47	13
Other Asia.....					17	17				6				7	2		52	43	9
Total Asia.....	350	810	113	4	17	1,294		1		57	8	13	17	41	7		1,881	1,428	453

Africa.....						67	2		40			1	8	1		223	179	44
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....							1,460									1,968	1,219	749
Pacific Islands (not specified).....							7		83							149	88	51
British North America.....	18	5	13	1	10	47	60	7							2	34,257	21,334	12,923
Central America.....	1					1			16,105	62	8		573	148		1,754	1,142	592
Mexico.....	4					6			41	1,546						2,687	1,720	867
South America.....	2	2				3			30	1,984	62		316	12		2,556	1,638	711
West Indies.....	36	8				10	2	5	108	46	25	1,669	287	36		12,570	8,368	4,182
United States.....						36	2		534	64	70	92	11,122	121		30,732	21,713	9,019
Other countries.....									534					30,732	37		75	16
Grand total.....	457	850	136	6	28	1,477	138	1,513	21,981	2,050	2,196	2,509	13,634	31,848	39	111,042		
Male.....	316	751	110	6	27	1,210	85	938	13,017	1,347	1,409	1,728	9,182	22,443	73		74,350	36,992
Female.....	141	99	26		1	267	53	575	8,964	703	787	783	4,472	9,405	18			
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	797	199	37		120	1,153		63						7,576	8		9,051	8,557

TABLE XV.—Immigration, fiscal years ended

Race or people.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
African (black).....	412	714	594	832	2,174	2,386	3,598	3,786
Armenian.....	674	882	1,835	1,151	1,759	1,745	1,878	1,895
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2,526	3,060	3,766	5,690	9,591	11,911	11,757	12,598
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	94	204	611	1,291	6,479	4,577	5,823	11,548
Chinese.....	1,638	1,250	2,452	1,631	2,192	4,327	1,971	1,485
Croatian and Slovenian.....	8,632	17,184	17,928	30,233	32,907	21,242	35,104	44,272
Cuban.....	1,374	2,678	1,622	2,423	2,944	4,811	7,259	5,591
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	367	675	732	1,004	1,736	2,036	2,639	4,568
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,860	2,702	3,296	4,117	6,496	7,832	8,498	9,735
East Indian.....	15	9	20	84	83	258	145	271
English.....	10,712	10,897	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,479	50,865	45,079
Finnish.....	6,067	12,612	9,999	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,136
French.....	2,278	2,065	4,036	4,122	7,166	11,557	11,347	10,379
German.....	26,632	29,682	34,742	51,686	71,782	74,790	82,360	86,813
Greek.....	2,395	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	22,127
Hebrew.....	37,415	60,784	58,068	57,683	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748
Irish.....	32,345	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,366	40,939
Italian (north).....	13,091	17,316	22,103	27,620	37,429	36,099	39,830	46,286
Italian (south).....	65,639	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528
Japanese.....	3,395	12,628	5,249	14,455	20,041	14,382	11,021	14,243
Korean.....	22	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	127
Lithuanian.....	6,858	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257
Magyar.....	5,700	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,030	44,261
Mexican.....	163	261	350	715	486	447	227	141
Pacific Islander.....	172	188	167	160	185	41	22	13
Polish.....	28,466	46,938	43,617	69,620	82,343	67,757	102,437	96,835
Portuguese.....	2,096	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,433	6,338	4,855	8,729
Roumanian.....	96	398	761	2,033	4,740	4,364	7,818	11,425
Russian.....	1,774	1,200	672	1,551	3,608	3,861	3,746	5,814
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1,400	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	9,592	14,473	16,257
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	23,249	32,952	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	58,141
Scotch.....	1,752	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,483	16,144	16,463
Slovak.....	15,838	29,243	29,343	36,934	34,427	27,940	52,368	38,221
Spanish.....	996	1,111	1,202	1,954	3,297	4,662	5,590	5,332
Spanish American.....	110	97	276	1,496	3,978	1,666	1,658	1,585
Syrian.....	3,708	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	3,653	4,822	5,824
Turkish.....	28	184	136	165	449	1,482	2,145	2,033
Welsh.....	1,359	762	674	760	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367
West Indian (except Cuban).....	144	78	82	137	1,497	1,942	1,548	1,476
Other peoples.....	193	73	35	147	89	668	351	1,027
Total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735

¹ Alien arrivals previous to July 1, 1898, were not recorded by race or people.

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June 30, 1899,¹ to 1916, by races or peoples.

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Total.
5,235	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	72,427
2,644	3,239	3,108	5,508	3,032	5,222	7,785	7,785	932	964	53,846
13,554	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	141,163
27,174	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	149,093
770	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	34,588
47,826	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	461,407
5,475	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	64,762
7,393	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	49,856
12,467	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	152,646
1,072	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172	82	80	6,990
51,126	6,746	11,687	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	697,659
14,860	49,056	39,021	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	202,876
9,392	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	223,269
92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	1,079,209
46,283	103,387	57,551	39,135	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	412,053
149,182	38,706	28,808	84,260	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	28,497	15,108	1,527,246
38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922	42,534	44,802	23,503	20,636	628,952
242,497	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	532,324
51,564	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	2,771,039
30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	64	152	146	154	194,039
39	26	11	19	8	33	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	8,347
25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	255,831
60,071	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	461,479
91	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	11	1	6	5	134,933
3	2	7	61	12	3	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	1,416,262
138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	129,566
9,648	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	136,018
19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	230,601
16,807	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	258,677
24,081	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	781,991
53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	250,875
20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	479,922
42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	103,250
9,495	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	88,554
1,060	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	9,210	9,023	1,767	216	20,405
5,880	6,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	2,015	2,693	1,390	983	32,990
1,902	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336	2,820	2,558	1,390	948	18,180
2,754	2,504	1,669	2,244	2,248	2,239	1,171	1,396	823	3,388	30,154
1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	3,038	3,830	1,877		
2,058	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660					
1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	14,314,330

TABLE XV-A.—Immigration, fiscal years ended

Countries.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Austria.....	82,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011	177,156	111,990	111,598
Hungary.....							163,703	153,540
Belgium.....	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450	3,976	5,302	5,099
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	52	108	657	851	1,761	1,325	2,043	4,666
Denmark.....	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660	7,158	8,525	8,970	7,741
France, inc. Corsica.....	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578	9,406	10,168	9,386
German empire.....	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086	46,380	40,574	37,564
Greece.....	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090	11,343	10,515	19,489
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia...	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622	193,296	221,479	273,120
Netherlands.....	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,998	4,916	4,954	4,946
Norway.....	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461	23,808	25,064	21,730
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Is.....	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317	6,715	5,028	8,517
Roumania.....	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310	7,087	4,437	4,476
Russian Empire.....	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093	145,141	184,897	215,665
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Is.	385	355	592	975	2,090	3,996	2,600	1,921
Sweden.....	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028	27,763	26,591	23,310
Switzerland.....	1,326	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983	5,023	4,269	3,846
Turkey in Europe.....	80	285	387	187	1,529	4,344	4,542	9,510
United Kingdom:								
England.....		9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219	38,626	64,709	49,491
Ireland.....		35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310	36,142	52,945	34,995
Scotland.....	45,123	1,792	2,070	2,560	6,143	11,092	16,977	15,866
Wales.....		764	701	763	1,275	1,730	2,503	1,841
Other Europe.....	6	2	18	37	5	143	13	48
Total Europe.....	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507	767,933	974,273	1,018,365
China.....	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209	4,309	2,166	1,544
Japan.....	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968	14,264	10,331	13,835
India.....	17	9	22	93	94	261	190	216
Turkey in Asia.....	4,436	3,962	5,782	6,223	7,118	5,235	6,157	6,354
Other Asia.....	15	93	61	36	577	2,117	5,081	351
Total Asia.....	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966	26,186	23,925	22,300
Africa.....	51	30	173	37	176	686	757	712
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	456	214	325	384	1,150	1,461	2,091	1,682
Pacific Islands (not specified)....	354	214	173	182	199	94	75	51
British North America.....	1,322	396	640	636	1,058	2,837	2,168	5,063
Central America.....	159	42	150	305	678	714	1,195	1,140
Mexico.....	161	237	347	709	528	1,009	2,637	1,997
South America.....	89	124	337	337	589	1,667	2,576	2,757
West Indies.....	2,585	4,656	3,176	4,711	8,170	10,193	16,641	13,656
Other countries.....	217	13	1	103	25	90	181	33,012
Grand total.....	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,499	1,100,735

¹ The totals for Austria and Hungary, respectively, for the 12 years in which they were separated, are as follows: Austria, 1,120,654; Hungary, 1,250,684.

June 30, 1899 to 1916, by countries.

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Total.
144,992	82,983	80,853	135,793	82,129	85,854	137,245	134,831	9,215	3,171	13,217,222
193,460	85,526	89,338	122,944	76,928	93,028	117,580	143,321	9,296	2,020	
6,396	4,162	3,692	5,402	5,711	4,169	7,405	5,763	2,399	986	70,365
11,359	10,827	1,054	4,737	4,695	4,447	1,753	9,189	1,403	784	61,691
7,243	4,954	4,395	6,984	7,555	6,191	6,478	6,262	3,312	3,322	104,021
9,731	8,788	6,672	7,383	8,022	8,628	9,675	9,296	4,811	4,156	121,400
37,907	32,309	25,540	31,283	32,061	27,788	34,390	35,734	7,799	2,877	518,069
36,580	21,489	14,111	25,888	26,226	21,449	22,817	35,832	12,592	27,034	318,573
285,731	128,503	183,218	215,537	182,882	157,134	265,542	283,738	49,688	33,665	3,198,080
6,637	5,946	4,698	7,534	8,358	6,619	6,902	6,321	3,144	2,910	85,280
22,133	12,412	13,627	17,538	13,950	8,675	8,587	8,329	7,986	5,191	259,503
9,608	7,307	4,956	8,229	8,374	10,230	14,171	10,898	4,907	12,259	136,276
4,384	5,228	1,590	2,145	2,522	1,997	2,155	4,032	4,481	90	72,350
258,943	156,711	120,460	186,792	158,721	162,395	291,040	255,660	26,187	7,842	2,650,920
5,784	3,899	2,616	3,472	6,074	6,327	6,167	7,591	2,762	5,769	62,365
20,589	12,809	14,474	23,745	20,780	12,688	17,202	14,800	6,585	6,248	359,284
3,748	3,281	2,694	3,533	3,458	3,505	4,104	4,211	1,742	663	55,083
20,767	11,290	9,015	18,405	14,438	14,481	14,128	8,199	1,008	313	132,908
56,637	47,031	32,809	46,706	52,426	40,408	43,363	35,864	21,562	12,896	1,371,643
34,330	30,556	25,033	29,855	29,112	25,879	27,876	24,688	14,185	8,639	
19,740	13,506	12,400	20,115	18,796	14,578	14,220	10,682	4,668	2,655	5,528
2,060	2,287	1,584	2,120	2,162	2,162	2,745	2,183	1,007	512	
107	97	46	151	377	243	371	967	1,180	1,717	
1,199,568	691,901	654,875	926,291	704,757	718,875	1,055,855	1,058,391	197,919	145,699	12,799,561
961	1,397	1,943	1,968	1,460	1,765	2,105	2,502	2,660	2,460	36,464
30,226	15,803	3,111	2,720	4,520	6,114	8,281	8,929	8,613	8,680	190,413
898	1,040	203	1,696	524	175	179	221	161	112	6,111
8,053	9,753	7,506	15,212	10,229	12,788	23,955	21,716	3,543	1,670	159,692
386	372	141	1,937	695	607	838	905	234	282	14,728
40,524	28,365	12,904	23,533	17,428	21,449	35,358	34,273	15,211	13,204	407,408
1,486	1,411	858	1,072	956	1,009	1,409	1,539	934	894	14,190
1,947	1,098	839	998	984	794	1,229	1,336	1,282	1,484	19,754
42	81	53	99	59	104	111	110	117	90	2,208
19,918	38,510	51,941	56,555	56,830	56,990	73,802	86,139	82,215	101,551	637,471
970	1,217	930	893	1,193	1,242	1,473	1,622	1,252	1,135	16,310
1,406	6,067	16,251	18,691	19,889	23,238	11,926	14,614	12,340	18,425	150,472
2,779	2,315	1,906	2,151	3,049	2,989	4,248	5,869	3,801	4,286	41,735
16,689	11,888	11,180	11,244	13,403	12,467	12,458	14,451	11,698	12,027	191,193
22	17	49	43	39	15	23	136	31	31	34,028
1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	14,314,330

* The totals for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, respectively, for the 17 years in which they were separated, are as follows: England, 694,467; Ireland, 505,174; Scotland, 187,805; Wales, 28,999.



TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1916.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820.....	8,385	1867.....	307,104
1821.....	9,127	1868.....	282,189
1822.....	6,911	1869.....	352,758
1823.....	6,354	1870.....	387,205
1824.....	7,912	1871.....	321,550
1825.....	10,199	1872.....	494,846
1826.....	10,837	1873.....	459,843
1827.....	18,875	1874.....	313,579
1828.....	27,382	1875.....	227,428
1829.....	22,520	1876.....	169,286
1830.....	23,322	1877.....	141,877
1831.....	22,633	1878.....	138,469
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832.....	60,482	1879.....	177,826
Year ended Dec. 31—		1880.....	457,257
1833.....	58,640	1881.....	699,411
1834.....	65,365	1882.....	788,932
1835.....	45,374	1883.....	603,322
1836.....	76,242	1884.....	518,532
1837.....	79,340	1885.....	395,346
1838.....	38,914	1886.....	374,203
1839.....	68,069	1887.....	490,109
1840.....	84,066	1888.....	546,889
1841.....	80,289	1889.....	444,427
1842.....	104,565	1890.....	455,302
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52,496	1891.....	500,019
Year ended Sept. 30—		1892.....	579,665
1844.....	78,615	1893.....	439,730
1845.....	114,371	1894.....	285,631
1846.....	154,416	1895.....	258,536
1847.....	234,968	1896.....	343,267
1848.....	226,527	1897.....	230,852
1849.....	297,024	1898.....	229,299
1850.....	310,004	1899.....	311,715
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59,976	1900.....	448,572
Year ended Dec. 31—		1901.....	487,918
1851.....	379,466	1902.....	648,743
1852.....	371,603	1903.....	857,046
1853.....	368,645	1904.....	812,870
1854.....	427,833	1905.....	1,026,499
1855.....	200,877	1906.....	1,100,735
1856.....	195,857	1907.....	1,285,349
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1908.....	782,870
Year ended June 30—		1909.....	751,786
1858.....	191,942	1910.....	1,041,570
1859.....	129,571	1911.....	878,587
1860.....	133,143	1912.....	838,172
1861.....	142,877	1913.....	1,197,992
1862.....	72,183	1914.....	1,218,490
1863.....	132,925	1915.....	326,700
1864.....	191,114	1916.....	298,826
1865.....	180,339		
1866.....	332,577	Total.....	32,652,950

TABLE XVII.—*Aliens debarred from entering the United States.*

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculosis (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black).....			1		3		2	5		40			196
Armenian.....								15		6			15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					1								10
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....			5			1	2	15		1			137
Chinese.....								29		7			24
Croatian and Slovenian.....								11					52
Cuban.....					1		1	1		1			19
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....						1							6
Dutch and Flemish.....			2	1	3			6		3			24
East Indian.....								2		1			36
English.....	1	4	33	5	26		13	11		12	1	1	1,082
Finnish.....			1	1	1		4	15		5			185
French.....		2	3	3	7		11	6		7			89
German.....		1	2	1	5		8	6		9			342
Greek.....			2	2	2		5	52	1	22			230
Hebrew.....	1		24	1	5		5	21		7		1	664
Irish.....			27	2	23		6	5	1	6	1	1	559
Italian (north).....			1		1		1	14		1			101
Italian (south).....	1	5	62		4		6	47	4	36	4		551
Japanese.....							2	41		17			50
Korean.....								1					3
Lithuanian.....								2					49
Magyar.....			1				1			5			26
Mexican.....	2	2	22	8	12		13	103	3	279	20	4	3,018
Polish.....			4				1	17		1			305
Portuguese.....		2	11			1		8	1	5			98
Roumanian.....			1				1	2					62
Russian.....				1	1		1	10		8			416
Ruthenian (Russniak).....							2	3		1			182
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		1	7		11		5	6		10		1	205
Scotch.....			3	4	7		7	5		6		1	431
Slovak.....										7			5
Spanish.....			3	1	2		3	16		7			135
Spanish American.....							1	1		3			33
Servian.....					2		1	23		2	4		66
Turkish.....			1							1	1		1
Welsh.....				1	1								21
West Indian (except Cuban).....								2		5			7
Other peoples.....			2				1	7	1	6	4		48
Total.....	5	17	224	28	123	3	103	510	11	529	35	9	10,383
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								5					39

fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and causes.

	Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, and insane.	Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living, other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases or noncontagious tuberculosis.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Total debarred.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
	42	17	3	22	8	15	10	6	1					380	
	7	2			1	2								49	
	1	4		2	1									19	
	54	28	1	7	7									258	
	1	3	1										377	437	257
	4	2	1	1										68	
														31	
														7	
	18	26	2	1	3	2	1		3					155	
	3	1					1							44	
14	159	280	32	82	43	41	66		43					1,949	18
	15	12	2	1	2	3	4		4					255	
7	132	340	21	78	77	33	46		23					1,694	
2	34	88	8	17	41	10	15		8					599	1
	314	34	13	51	10	6	10		4	1				780	
2	59	63	8	30	51	17	6		3					949	
2	145	105	12	38	18	22	19		20					1,018	
2	15	46	1	1	1	5	2		1					193	
2	270	89	23	22	27	25	12		12					1,232	
1	6	7			1	3	1					79		209	22
		1										5		10	
	1	10			7		1							70	
		2	1	1	2									39	
3	29	466	313	213	123	5	191		1		149			4,979	
	16	44	3	5	25	7	8		5		5			441	
1	50	37	3	4	1	4	2		1		1			229	
	11	9	1	3	5	1								96	
2	18	122	3		17	7	4							610	4
	5	47		5	25	5	2		2		2			280	
1	36	43	6	11	6	6	7		3					365	
6	61	116	11	24	11	15	26		12					746	
		1		1										7	
	50	14	3	8		1	2		6					251	2
			1	2		1			3					47	
	6	9	3	2	3	3	2		1					127	
	9													13	
	6	9			1	4					2			45	
	3			2	1	2								22	
	77	3	2	9	3		1							164	
46	1,657	2,080	478	643	521	245	2	439	8	307			377	18,867	304
		2					2	2				84	254	304	

TABLE XVII-A.—*Aliens debarred and aliens deported after entering, 1892 to 1916, by cause.*

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.			
1892.....	579,663	4				17		80		1,002		932		
1893.....	439,730	3				8		81		431		518		
1894.....	285,631	4				5		15		802		553		
1895.....	258,636	6								1,714		694		
1896.....	343,267	1				10		2		2,010		776		
1897.....	230,832	1				6		1		1,277		328		
1898.....	229,299	1				12		258		2,261		417		
1899.....	311,715	1				19		348		23,599		741		
1900.....	448,572	1				32		393		22,974		833		
1901.....	487,918	6				16		309		22,798		327		
1902.....	648,743	7				27		709		3,944		275		
1903.....	857,046	1				23		1,773		5,812		1,086		
1904.....	812,870	16				33		1,560		4,798		1,301		
1905.....	1,026,499	38				92		2,198		7,898		1,164		
1906.....	1,100,735	92				139		2,273		7,069		2,314	180	
1907.....	1,285,349	29				189		3,822		6,806		1,434	134	
1908.....	782,870	20	45	121	25	139	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932	134	
1909.....	751,786	18	42	121	29	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172	266	
1910.....	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	6	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786	315	
1911.....	878,587	12	26	126	33	111	15	2,831	9	12,039	3,055	1,336	359	549
1912.....	838,172	10	44	110	28	103	15	1,733	22	8,160	2,788	1,333	226	385
1913.....	1,197,892	18	54	143	23	175	2	2,562	10	7,946	4,208	1,624	357	718
1914.....	1,218,480	14	68	995	25	172	4	3,253	28	15,756	6,537	2,793	508	639
1915.....	326,700	6	27	302	30	98	1	1,701	39	15,357	955	341		
1916.....	298,826	5	17	224	28	123	3	1,153	35	10,392	1,703	2,080	478	643

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Deported after entry.		
	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Under provisions of Chinese-exclusion law.	Total debarred.	Under immigration law.		
											Under immigration law.	By immigration officers.	Under Chinese-exclusion law.
1892.....	23	26			80					2,164	637		
1893.....		12								1,053	577		
1894.....		8			2					1,389	417		
1895.....	1	4								2,419	177		
1896.....										2,799	238		
1897.....	3	1								1,617	263		
1898.....	79	2								3,030	199		
1899.....	82	8								3,798	263		
1900.....	2	4			7					4,246	356		
1901.....	50	7			3					3,516	363		
1902.....	9	9			3					4,974	465		
1903.....	9	51	1		13					8,769	547		
1904.....	38	35		1	9		3			7,994	779		
1905.....	19	44	3	1	24				394	11,879	845		
1906.....		205	5	1	30		2			12,432	678		
1907.....		311	10		18			60	160	13,064	995		
1908.....	54	136	6	2	124		43	272	190	10,902	2,069		
1909.....	34	273	24		323		181	81	813	10,411	2,124		
1910.....	34	580	134	5	316		179	1	59	24,270	2,695		
1911.....	116	644	57		253		141	5	27	605	22,349	2,788	
1912.....	94	592	38	2	263		192	7	50	16,057	2,456		
1913.....	129	808	40	2	367		253	4	48	333	19,838	3,461	
1914.....	330	755	31	1	380		254	5	92	322	33,041	4,610	
1915.....	698	276	18	5	201		192	7	88	218	24,111	2,435	
1916.....	521	245	2		439		307	8	84	377	18,867	2,590	

TABLE XVII-B.—*Permanent residents of contiguous foreign territory applying for temporary sojourn in the United States refused admission, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by causes.*

Cause.	Canadian border.	Mexican border.	Boston, Mass.	Total.
Idiots.....	1	2	.....	3
Imbeciles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feeble-minded.....	2	6	.....	8
Epileptics.....	4	4	.....	8
Insane persons.....	3	2	.....	5
Tuberculosis (noncontagious).....	.....	2	.....	2
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.....	35	208	.....	243
Professional beggars.....	4	.....	.....	4
Paupers, or likely to become public charges.....	108	2,155	5	2,268
Surgeon's certificate.....	11	6	.....	17
Contract laborers.....	8	83	.....	91
Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).....	14	154	.....	168
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent.....	14	128	.....	142
Assisted aliens.....	9	104	.....	113
Criminals.....	3	3	.....	6
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.....	5	79	.....	84
Aliens who are supported by or receive proceeds of prostitution.....	1	14	.....	15
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.....	4	39	.....	43
Under passport provision, section 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	222	2,993	5	3,220

TABLE XVIII.—*Aliens deported to countries whence they came, after entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and causes.*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.															
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.															
	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculous (contagious).	Trachoma.	Others.	Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unsupported by parent.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Other causes.	Total members of excluded classes at time of entry.
African (black).....	2	2	4		2	5			11		2	2		5	2	27
Armenian.....									4					1		5
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....									1							1
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....									3	1						4
Chinese.....					1	1			6			1				9
Croatian and Slovenian.....									3							4
Cuban.....									3							4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....									5		1	1		1		5
Dutch and Flemish.....									14	2		1	3	2		22
East Indian.....									14							5
English.....						2			163	26	3	23	31	16		272
Finnish.....					2				17			1	1	1		23
French.....			1			1			102	17	1	6	15	6		149
German.....			2						23	3	3	3	2	4		38
Greek.....		1				1			7	3	3	5	2	2		24
Hebrew.....						2			45	5	2	4	7	1		60
Irish.....	1	2	4		1	3			64	10	1	4	3	7		103
Italian (north).....						1			9					1		14
Italian (south).....	4		1			3			64	4	1	12	7	5		101
Japanese.....									9							9
Korean.....					1				3			1				4
Latvian.....									3							3
Lithuanian.....									3							3
Magyar.....									1							1
Mexican.....									170	15	8	31	75	23		370
Polish.....	5	4	7	3	18	2	1	1	63	2			1	1		63

Portuguese.....	13	7	5	2	1	4	13
Rumanian.....	26	12	4	2	2	2	26
Russian.....	88	76	4	1	1	4	88
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	80	32	3	3	2	3	80
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedish).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scotch.....	27	11	4	1	2	2	27
Slovak.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spanish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spanish American.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syrian.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkish.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Welsh.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other peoples.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	13	10	20	1	9	45	1,081
Deported from Philippine Islands.....	13	10	20	1	9	45	1,081

	No.	Americans	Euro- pean Americans	Total	% of total	Percentage of population
Lithuanian.....		1	4	1	..	4
Hungarian.....		1	7	8	..	1
Magyar.....	4	5	47	52	10	495
Pole.....	9	1	1	2	.6	73
Polish.....	9	10	..	10	..	23
Portuguese.....		..	..	..	..	15
Romanian.....		..	2	2	..	15
Russian.....	1	1	11	12	..	38
Ruthenian (Russnak) .....		..	11	11	..	38
Scholar.....	65	4	70	74	14	94
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)		1	13	14	..	134
Scottish.....	9	1	13	14	..	130
Slovak.....		2	1	3	..	2
Spanish.....	2	5	1	6	..	27
Spanish American.....	2	2	2	4	..	6
Syrian.....		..	2	2	..	15
Turkish.....		1	2	3	..	4
Welsh.....		1	1	2	..	11
West Indian (except Cuban)		..	2	2	..	7
Other peoples.....	2	..	1	1	..	28
Grand total.....	262	15	33	11	2	249
Deported from Philippine Islands.....						166
						218

TABLE XVI.—*Total immigration each year, 1820 to 1916.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820.....	8,385	1867.....	303,104
1821.....	9,127	1868.....	282,189
1822.....	6,911	1869.....	352,768
1823.....	6,354	1870.....	387,203
1824.....	7,912	1871.....	321,550
1825.....	10,199	1872.....	404,806
1826.....	10,837	1873.....	459,843
1827.....	18,875	1874.....	313,339
1828.....	27,382	1875.....	227,498
1829.....	22,520	1876.....	169,986
1830.....	23,322	1877.....	141,857
1831.....	22,633	1878.....	138,469
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1879.....	177,826
Year ended Dec. 31—		1880.....	457,257
1833.....	58,640	1881.....	669,431
1834.....	65,365	1882.....	788,992
1835.....	45,374	1883.....	603,322
1836.....	76,242	1884.....	518,592
1837.....	79,340	1885.....	395,346
1838.....	38,914	1886.....	314,203
1839.....	68,069	1887.....	490,109
1840.....	84,066	1888.....	546,889
1841.....	80,289	1889.....	444,427
1842.....	104,565	1890.....	455,302
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843.....	52,496	1891.....	560,819
Year ended Sept. 30—		1892.....	579,663
1844.....	78,615	1893.....	439,730
1845.....	114,371	1894.....	285,631
1846.....	154,416	1895.....	258,536
1847.....	234,968	1896.....	343,267
1848.....	226,527	1897.....	230,832
1849.....	297,024	1898.....	229,200
1850.....	310,004	1899.....	311,715
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.....	59,976	1900.....	448,572
Year ended Dec. 31—		1901.....	487,918
1851.....	379,466	1902.....	648,743
1852.....	371,603	1903.....	857,046
1853.....	368,645	1904.....	812,870
1854.....	427,833	1905.....	1,026,499
1855.....	200,877	1906.....	1,100,335
1856.....	195,857	1907.....	1,285,349
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1908.....	782,870
Year ended June 30—		1909.....	751,786
1858.....	191,942	1910.....	1,041,570
1859.....	129,571	1911.....	878,587
1860.....	133,143	1912.....	838,172
1861.....	142,877	1913.....	1,197,892
1862.....	72,183	1914.....	1,218,480
1863.....	132,925	1915.....	326,700
1864.....	191,114	1916.....	298,826
1865.....	180,339		
1866.....	332,577	Total.....	32,652,950

TABLE XVIII-A.—*Aliens ordered deported to countries whence they came, in which orders*

Race or people.	Deportation compulsory within 3 years.									
	Members of excluded classes at time of entry.									
	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Likely to become a public charge.	Contract laborers.	Under 16 years of age at time of entry, unaccompanied by parent.	Criminals.
					Trachoma.	Others.				
African (black).....						2				
Armenian.....										
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....							1			
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin.....							3			
Croatian and Slovenian.....								1	1	2
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....										
Dutch and Flemish.....										1
Finnish.....							1			
French.....							41		2	6
German.....	1		1	1	1		4			
Greek.....		1	1		1		42		1	
Hebrew.....	1	3	1				3	4		1
Italian (north).....							28			
Italian (south).....	1		1	1			2			1
Lithuanian.....	1					1	9			2
Magyar.....							27	2		3
Polish.....			2	1			7			1
Roumanian.....							21	4		1
Russian.....							15	1		
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	1		1			1				
Scotch.....							5			
Slovak.....	1						8			
Syrian.....		1								1
Total.....	6	5	7	3	2	4	5	225	12	4
										20

TABLE XIX.—*Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, applications for admission until termination of war, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by causes.*

Action taken.	Mentally defective.	Physically defective.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges, beggars, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Receiving proceeds of prostitution.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, section 1.	Total.
Appeals from excluding decisions.....	23	1,145	19	3,919	1,038	138	284	158	126	73	2	41	21	6,987
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....		158	7	850	103	66	60	31	22	8		3	4	1,812
Admitted on public-charge bond.....		216	3	424	4	14	64	4	1				3	1,733
Admitted temporarily without bond.....		12		1				1						20
Admitted temporarily on public-charge bond.....														
Admitted on school bond.....	1	45	1	51		2	5	5						110
Admitted on bond.....		3		9		1	31	2						76
Admitted by court.....	1	1		10	1	1	1							13
Debarred.....	22	710	8	2,538	930	54	124	115	103	65	2	38	14	4,723
Appeals from admitting decisions.....														
Disposition on appeal:														
Admitted without bond.....		3		38	5				1	2				49
Admitted on bond.....		1	1	17	3									23
Debarred.....		2		5										7
Applications for admission on bond without appeal:				16	2				1					19
Granted.....														
Refused.....	2	14	5	3		1								25
Applications for hospital treatment:	1	11		1										13
Granted.....														
Refused.....		6	109											115
Applications for admission until termination of war:		5	35	1										41
Granted.....														
Refused.....	5					2	1							8
Applications for transit:														
Granted.....									1				1	2
Refused.....	5	11	14	10		1								43
Refused.....		1	2	2					3		1	1		8

TABLE XIX-A.—Appeals from decisions under immigration law, applications for admission under bond, applications for hospital treatment, applications for admission until termination of war, and applications for transit, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by ports.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

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TABLE XX.—*Deserting alien seamen, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	1,965	Mobile, Ala.	89
Boston, Mass.	613	New Orleans, La.	229
Philadelphia, Pa.	801	Galveston, Tex.	312
Baltimore, Md.	995	Gulfport, Miss.	127
Portland, Me.	77	Pascagoula, Miss.	31
Newport News, Va.	362	San Francisco, Cal.	68
Norfolk, Va.	298	Portland, Oreg.	103
Savannah, Ga.	63	Seattle, Wash.	211
Key West, Fla.	1	Nome, Alaska.	1
Charleston, S. C.	32	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
Brunswick, Ga.	26	Honolulu, Hawaii.	45
Jacksonville, Fla.	9	San Juan, P. R.	11
Tampa, Fla.	11		
Pensacola, Fla.	94	Total	6,584

TABLE XXI.—*Alien stowaways found on board vessels arriving at ports of the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by ports.*

New York, N. Y.	359	Pensacola, Fla.	9
Boston, Mass.	51	Mobile, Ala.	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	64	New Orleans, La.	46
Baltimore, Md.	22	Galveston, Tex.	13
Portland, Me.	5	Gulfport, Tex.	1
Newport News, Va.	52	San Francisco, Cal.	199
Norfolk, Va.	38	Seattle, Wash.	38
Savannah, Ga.	10	Portland, Oreg.	1
Key West, Fla.	7	Honolulu, Hawaii.	3
Wilmington, N. C.	2	San Juan, P. R.	3
Charleston, S. C.	3		
Tampa, Fla.	1	Total	939
Jacksonville, Fla.	1		

TABLE XXII.—*Comparison between alien arrivals and head-tax settlements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Immigrant aliens admitted	298,826	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted	67,922	
Aliens debarred	18,867	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam	2,245	
Died	75	
Erroneous head-tax collections	2,156	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year	26,633	
		416,724
Exempt from head-tax payments, as follows:		
In transit	21,374	
One-year residents of Cuba	10,562	
One-year residents of British North America	100,305	
One-year residents of Mexico	23,672	
Domiciled citizens of British North America, Mexico, and Cuba (rule 1, subd. 3c)	17,346	
Government officials	1,066	
Arrivals in Hawaii	4,728	
Arrivals in Porto Rico	3,582	
Exemptions on account of aliens debarred	13,500	
Total exempt	196,133	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year	30,230	
		226,363
Aliens on whom head tax was paid		¹ 190,361
Amount of head tax collected during year		\$761,440.50

¹ 1 alien arrived prior to Oct. 1, 1895, on whom 50 cents was collected; 190,360 aliens were taxed at \$4 each.

TABLE XXII-A.—*Refunds of head tax, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by causes.*

United States citizens.....	213
Aliens in transit.....	42
Aliens deported.....	14
Seamen reshipped within 30 days.....	8
Residents of British North America, Mexico, or Cuba.....	15
Government officials.....	4
Duplicate collections.....	2
Exposition employees.....	20
Not specified.....	5
Total number on whom head tax was refunded, at \$4 each.....	323
Amount refunded.....	\$1,292

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	From Baltimore, Md., to— Amsterdam.....							
	Total Baltimore.....							
	From Boston, Mass., to— Liverpool.....	12	12			12	10	2
	Costa Rica.....	23	18	5		23	23	30
	Cuba.....	12	7	5	2	10	12	
	Genoa.....	129	92	37	6	123	38	91
	Gibraltar.....	14	9	5	2	12	11	3
	Naples.....	4,715	4,262	453	114	4,601	158	4,537
	Azores.....	1,336	967	369	74	1,262	193	1,143
	Total Boston.....	6,241	5,367	874	198	6,043	445	5,796
Allan.....	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to— Glasgow.....	59	30	29	10	49	12	47
	Liverpool.....	58	37	21	4	54	28	30
	London.....	40	20	20	8	32	13	27
	Liverpool.....	8	6	2		8	5	3
	Glasgow.....	22	10	12	3	19	11	11
	Total Atlantic seaports of Canada.....	187	103	84	25	162	69	118
	Via Canadian border stations— Canada.....	29,660	17,803	11,857	4,412	25,248	29,660	
	By land.....							
	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to— Australia.....	352	212	140	15	337	293	59
	New Zealand.....	161	98	63	6	155	134	27
Pacific Islands.....	34	17	17	2	32	14	20	
Hongkong.....	616	582	34	23	593	81	533	
Kobe.....	4	3	1		4	4		
Shanghai.....	55	34	21	4	51	55		
Yokohama.....	70	57	13	2	68	51	19	
Not stated.....								
Total Pacific seaports of Canada.....	1,292	1,003	289	52	1,240	632	660	
Norway-Mexico Gulf.....	From Galveston, Tex., to— Gothenburg.....	1		1		1		1
	Total Galveston.....	1		1		1		1
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to— Australia.....	133	66	64	9	124	119	14
Canadian Australian Royal Mail.	New Zealand.....	68	42	26	3	65	57	11
	Pacific Islands.....	8	5	3	1	7	6	2
	British North America.....	88	55	33	5	83	71	17
	Hongkong.....	84	82	2		84	4	80
	Yokohama.....	4	2	2		4	4	
	Australia.....	34	18	16	1	33	29	5
	Pacific Islands.....							
	Kobe.....	29	17	12		29		29
	Yokohama.....	36	26	10		36		36
	Hongkong.....	117	111	6	1	116	6	111
China Mail.....	Kobe.....	84	65	19		84		84
	Yokohama.....	72	53	19		72	6	66
	Hongkong.....	199	193	6	1	198	12	187
	Kobe.....	1,171	783	388	13	1,158	3	1,168
	Nagasaki.....	5	3	2		5	1	4
	Shanghai.....	7	6	1		7		7
	Yokohama.....	1,154	789	365	11	1,143	84	1,070
	South America.....	8	8			8	4	4
	Total Honolulu.....	3,301	2,327	974	45	3,256	406	2,895

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

97

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
3	3				3	3	3	3				3	3
3	3				3	3	3	3				3	3
28	20	8	2	26	28		12	12				12	10
31	20	11	4	27	31		51	38	13	2	49	37	51
27	11	16	15	12	13	14	43	27	16	6	37	43	105
11	8	3		11	11		156	103	53	21	135	22	3
417	226	191	386	31	41	376	25	17	8	2	23	199	4,933
322	178	144	231	91	107	215	5,132	4,488	644	500	4,632	300	1,358
							1,658	1,145	513	305	1,353	676	6,401
836	463	373	638	198	231	605	7,077	5,830	1,247	836	6,241		
19	9	10	10	9	2	17	78	39	39	20	58	14	64
9	8	1	3	6	5	4	67	45	22	7	60	33	34
6	4	2	4	2	4	2	46	24	22	12	30	17	29
1	1		1	1	1		9	7	2		9	6	3
1							23	10	13	4	19	12	11
36	22	14	18	18	13	23	223	125	98	43	180	82	141
22,775	15,713	7,062	4,110	18,665	22,775		52,435	33,516	18,919	8,522	43,913	52,435	
130	84	46	16	114	109	21	482	296	186	31	451	402	80
73	47	26	15	58	64	9	234	145	89	21	213	198	36
1		1		1	1		35	17	18	2	33	15	20
248	152	96	26	223	235	13	864	734	130	48	816	316	548
39	26	13	7	32	39		43	29	14	7	36	43	
65	37	28	13	52	65		120	71	49	17	103	120	
93	61	32	7	86	93		163	118	45	9	154	144	19
2	1	1		2	2		2	1	1		2	2	
651	408	243	83	568	608	43	1,943	1,411	532	135	1,808	1,240	703
							1		1		1		1
							1		1		1		1
47	28	19	3	44	43	4	180	97	83	12	168	162	18
19	9	10	1	18	17	2	87	51	36	4	83	74	13
7	5	2		7	5	2	15	10	5	1	14	11	4
345	178	167	50	295	295	50	433	233	200	55	378	366	67
18	15	3	6	12	5	13	102	97	5	6	96	9	93
4	3	1		4	4		8	5	3	2	52	47	7
20	12	8	1	19	18	2	54	30	24	2	6	3	3
6	5	1		6	3		6	5	1				47
18	8	10	18	9	3		47	25	22	18	29	45	
6	5	1		6	3		45	30	15	9	36	147	
18	8	10	18	9	3		187	157	30	26	160	110	
9	4	5		4	3		116	90	26	18	83	19	82
70	46	24	26	44	34	36	101	71	30	23	269	50	242
32	25	17	18	11	13	16	292	250	42	512	1,167	6	1,673
29	18	11	22	71	38	55	1,679	1,041	638	2	5	2	5
93	57	36	499	9	3	505	1	7	3	11	18	13	16
508	258	250	2	2	1	9	29	18	11	434	1,246	187	1,493
2	1	1	11	11	13	13	1,680	1,056	624	10	10	5	5
2	12	10	103	103	103	1	10						
526	267	259	423	2	2								
2													
1,777	953	824	1,115	662	602	1,175	5,078	3,280	1,798	1,160	3,918	1,008	4,070

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Peninsular and Occi-dental.	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
	British West Indies...	52	20	32	2	50	52	.....
	Total Jacksonville...	52	20	32	2	50	52	.....
Peninsular and Occi-dental. Sailing vessel.....	From Key West, Fla., to—							
	Cuba.....	6,722	4,791	1,931	629	6,093	3,588	3,134
	British West Indies....	40	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40
	Total Key West.....	6,762	4,831	1,931	629	6,133	3,588	3,174
Peninsular and Occi-dental. Sailing vessel.....	From Miami, Fla., to—							
	British West Indies....	48	26	22	2	46	26	22
	Do.....	786	593	193	19	767	.....	786
	Do.....	941	585	356	140	801	450	491
	Total Miami.....	1,775	1,204	571	161	1,614	476	1,299
Caribbean & Southern. Orr Laubenheimer	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
	Mexico.....	23	8	15	5	18	23	.....
	British Honduras.....	7	1	6	2	5	7	.....
Tramp.....	Guatemala.....	3	.....	3	1	2	3	.....
	British West Indies.....	11	8	3	.....	11	11	.....
	Total Mobile.....	44	17	27	8	36	44	.....
Tramp.....	From New Bedford to—							
	Cape Verde Islands.....	322	291	31	2	320	.....	322
	Total New Bedford..	322	291	31	2	320	.....	322
Bluefields..... Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	From New Orleans, La., to—							
	Nicaragua.....	63	45	18	5	58	57	6
	Cuba.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hubbard Zemurray Norway-Mexico Gulf. Southern Pacific United Fruit.....	Havre.....	11	5	6	.....	11	6	5
	Spain.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	5	6
	Honduras.....	86	62	24	7	79	86	.....
Vaccaro.....	Christiania.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	Cuba.....	564	459	105	32	532	238	326
	British Honduras.....	126	80	46	14	112	126	.....
Donaldson Line.....	British West Indies.....	13	11	2	1	12	13	.....
	Costa Rica.....	95	62	33	10	85	95	.....
	Cuba.....	573	389	184	57	516	573	.....
American.....	Guatemala.....	447	303	144	41	406	447	.....
	Honduras.....	74	46	28	14	60	74	.....
	Panama.....	279	192	87	14	265	279	.....
Anchor.....	Honduras.....	273	185	88	51	222	273	.....
	Total New Orleans..	2,618	1,853	765	246	2,372	2,273	345
	From Newport News, Va., to—							
Booth.....	Glasgow.....	13	11	2	2	11	5	8
	Total Newport News.	13	11	2	2	11	5	8
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Booth.....	Liverpool.....	18,686	9,687	8,999	1,873	16,813	10,164	8,522
	London.....	473	317	156	42	431	185	288
	Glasgow.....	2,963	1,467	1,496	451	2,512	1,309	1,654
Clyde.....	Liverpool.....	3,064	1,718	1,346	481	2,583	1,456	1,608
	Naples.....	569	544	25	16	553	6	563
	Brazil.....	78	50	28	15	63	64	14
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	British West Indies....	250	108	172	19	261	84	196
	Do.....	29	15	14	1	28	29	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	463	321	142	26	437	463	.....
	Bordeaux.....	7,845	6,147	1,698	317	7,528	2,499	5,346

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
285	132	153	19	266	285	.....	337	152	185	21	316	337	.....
285	132	153	19	266	285	.....	337	152	185	21	316	337	.....
14,698	9,185	5,513	784	13,914	13,697	1,001	21,420	13,976	7,444	1,413	20,007	17,285	4,135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40
14,698	9,185	5,513	784	13,914	13,697	1,001	21,460	14,016	7,444	1,413	20,047	17,285	4,175
117	54	63	8	109	115	2	165	80	85	10	155	141	24
105	71	34	41	64	.....	105	891	664	227	60	831	.....	891
87	43	44	40	47	76	.....	1,028	628	400	180	848	526	502
309	168	141	89	220	191	118	2,084	1,372	712	250	1,834	667	1,417
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24	9	15	5	19	24	.....
18	12	6	2	16	18	.....	25	13	12	4	21	25	.....
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	3	1	3	4	.....
7	6	1	4	3	7	.....	18	14	4	4	14	18	.....
27	20	7	6	21	27	.....	71	37	34	14	57	71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	291	31	2	320	.....	322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	291	31	2	320	.....	322
244	211	33	10	234	235	9	307	256	51	15	292	292	15
2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	12	5	7	.....	12	7	5
177	120	57	16	161	177	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	5	6
1,251	899	352	65	1,186	976	275	263	182	81	23	240	263	2
131	91	40	21	110	131	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	601
179	117	62	4	175	179	.....	1,815	1,358	457	97	1,715	1,214	.....
125	85	40	13	112	125	.....	257	171	86	35	222	257	.....
1,298	801	497	99	1,199	1,298	.....	192	128	64	5	187	192	.....
445	313	132	30	415	445	.....	220	147	73	23	197	220	.....
304	225	79	36	268	304	.....	1,871	1,190	681	156	1,715	1,871	.....
2,634	1,674	960	213	2,421	2,634	.....	892	616	276	71	821	892	.....
489	369	120	48	441	489	.....	378	271	107	50	328	378	.....
7,280	4,907	2,373	555	6,725	6,996	284	2,913	1,806	1,047	227	2,686	2,913	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762	554	208	99	663	762	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,898	6,760	3,138	801	9,097	9,269	629
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	2	2	11	5	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	2	2	11	5	8
5,359	3,505	1,854	1,065	4,294	4,136	1,223	24,045	13,192	10,853	2,938	21,107	14,300	9,745
82	50	32	10	72	82	15	555	367	188	52	503	252	303
241	142	99	151	90	115	126	3,204	1,609	1,595	602	2,602	1,424	1,780
217	153	64	94	123	103	114	3,281	1,871	1,410	575	2,706	1,559	1,722
19	10	9	19	.....	.....	19	588	554	34	35	553	6	582
38	33	5	2	36	37	1	116	83	33	17	99	101	15
119	67	52	91	28	44	75	399	175	224	110	289	128	271
5	4	1	1	4	5	.....	34	19	15	2	32	34	.....
314	231	83	29	314	314	.....	777	552	225	55	722	777	.....
1,860	1,191	669	136	1,724	1,743	117	9,705	7,338	2,367	453	9,252	4,242	5,463

TABLE XXIII.—Passengers departed from the United

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
Cunard.....	Liverpool.....	2,527	1,481	1,046	391	2,136	1,202	1,325
	London.....	199	87	112	43	156	196	3
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	299	263	36	18	281	73	226
	Marseille.....	82	45	37	2	80	71	11
	Naples.....	8,810	8,420	390	110	8,700	343	8,467
	Spain.....	29	20	9	4	25	24	5
	Azores.....	133	96	37	6	127	58	75
Holland America.....	Falmouth.....	3,114	1,529	1,585	271	2,843	3,108	6
	Naples.....	195	171	24	2	193	127	68
	Rotterdam.....	3,225	1,578	1,647	209	3,016	1,564	1,661
Italia.....	Genoa.....	93	80	13	2	91	18	75
	Messina.....	121	99	22	7	114	50	71
	Naples.....	5,241	5,085	156	25	5,216	167	5,074
	Palermo.....	128	106	22	5	123	4	124
Italiana Transatlantica.	Genoa.....	622	457	165	33	589	181	441
	Messina.....	281	227	54	10	271	42	239
	Naples.....	6,954	6,551	403	135	6,819	208	6,746
	Palermo.....	404	302	102	24	380	38	366
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	762	538	224	47	715	506	256
	Brazil.....	432	317	115	15	417	276	156
	British West Indies.....	56	37	19	1	55	39	17
	Uruguay.....	57	40	17	8	49	37	20
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	664	527	137	18	646	157	507
	Messina.....	291	260	31	5	286	6	285
	Naples.....	10,159	9,685	474	105	10,054	251	9,908
	Palermo.....	421	324	97	10	411	46	375
Lloyd Braziliere.....	Brazil.....	228	164	64	19	209	189	39
	British West Indies.....	65	32	33	10	55	53	12
Lloyd Italiano.....	Genoa.....	315	242	73	6	309	86	229
	Messina.....	229	189	40	6	223	14	215
	Naples.....	9,769	9,360	409	96	9,673	118	9,651
	Palermo.....	374	272	102	14	360	23	351
Lloyd Sabaud.....	Genoa.....	290	226	64	17	273	41	249
	Marseille.....	36	33	3	2	34	.....	36
	Messina.....	36	30	6	1	35	.....	36
	Naples.....	1,933	1,854	79	22	1,911	53	1,880
	Palermo.....	58	40	18	3	55	1	57
Munson.....	Cuba.....	136	88	48	16	120	136	.....
National Steam Navigation Co.	Genoa.....	62	53	9	1	61	9	53
	Messina.....	73	67	6	3	70	2	71
	Palermo.....	140	104	36	7	133	10	130
	Piraeus.....	5,744	5,376	368	77	5,667	1,082	4,662
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	1,174	948	226	31	1,143	315	859
	Messina.....	460	376	84	14	446	26	434
	Naples.....	15,928	14,977	951	212	15,716	677	15,251
	Palermo.....	637	442	195	31	606	93	544
	British West Indies.....	370	175	195	26	344	321	49
	Cuba.....	4,141	2,853	1,288	360	3,781	3,344	797
	Mexico.....	1,083	646	437	133	950	1,009	74
Norwegian American...	Bergen.....	4,471	2,922	1,549	134	4,337	1,207	3,264
	Christiania.....	67	44	23	1	66	22	45
	Christiansand.....	198	108	90	1	197	24	174
	Stavanger.....	273	208	65	3	270	50	223
Panama.....	Panama.....	474	356	118	33	441	287	187
Quebec.....	Bermuda.....	2,163	1,037	1,126	184	1,979	2,105	58
	British Guiana.....	77	52	25	4	73	51	26
	British West Indies.....	526	273	253	31	495	221	302
	Danish West Indies.....	191	102	89	9	182	89	102
	French West Indies.....	32	10	22	.....	32	15	17
Red Cross.....	British North America.....	704	451	253	45	659	654	50
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	130	100	30	5	125	128	2
	Venezuela.....	296	210	86	18	278	295	1
	Dutch West Indies.....	18	14	4	1	17	18	.....
	Haiti.....	146	105	41	11	135	146	.....
	Venezuela.....	11	10	1	.....	11	11	.....
Russian American.....	Archangel.....	3,601	3,502	99	30	3,571	546	3,055
Scandinavian American	Christiania.....	5,425	4,168	1,257	89	5,336	587	4,838
	Christiansand.....	576	382	194	13	563	54	522
	Copenhagen.....	3,563	1,770	1,793	248	3,315	1,707	1,856

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
135	74	61	60	75	75	60	2,662	1,555	1,107	451	2,211	1,277	1,385
8	5	3	4	4	8	.....	207	92	115	47	160	204	3
32	21	11	10	22	21	11	331	284	47	28	303	94	237
60	31	29	11	49	59	1	142	76	66	13	129	130	12
328	173	155	291	37	75	253	9,138	8,593	545	401	8,737	418	8,720
4	3	1	4	4	.....	.....	33	23	10	4	29	28	5
51	27	24	19	32	36	15	184	123	61	25	159	94	90
1,379	846	533	72	1,307	1,378	1	4,493	2,375	2,118	343	4,150	4,486	7
20	11	9	17	3	4	16	215	182	33	19	196	131	84
1,194	783	411	284	910	915	279	4,419	2,361	2,058	493	3,926	2,479	1,940
13	6	7	11	2	5	8	106	86	20	13	93	23	83
14	7	7	.....	.....	.....	14	135	106	29	21	114	50	85
161	101	60	158	3	35	126	5,402	5,186	216	183	5,219	202	5,200
18	11	7	18	1	1	17	146	117	29	23	123	5	141
122	69	53	85	37	62	60	744	526	218	118	626	243	501
31	16	15	30	1	.....	31	312	243	69	40	272	42	270
300	142	158	255	45	61	239	7,254	6,693	561	390	6,864	269	6,985
48	26	22	38	10	6	42	452	328	124	62	390	44	408
1,071	741	330	125	946	989	82	1,833	1,279	554	172	1,661	1,495	338
455	285	170	47	408	420	35	887	602	285	62	825	696	191
35	19	16	.....	35	32	3	91	56	35	1	90	71	20
55	36	19	8	47	53	2	112	70	36	16	96	90	22
105	52	53	75	30	51	54	769	579	190	93	676	208	561
23	13	10	23	.....	2	21	314	273	41	28	286	8	306
438	237	201	398	40	82	356	10,597	9,922	675	503	10,094	333	10,264
46	24	22	44	2	7	39	467	348	119	54	413	53	414
91	61	30	11	80	90	1	319	225	94	30	289	279	40
29	10	19	17	12	28	1	94	42	52	27	67	81	13
51	22	29	47	4	27	24	366	264	102	53	313	113	253
38	21	17	35	3	4	34	267	210	57	41	226	18	249
391	223	168	361	30	37	354	10,160	9,583	577	457	9,703	155	10,005
71	33	38	70	1	5	66	445	305	140	84	361	28	417
54	25	29	42	12	13	41	344	251	93	59	285	54	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	33	3	2	34	.....	36
4	1	3	3	1	.....	4	40	31	9	4	36	.....	40
72	40	32	60	12	28	44	2,005	1,894	111	82	1,923	81	1,924
11	5	6	11	.....	1	10	69	45	24	14	55	2	67
357	215	142	37	320	357	.....	493	303	190	53	440	493	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	53	9	1	61	9	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	67	6	3	70	2	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	104	36	7	133	10	130
343	247	96	131	212	247	96	6,087	5,623	464	208	5,879	1,329	4,758
169	87	82	107	62	95	74	1,343	1,035	308	138	1,205	410	933
92	45	47	89	3	8	84	552	421	131	103	449	34	518
889	487	402	761	128	172	717	16,817	15,464	1,353	973	15,844	849	15,968
153	88	65	146	7	17	136	790	530	260	177	613	110	680
1,504	825	679	52	1,452	1,343	121	1,874	1,000	874	78	1,796	1,704	170
4,757	3,164	1,593	252	4,505	4,581	176	8,898	6,017	2,881	612	8,286	7,925	973
587	367	220	80	507	570	17	1,670	1,013	657	213	1,457	1,579	91
1,634	1,148	486	377	1,257	668	966	6,105	4,070	2,035	511	5,594	1,875	4,230
26	10	16	12	14	13	13	93	54	39	13	80	35	58
73	52	21	26	47	6	67	271	160	111	27	244	30	241
134	87	47	49	85	37	97	407	295	112	52	355	87	320
4,480	2,765	1,715	732	3,748	4,297	183	4,954	3,121	1,833	765	4,189	4,584	370
9,110	4,130	4,980	316	8,794	9,080	30	11,273	5,167	6,106	500	10,773	11,185	88
113	67	46	5	108	109	4	190	119	71	9	181	160	30
242	136	106	92	150	168	74	768	409	359	123	645	392	376
38	24	14	13	25	23	15	229	126	103	22	207	112	117
8	5	3	1	7	5	3	40	15	25	1	39	20	20
820	437	383	38	782	816	4	1,524	888	636	83	1,441	1,470	54
104	83	21	4	100	104	.....	234	183	51	9	225	232	2
156	111	45	17	139	156	.....	452	321	131	35	417	451	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14	4	1	17	18	.....
156	99	57	34	122	156	.....	302	204	98	45	257	302	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	1	.....	11	11	.....
100	77	23	44	56	55	45	3,701	3,579	122	74	3,627	601	3,100
1,174	736	438	285	889	499	675	6,599	4,901	1,695	374	6,225	1,086	5,513
185	118	67	74	111	31	154	761	500	261	87	674	85	676
1,390	881	509	306	1,084	798	592	4,953	2,651	2,302	554	4,399	2,505	2,448

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.					
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.
			Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	
	From New York, N. Y., to—						
Sicula Americana.....	Genoa.....	35	31	4	1	34	2
	Messina.....	80	66	14	2	78	9
	Naples.....	7,571	7,338	233	36	7,535	502
	Palermo.....	172	128	44	10	162	11
Spanish.....	Spain.....	1,693	1,470	223	66	1,627	589
	Cuba.....	48	37	11	2	46	43
	Mexico.....	32	20	12	1	31	31
Swedish American.....	Gothenberg.....	1,156	602	554	18	1,138	231
Trinidad.....	British Guiana.....	44	31	13	5	41	43
	British West Indies.....	295	168	127	20	275	294
United Fruit.....	Dutch Guiana.....	13	10	3		13	13
	Colombia.....	795	414	381	61	734	791
	Costa Rica.....	390	262	128	24	366	390
	Cuba.....	159	93	66	16	143	159
	Guatemala.....	930	536	394	104	826	930
	Honduras.....	175	94	81	21	154	175
	Panama.....	35	23	12	2	33	31
White Star.....	Genoa.....	837	547	290	91	746	837
	Gibraltar.....	205	166	39	3	202	46
	Liverpool.....	228	122	106	85	143	29
	Naples.....	7,503	4,657	2,846	1,011	6,492	3,972
	Azores.....	1,092	955	137	84	1,008	84
	Not stated.....	175	114	61	13	162	42
Not stated.....	Do.....	32	28	4		32	5
	Do.....	8	2	6	2	6	7
	Total New York.....	169,675	130,984	38,691	8,390	161,285	50,159
	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—						
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	1	1			1	1
Italia.....	Genoa.....	1		1		1	1
	Messina.....	8	8			8	8
	Naples.....	880	855	25	6	874	14
	Palermo.....	16	13	3		16	1
Philadelphia Manchester.	Manchester.....	1	1			1	1
	Total Philadelphia.....	907	878	29	6	901	16
	From Portland, Me., to—						
Allan.....	Glasgow.....	57	25	32	18	39	8
Canadian Pacific.....	Do.....	283	123	160	74	209	71
	Total Portland.....	340	148	192	92	248	79
	From Porto Rico to—						
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Bordeaux.....	26	24	2		26	13
	Danish West Indies.....	184	89	95	26	159	88
	French West Indies.....	66	43	23	4	62	30
	Haiti.....	8	4	4	3	5	7
	Santo Domingo.....	170	110	60	34	136	119
	Spain.....	347	264	83	34	313	227
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique de Barcelona.	Central America.....	7	5	2	2	5	7
	Cuba.....	314	222	92	32	282	178
	Mexico.....	9	5	4		9	7
	Not stated.....	2		2		2	2
Donald.....	Santo Domingo.....	177	133	44	11	166	177
Empresa Naviera de Cuba.	Cuba.....	13	10	3		11	12
Herrera.....	Do.....	241	158	83	21	220	168
	Santo Domingo.....	305	200	105	44	261	214
Lloyd Brasileiro.....	Brazil.....	2	2			2	2
Pinillos.....	Cuba.....	4	2	2		4	4
Red D.....	Dutch West Indies.....	111	76	35	5	106	73
	Venezuela.....	245	167	78	18	227	175
Victoria.....	Danish West Indies.....	58	43	15	3	55	54
	Santo Domingo.....	511	374	137	95	416	482
Sailing vessels.....	Danish West Indies.....	80	60	20	9	71	63
	Santo Domingo.....	43	37	6	5	38	35
	Total Porto Rico.....	2,923	2,028	895	347	2,576	2,133

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
14	6	8	12	2	1	13	49	37	12	13	36	3	46
14	6	8	12	2	7	7	94	72	22	14	80	16	78
242	127	115	228	14	19	223	7,813	7,465	348	264	7,549	521	7,292
42	29	13	40	2	3	39	214	157	57	50	164	14	200
183	99	84	73	110	158	25	1,876	1,569	307	139	1,737	747	1,129
8	5	3	2	6	8	.....	56	42	14	4	52	51	5
5	5	.....	2	3	5	.....	37	25	12	3	34	36	1
423	236	187	136	287	127	296	1,579	838	741	154	1,425	378	1,201
35	24	11	3	32	35	.....	79	55	24	6	73	78	1
190	135	55	37	153	190	.....	485	303	182	57	428	484	1
30	20	10	1	29	30	.....	43	30	13	1	42	43	.....
1,155	596	559	72	1,083	1,155	.....	1,950	1,010	940	133	1,817	1,946	4
218	151	67	13	205	218	.....	608	413	195	37	571	608	.....
135	89	46	11	124	135	.....	294	182	112	27	267	294	.....
1,492	925	567	102	1,390	1,492	.....	2,422	1,461	961	206	2,216	2,422	.....
92	64	28	8	84	92	.....	267	158	109	29	238	267	.....
58	38	20	2	56	58	.....	93	61	32	4	89	89	4
1,536	984	552	82	1,454	1,536	.....	2,373	1,531	842	173	2,200	2,373	.....
20	9	11	14	6	7	13	225	175	50	17	208	53	172
102	40	62	21	81	87	15	330	162	168	106	224	116	214
433	299	134	154	279	248	185	7,936	4,956	2,980	1,165	6,771	4,220	3,716
114	61	53	76	38	36	78	1,206	1,016	190	160	1,046	120	1,086
51	33	18	22	29	33	18	226	147	79	35	191	75	151
8	6	2	.....	8	8	.....	32	28	4	.....	32	5	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8	8	2	14	15	1
50,606	30,064	20,542	9,555	41,051	41,317	9,289	220,281	181,048	59,233	17,945	202,336	91,476	128,806
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
24	13	11	23	1	4	20	904	868	36	29	875	18	886
2	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	18	14	4	2	16	1	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
26	14	12	25	1	4	22	933	892	41	31	902	20	913
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	25	32	18	39	8	49
3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	286	126	160	74	212	71	215
3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	343	151	192	92	251	79	264
5	5	.....	1	4	5	.....	31	29	2	1	30	18	13
45	28	17	18	27	27	18	229	117	112	43	186	115	114
10	6	4	1	5	6	4	76	49	27	9	67	36	40
5	4	1	1	4	1	4	13	8	5	4	9	8	5
367	240	127	73	294	244	123	537	350	187	107	430	363	174
149	78	71	61	88	125	24	496	342	154	95	401	352	144
8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....	15	12	3	2	13	15	.....
349	260	89	54	295	193	156	663	482	181	86	577	371	292
12	2	10	6	6	12	.....	21	7	14	6	15	19	2
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	3	2	1
582	485	97	41	541	582	.....	759	618	141	52	707	759	.....
87	53	34	18	69	21	66	100	63	37	20	80	33	67
969	636	333	203	766	238	731	1,210	794	416	224	986	406	804
419	241	178	66	353	181	238	724	441	283	110	614	395	329
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
3	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....
63	47	16	10	53	29	34	174	123	51	15	159	102	72
231	175	56	17	214	200	31	476	342	134	35	441	375	101
65	41	24	9	56	60	5	123	84	39	12	111	114	9
585	378	207	89	496	525	60	1,096	752	344	154	912	1,007	89
42	29	13	.....	42	40	2	122	89	33	9	113	101	21
430	294	136	83	347	227	203	473	331	142	88	385	262	211
4,428	3,012	1,416	755	3,673	2,728	1,700	7,351	5,040	2,311	1,102	6,249	4,861	2,490

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From Providence, R. I., to—							
Fabre.....	Lisbon.....	477	399	88	10	467	13	464
	Azores.....	698	447	251	66	632	68	620
	Total Providence....	1,175	836	339	76	1,099	81	1,094
	From San Diego, Cal., to—							
Elder.....	Mexico.....	19	11	8	8	11	19	
McCormick.....	Do.....	7	7			7		
Mexican National.....	Do.....	25	22	3	1	24	25	
Olson & Mahony.....	Do.....	37	34	3		37	37	
Panama Pacific.....	Panama.....	4	1	3		4	4	
Prince Albert.....	Mexico.....	29	21	8	1	28	29	
San Diego, Mexico.....	Do.....	60	40	20	8	52	60	
Southwestern.....	Do.....	107	74	33	11	96	107	
Star Boat.....	Do.....	26	20	6		26	26	
Star & Crescent.....	Do.....	57	32	25	11	46	57	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	South America.....	8	7	1		8	8	
Vancouver San Diego.....	Mexico.....	363	246	117	45	318	363	
Not stated.....	Not stated.....	20	14	6		20	20	
	Total San Diego.....	762	529	233	85	677	762	
	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
California South Sea....	Guatemala.....	2	1	1		2	1	1
	Mexico.....	9	9			9		8
	San Salvador.....	19	9	10	2	17	17	21
China Mail.....	Hongkong.....	912	890	22	8	904	89	823
	Nagasaki.....	13	13			13	8	5
	Shanghai.....	48	22	26		48	48	
Java Pacific.....	Yokohama.....	10	5	5	2	8	10	
	Hongkong.....	65	63	2	1	64	10	55
	Guatemala.....	5	1	4	2	3	5	
New York and Pacific..	Nicaragua.....	21	6	15		21	21	
	Panama.....	9	6	3		9	9	
	Australia.....	524	328	196	28	496	454	70
Oceanic.....	New Zealand.....	11	6	5		11	10	1
	Pacific Islands.....	3	2	1		3	3	
	Kobe.....	36	28	8		36		36
Osaka Shoshen Kaisha..	Yokohama.....	347	311	36	5	342	9	338
	Costa Rica.....	2	2			2		2
	Guatemala.....	100	57	43	7	93	79	21
Pacific Mail.....	Honduras.....	6	3	3		6	2	4
	Hongkong.....	567	546	21	7	560	45	522
	Kobe.....	19	15	4	1	18	7	12
	Mexico.....	628	498	130	51	577	269	359
	Nagasaki.....	7	6	1		7	1	6
	Nicaragua.....	21	17	4	6	15	21	
	Panama.....	53	43	10	5	48	14	39
	San Salvador.....	82	52	30	8	74	79	3
	Shanghai.....	89	53	36	7	82	87	2
	Yokohama.....	169	149	20	2	167	56	113
	Hongkong.....	339	281	58	15	324	171	168
	Kobe.....	384	327	57	14	370	79	305
	Mexico.....	8	2	6	5	3	8	
	Nagasaki.....	113	90	23		113	8	105
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Panama.....	2	2			2		
	Shanghai.....	129	82	47	8	121	128	1
	Yokohama.....	3,808	3,270	628	106	3,792	1,202	2,666
	Australia.....	172	105	67	18	154	96	76
Union.....	New Zealand.....	333	226	107	19	314	181	152
	Pacific Islands.....	76	57	19	2	74	50	26
	Not stated.....	3	3		1	2	2	1
	Total San Francisco..	9,234	7,588	1,648	330	8,904	3,282	5,952

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
42	22	20	27	15	11	31	519	411	108	37	482	24	495
198	111	87	140	58	43	155	896	558	338	206	690	111	785
240	133	107	167	73	54	186	1,415	969	446	243	1,172	135	1,280
14	11	3		14	14		33	22	11	8	25	33	
18	16	2		18	18		25	23	2		25	25	
6	5	1		6	6		31	27	4	1	30	31	
2	1	1		2	2		39	35	4		39	39	
17	12	5		17	17		21	13	8		21	21	
25	15	10	8	17	25		54	36	18	9	45	54	
31	26	5	2	29	31		91	66	25	10	81	91	
93	79	14	6	87	93		200	153	47	17	183	200	
28	21	7		28	28		54	41	13		54	54	
42	36	6	1	41	42		99	68	31	12	87	99	
12	9	3	3	9	12		20	16	4	3	17	20	
162	133	29	15	147	162		525	379	146	60	465	525	
8	6	2		8	8		28	20	8		28	28	
458	370	88	35	423	458		1,220	899	321	120	1,100	1,220	
3	1	2	2	1	3		5	2	3	2	3	4	1
25	18	7		25	25		44	27	17	2	42	42	2
489	426	63	49	440	137	352	1,401	1,316	85	57	1,344	226	1,175
19	11	8	4	15	19		32	24	8	4	28	27	5
15	11	4	2	13	15		63	33	30	2	61	63	
22	13	9	6	16	22		32	18	14	8	24	32	
27	21	6	4	23	8	19	92	84	8	5	87	18	74
3	3			3	3		8	4	4	2	6	8	
28	21	7	3	25	28		21	6	15		21	21	
488	312	176	63	425	462	26	1,012	640	372	91	921	916	96
1	1		1	1	1		12	7	5	1	11	11	1
55	41	14	7	48	52	3	58	43	15	7	51	55	3
6	4	2	6	6	6		42	32	10	6	36		42
23	9	14	23		23		370	320	50	28	342	9	361
11	6	5	6	5	2	9	13	8	5	6	7	2	11
52	39	13	6	46	42	10	152	96	56	13	139	121	31
10	8	2	1	9	8	2	16	11	5	1	15	10	6
464	351	113	24	440	213	251	1,031	897	134	31	1,000	258	773
86	36	50	20	66	84	2	105	51	54	21	84	91	14
246	185	61	39	207	188	58	874	683	191	90	784	457	417
12	4	8	5	7	11	1	19	10	9	5	14	12	7
27	19	8	1	26	21	6	48	36	12	7	41	42	6
105	80	25	4	101	55	50	158	123	35	9	149	69	89
55	39	16	1	54	51	4	137	91	46	9	128	130	7
142	63	79	17	125	142		231	116	115	24	207	229	2
92	35	57	4	88	90	2	261	184	77	6	255	146	115
775	407	368	54	721	747	28	1,114	688	426	69	1,045	918	196
219	96	123	71	148	183	36	603	423	180	85	518	262	341
1	1			1	1		9	3	6	5	4	9	
50	25	25	39	11	13	37	163	115	48	39	124	21	142
16	10	6	3	13	16		18	12	6	3	15	18	
438	232	206	85	353	438		567	314	253	93	474	566	1
1,011	548	463	638	373	590	421	4,909	3,818	1,091	744	4,165	1,792	3,117
80	52	28	13	67	53	27	252	157	95	31	221	149	103
87	68	19	12	75	66	21	420	294	126	31	389	247	173
55	41	14	4	51	52	3	131	98	33	6	125	102	29
1	1			1	1		4	4		1	3	3	1
5,239	3,238	2,001	1,217	4,022	3,842	1,397	14,473	10,824	3,649	1,547	12,926	7,124	7,349

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United States.*

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Blue Funnel..... Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
	Hongkong.....	1,043	1,033	10	.....	1,043	4	1,039
	Do.....	111	102	9	4	107	49	62
	Kobe.....	636	550	86	5	631	159	477
	Moji.....	7	5	2	.....	7	4	3
	Nagasaki.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Shanghai.....	71	53	18	5	66	65	6
	Yokohama.....	451	406	45	13	438	244	207
	Hongkong.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10
	Kobe.....	807	653	154	2	805	10	797
Osaka Shosen Kaisha...	Moji.....	8	7	1	.....	8	3	5
	Nagasaki.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3
	Shanghai.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
	Yokohama.....	340	305	35	.....	340	79	261
	Total Seattle.....	3,490	3,129	361	30	3,460	618	2,842
	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels.....	British Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British West Indies.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	Honduras.....	28	22	6	3	25	.....	28
	Total Tampa.....	33	27	6	3	30	.....	33

States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
339	332	7	8	331	1	338	1,382	1,365	17	8	1,374	5	1,377
94	50	44	13	81	89	5	205	152	53	17	188	138	67
140	77	63	89	51	52	88	776	627	149	94	682	211	565
8	4	4	3	5	6	2	15	9	6	3	12	10	5
1		1		1	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1
123	70	58	31	97	99	29	199	123	76	36	163	164	35
120	70	50	46	74	95	25	571	476	95	59	512	339	232
20	15	5	2	18	17	3	30	25	5	2	28	17	13
122	73	49	101	21	22	100	929	726	203	103	826	32	897
5	2	3	3	2	2	3	13	9	4	3	10	5	8
4		4	1	3	2	2	7	2	5	1	6	2	5
5	2	3		5	5		7	4	3		7	6	1
44	28	16	35	9	18	26	384	333	51	35	349	97	287
1,030	723	307	332	698	409	621	4,520	3,852	668	362	4,158	1,027	3,493
7	7			7		7	7	7			7		7
5	5			5		5	10	10			10		10
14	10	4	4	10	2	12	42	32	10	7	35	2	40
26	22	4	4	22	2	24	59	49	10	7	52	2	57

TABLE XXIII.—*Passengers departed from the United*
RECAPITULATION.

Ports of departure and means of transportation.	Aliens.						
	Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
Baltimore, Md.....	6,241	5,367	874	198	6,043	445	5,796
Boston, Mass.....	187	103	84	25	162	69	118
Canada (Atlantic seaports).....	29,660	17,803	11,857	4,412	25,248	29,660	
Canadian border stations.....	1,292	1,003	289	52	1,240	632	660
Canada (Pacific seaports).....	1		1		1		1
Galveston, Tex.....	3,301	2,327	974	45	3,256	406	2,850
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	52	20	32	2	50	52	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6,762	4,831	1,931	629	6,133	3,588	3,174
Key West, Fla.....	1,775	1,204	571	161	1,614	476	1,290
Miami, Fla.....	44	17	27	8	36	44	
Mobile, Ala.....	322	291	31	2	320		322
New Bedford, Mass.....	2,618	1,853	765	246	2,372	2,273	345
New Orleans, La.....	13	11	2	2	11	5	8
Newport News, Va.....	169,675	130,984	38,691	8,390	161,285	50,159	119,516
New York, N. Y.....	907	878	29	6	901	16	891
Philadelphia, Pa.....	340	148	192	92	248	79	261
Portland, Me.....	2,923	2,028	895	347	2,576	2,133	790
Port Rico.....	1,175	836	339	76	1,099	81	1,094
Providence, R. I.....	762	529	233	85	677	762	
San Diego, Cal.....	9,234	7,586	1,648	330	8,904	3,282	5,952
San Francisco, Cal.....	3,490	3,129	361	30	3,460	618	2,872
Seattle, Wash.....	33	27	6	3	30		33
Tampa, Fla.....							
Total.....	240,807	180,975	59,832	15,141	225,666	94,780	146,027
Steamships.....	210,086	162,487	47,599	10,580	199,506	64,607	45,479
Sailing vessels.....	1,061	685	376	149	912	513	548
By land.....	29,660	17,803	11,857	4,412	25,248	29,660	
BY YEARS.							
1910.....	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
1911.....	518,215	400,294	117,921	27,175	491,040	172,485	346,730
1912.....	615,292	480,732	134,560	28,593	586,699	188,550	426,742
1913.....	611,924	477,769	134,155	30,368	581,556	230,496	381,426
1914.....	633,805	483,265	150,540	31,915	601,890	206,903	427,902
1915.....	384,174	301,785	82,389	21,263	362,911	117,641	266,533
1916.....	240,807	180,975	59,832	15,141	225,666	94,780	146,027

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

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States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States, fiscal year 1916.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Fe-male.	Under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
3	3				3	605	3	3				3	6,401
836	463	373	638	198	231	23	7,077	5,830	1,247	836	6,241	676	6,401
36	22	14	18	18	18	23	223	125	98	43	180	82	141
22,775	15,713	7,062	4,110	18,665	22,775	43	52,435	33,516	18,919	8,522	43,913	52,435	703
651	408	243	83	568	608		1,943	1,411	532	135	1,808	1,240	1
							1		1		1	1,008	4,070
					602	1,175	5,078	3,280	1,798	1,160	3,918	337	
					266	285	337	152	185	21	316	17,285	4,175
1,777	953	824	1,115	266	285		21,460	14,016	7,444	1,413	20,047	667	1,417
285	132	152	19	13,914	13,697	1,001	2,084	1,372	712	250	1,834	57	322
14,698	9,185	5,513	784	89	220	118	71	37	34	14	320	9,269	629
309	168	141	6	21	27		322	291	31	2	9,097	11	8
27	20	7					9,898	6,760	3,138	2	11	5	8
							13	11	2	202	336	91,476	128,805
7,280	4,907	2,373	555	6,725	41,317	9,289	220	281	161,048	59,233	17,945	202,336	91,476
					1	4	933	892	41	31	902	79	913
50,606	30,064	20,542	9,555	41,051	3		343	151	192	1,102	6,249	4,861	2,490
26	14	12	25	1			7,351	5,040	2,311	243	1,172	135	1,280
3	3				3,673	2,728	1,415	969	446	120	1,100	1,220	
4,428	3,012	1,416	755	3,873	73	54	1,220	899	321	1,547	12,926	7,124	7,349
240	133	107	167	73	458		14,473	10,824	3,649	362	4,158	1,027	3,493
458	370	88	35	4,022	3,842	1,397	4,520	3,852	668	7	52	2	57
5,239	3,238	2,001	1,217	698	409	621	59	49	10				
1,030	723	307	332	22	24		351,540	250,528	101,012	34,648	316,892	189,022	162,518
26							297,908	216,248	81,660	25,937	271,971	135,960	161,948
110,733	69,553	41,180	19,507	91,226	71,351	16,471	52,435	33,516	18,919	8,522	43,913	52,435	570
					96	116							
87,822	53,761	34,061	15,357	72,465	71,351	16,471	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
126	79	57	40	96	116	20	867,686	611,938	255,748	96,892	770,794	436,070	431,616
22,775	15,713	7,062	4,110	18,665	22,775		969,182	689,337	277,289	102,014	857,612	509,278	450,348
							950,626	682,337	277,289	114,335	888,267	482,452	520,120
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	1,002,602	693,618	308,984	58,559	497,986	250,717	305,828
349,471	211,644	137,827	69,717	279,745	263,585	85,886	556,545	402,162	154,383	34,648	316,892	189,022	162,518
353,890	208,666	145,224	74,117	279,773	275,149	78,741							
347,702	204,568	143,134	71,646	276,056	278,782	68,920							
368,797	210,353	153,444	37,296	135,075	133,076	39,295							
172,371	100,377	71,994	19,507	91,226	94,242	16,491							
110,733	69,553	41,180	19,507	91,226	94,242	16,491							

United States. 1908 to 1916, inclusive.

TABLE XXIV.—Alien arrivals from insular United States, 1908 to 1916, inclusive, by ports.

TABLE XXIV.—Athen arrivals from _____ by ports.														
Port.	Num-ber.	Year of arrival.										From Ha-waii.	From Porto Rico.	From Phil-ip-pine Is-lands.
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916				
New York.....	5,392	440	423	579	616	548	610	694	756	726			5,392	
New Orleans.....	59		2	2	3	7	11	12	12	10			59	
Galveston.....	3						3						3	
San Francisco.....	14,023	912	896	1,591	1,076	1,402	2,268	2,595	1,610	1,673	13,898			125
Seattle.....	662	6	7	17	28	99	460	14	10	21	90			572
Canadian Pacific.....	293			9	63	24	59	36	40	62	288			5
Mexican border.....	9								9		9			
Total.....	20,441	1,358	1,328	2,198	1,786	2,080	3,411	3,351	2,437	2,492	14,285	5,454		702

TABLE XXV.—Race, sex, and age of arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, showing length of residence in insular United States.

Race or people.	Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		From Hawaii.				From Porto Rico.			From Philippine Islands.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Num-ber.	Length of residence in Hawaii.		Num-ber.	Length of residence in Porto Rico.		Num-ber.	Length of residence in Philippine Islands.		
								Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.		Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Over 5 years.
African (black).....	125	49	76	14	105	6				125	25	2	98			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	6	5	1		6		6	2								
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	1	1			1					1						
Chinese.....	23	18	5		20	3	23	10	13					1		
Cuban.....	15	11	4	1	11	3	2			13	1					
Dutch and Flemish.....	29	22	7		25	4	14	1	12	15	4		11			
East Indian.....	4				4		2	1	1	1				1		
English.....	340	186	154	16	250	74	268	83	10	175	9	1	53	9	5	2
Finnish.....	5		3		5		5									
French.....	62	37	25	1	39	22	23	2	21	6	1	32	7	4	1	2
German.....	213	162	51	12	178	23	146	69	1	76	20	2	38	1	1	1
Greek.....	10	9	1		10		7		7							
Hebrew.....	9				9		8	6	1				2			
Irish.....	32	19	13	1	24	7	25	3	22	7	3	4	2			
Italian (north).....	57	43	14	3	44	10	34	10	24	23	6	17	17			
Italian (south).....	21	14	7		20	1	5		5	16	1	15	3			
Japanese.....	137	99	38	1	122	14	131	33	14	84	3	3	3	1	1	1
Korean.....	28	19	9	3	25		28	11	5	12						
Lithuanian.....	2				2		2									
Magyar.....	1	1			1											
Mexican.....	7	5	2		7					6	1	1	5	1	1	1
Pacific Islander.....	2			2												
Polish.....	5	4	1		4	1	2	3	2							
Portuguese.....	326	182	144	93	167	66	323	197	70	56	2	1	1	1	1	1
Rumanian.....	1	1			1		1									
Russian.....	63	46	17	6	53	4	50	22	5	23	9		9	4	4	4
Scandinavian (Norwe- gians, Danes, and Swedes).....	104	81	23	2	93	9	47	8		39	6		49	2	2	2

Scotch.....	81	54	27	1	55	25	70	33	5	32	9	4	5	2	.....	2
Slovak.....	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Spanish.....	566	363	203	136	354	76	456	397	43	16	109	22	78	1	.....	.....
Spanish American.....	58	44	14	3	42	13	4	.....	1	3	54	5	48	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	69	39	30	20	47	2	4	.....	.....	4	64	34	27	1	.....	.....
Turkish.....	7	5	2	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indian (except Cuban).....	51	27	24	2	40	9	1	.....	.....	1	50	4	43	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples.....	24	11	13	8	14	2	23	2	3	18	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,492	1,580	912	325	1,791	376	1,722	901	158	663	736	153	559	34	12	15

TABLE XXVI.—Arrivals in continental United States from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, showing races and countries in which aliens resided before going to insular United States.

Race or people.	Austria.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Netherlands.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Switzerland.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Dutch and Flemish.....					2			2				4
English.....										14		14
French.....			7					2				9
German.....				53					2	-2		57
Hebrew.....							4	1	2			7
Japanese.....						1						1
Mexican.....								1				1
Polish.....							1					2
Portuguese.....						284		3			1	287
Russian.....							8	1				9
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		2		1								3
Scottish.....										5		5
Slovak.....	1			1								1
Spanish.....			1					459				461
Spanish American.....								4				4
Other peoples.....										2		2
Total.....	1	2	8	55	2	285	13	473	4	23	1	867

Race or people.	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands (not specified).	British North America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.
African (black).....	1					1		1				2	119	4		125
Bosnian and Moravian (Czech).....														4		6
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	18	1				19						1				1
Chinese.....														3		3
Cuban.....	1							3					12	3		15
Dutch and Flemish.....						2						2	10	9		29
East Indian.....			1			1							28	1		4
English.....	7	5				12		120	7	17		3		135		340
Finnish.....		3				3		6	2	1				3		5
French.....		6				21		9	15	1		2	10	29		62
German.....	15	6				21		3	1			1	27	82		213
Greek.....																10
Hebrew.....		1				1		15		2		1	3	12		9
Irish.....						5		2					12	37		32
Italian (north).....		5										1	8	33		37
Italian (south).....						98				3			1	31		137
Japanese.....		98				98		1								1
Korean.....	3	19			4	26								1		28
Lithuanian.....																2
Magyar.....												1				1
Mexican.....												3		3		7
Pacific Islander.....						3			2					2		2
Polish.....		3				3										5
Portuguese.....	5	4				9			2							5
Romanian.....		1				1							1	26	1	326
Russian.....	2	16				18		12		2		1	4	18		63
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....								3								1
Scotch.....	1					1		14	1	3		1	48	46		104
Slovak.....										14			2	44		81
Spanish.....																6
Spanish American.....								1	1	1		10	29	63		566
Syrian.....		1				1		3				24	20	9		58
Turkish.....				1		2					1		28	35		69
Welsh.....													5	2		7
West Indian (except Cuban).....									1				47	3		51
Other peoples.....		1				1		4	4	4		1		7		24
Total.....	53	164	1	1	8	227	2	198	39	48	1	53	416	639	2	2,492

TABLE XXVII.—Arrivals in continental United States of aliens from insular United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, showing races and final destination within continental United States.

Race or people.	Alas- ka.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	D. C.	Fla.	Ha- waii.	Ill.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Mo.	Mont.
African (black).....		4		6										7			
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....		10					8							2			
Cuban.....			1		2							1					
Dutch and Flemish.....		6					1										
East India.....		3					1										
English.....		100	2				37	4						2	4		1
Finnish.....		2															
French.....		8					2	2				3	1				
German.....	1	81			1	2	26		1			1	1		1		
Greek.....		6				1	1										
Hebrew.....		5															
Irish.....		10					2							2			
Italian (north).....		23					4					1					
Italian (south).....		4															
Japanese.....		73					16	3		2	1			1		2	
Korean.....		24												1			
Lithuanian.....		2															
Mexican.....		1										1					
Pacific Islander.....		2															
Polish.....		5															
Portuguese.....		256			1		10										
Romanian.....		1															
Russian.....		40					1							1			
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		24			1		5	2				1					1
Scottish.....		17					18	1									
Slovak.....		3					2										
Spanish.....		419					3					2		1		2	
Spanish American.....		1															
Syrian.....		2		4				2						12			
Turkish.....							1							1			
Welsh.....		2															
West Indian (except Cuban).....		1				2								1			
Other peoples.....		12					7	1									
Total.....	2	1,147	2	11	5	5	145	15	1	2	1	10	1	31	5	4	2

Race or people.	Nebr.	N. J.	N. Y.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Va.	Wash.	Outside U. S.	Grand total.
African (black)		7	90	1			4							5		5	125
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).							2										6
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.		1															
Chinese			1														1
Cuban			3														3
Dutch and Flemish			8				1										23
East Indian							2										15
English																	8
Finnish			55		2	1	1				1	4			2	123	229
French		1	26			1											29
German	1	7	46						1								54
Greek			2														2
Hebrew			2														2
Irish			17														17
Italian (north)			17														32
Italian (south)			14				1										15
Japanese			9			2		1					1				21
Korean																	3
Lithuanian																	137
Magyar																	28
Mexican			3	1													2
Pacific Islander																	1
Polish																	7
Portuguese			2														2
Roumanian																	5
Russian			13														326
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)			34	1		1	1										38
Scotch			6			3											1
Slovak			1														63
Spanish			77														104
Spanish American			48						1								81
Syrian			43						1								568
Turkish			4											1			38
Welsh																	63
West Indian (except Cuban)			37				1										7
Other peoples			1														2
Total	1	16	549	3	2	8	13	1	3	1	1	4	3	7	30	460	2,492

TABLE XXVIII.—*Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races.*

	Armenian.	Chinese	Eng-lish.	Ger-man.	Greek.	He-brew.	Italian.	Japa-nese.	Korean	Mexi-can.	Polish.	Span-ish.	Syrian.	Races not speci-fied.	Total.
Number.....	9	323	1	1	11	45	25	353	5	2	6	3	18	49	851
Diseases:															
Trachoma.....	9	24		1	4	27	18	29			3	2	18	20	155
Time tonsureans.....					1	5	2				1				3
Favus.....		299						324	5	2				25	635
Uncinariasis.....			1		6	11	5				2	1		4	30
Other diseases.....															
Result of treatment and disposition:															
Cured and admitted.....	7	314	1	1	10	38	20	312	4	2	6	3	16	46	780
Cured and deported.....							1	1							2
Not cured (deported).....						1	1	3							2
Still under treatment.....	2	8				6	3	37	1				1	3	62
Length of treatment:															
Under 1 month.....															
Under 2 months.....	2	296	1		6	11	6	277	4	2		1		28	634
Under 3 months.....	1	11			1	5	8	29			2		2	3	62
Under 4 months.....	1	2				4	3	6			1	1	2	3	19
Under 5 months.....		5				3	1	1			1		1	2	15
Under 6 months.....	1					2	2				2		2	1	8
5 to 10 months.....		1		1	2	2	1	3			1		5	2	18
10 to 20 months.....	2				1	11					2		5	7	28
Over 20 months.....						1	1							3	5
Still under treatment, length of time not stated.....	2	8			1	6	3	37	1				1	3	62
By whom expenses were paid:															
Parent.....	2	112			3	10	11	66			2	1	8	12	227
Husband.....		26			2	5		228	3			1	1	7	275
Self.....		178				8		57					2	14	260
Relatives.....	6	7				14	11	2	1		4		3	9	62
Other.....	1		1	1	1	8	3					1	4	7	27
Sex:															
Male.....	3	200		1	6	21	5	115	2		2		11	33	489
Female.....	6	33	1		5	24	20	238	3	2	4	3	7	16	362
Age:															
Under 14 years.....	2	24				4	7	13			2		3	12	81
14 to 44 years.....	6	262	1	1	7	27	16	332	5	2	4	3	15	34	715
45 years and over.....	1	37				4	2	8						3	55

TABLE XXVIII-A.—Aliens granted hospital treatment under sections 19 and 37 of the immigration law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by ports.

Port.	Diseases.				Result of treatment and disposition.				Length of treatment.							Total.	
	Trachoma.	Tinea tonsurals.	Favus.	Unclassified.	Cured and admitted.	Cured and deported.	not cured (deported).	Still under treatment.	Under 1 month.	Under 2 months.	Under 3 months.	Under 4 months.	Under 5 to 10 months.	10 to 20 months.	Over 20 months.		Still under treatment, length of time not stated.
New York.....	91	3	6	24	112	1	2	13	30	19	9	8	5	13	4	128	
Boston.....	1		2		3		1	1								3	
Philadelphia.....	3				3											3	
New Orleans.....	1			2	379		3	11	362	11	2	4				363	
San Francisco.....	28			4	257	1	1	31	221	23	5	2				290	
Seattle.....	15				24			5	20	2	2					29	
Honolulu.....	14				1			1								2	
Canadian border.....	2																
Total.....	155	3	8	30	780	2	7	62	634	62	19	15	8	18	5	851	

TABLE XXIX.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, diseases*

Disease or defect.	Number.	Sex.		Age.						
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 21 years.	22 to 29 years.	30 to 37 years.	38 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	
Idiot.....	7	3	4	7						
Imbecile.....	18	11	7	6	5	5		1	1	
Feeble-minded.....	248	127	121	27	73	65	37	26	30	
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified).....	72	55	17	4	19	22	14	6	7	
Insanity.....	126	86	40	2	6	27	36	27	28	
Epilepsy.....	31	18	13	2	10	7	7	3	2	
Tuberculosis.....	118	94	24		22	47	24	22	3	
Trachoma.....	659	470	189	134	200	175	74	40	36	
Favus.....	17	9	8	7	4	5		1		
Tinea tonsurans.....	7	3	4	3	1	1	2			
Uncinariasis.....	673	422	251	34	295	187	88	34	35	
Venereal disease.....	172	144	28	9	30	74	41	7	11	
Parasitic disease (not specified).....	73	47	26	8	26	19	9	6	5	
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified).....	354	203	151	197	51	42	35	5	24	
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis.....	157	104	53		3	25	26	19	84	
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition..	254	106	148	13	23	45	24	10	139	
Sclerosis.....	52	43	9		1	4	5	7	35	
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age).....	2,923	1,217	1,706	1	1	1	5	20	2,895	
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified).....	692	469	223	35	109	153	119	98	178	
Malignant tumor.....	31	22	9			2	3	5	21	
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease...	568	325	243	26	75	136	111	74	146	
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	288	202	86	69	52	66	36	25	40	
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	594	325	269	51	95	145	116	77	110	
Acute injury.....	63	52	11	9	7	13	18	6	10	
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified).....	1,018	735	283	99	163	254	193	144	165	
Loss of member.....	391	358	33	6	29	103	87	75	91	
Paralysis (partial or complete).....	207	147	60	37	19	33	33	27	58	
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	1,273	782	491	64	179	306	250	184	290	
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified).....	256	167	89	19	35	61	48	24	69	
Undersized.....	161	130	31		37	48	40	25	11	
Hernia.....	944	932	12	4	43	135	150	194	418	
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	717	650	67	21	381	100	88	51	76	
Pregnancy.....	625		625		154	315	124	32		
Infancy.....	262	141	121	219	43					
Alcoholism.....	127	118	9		6	31	28	19	43	
Total.....	14,178	8,717	5,461	1,113	2,197	2,652	1,871	1,294	5,051	

fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, showing sex, age, class of defect, and disposition, by or defects.

Class of defect.				Disposition.											
Class A (1).	Class A (2).	Class B.	Class C.	Admitted on primary inspection.	Admitted by boards of special inquiry.	Deported without appeal on decision of board of special inquiry.	Admitted without bond on appeal to department.	Admitted on bond after appeal to department.	Deported pursuant to departmental decision on appeal.	Admitted after hospital treatment.	Deported after hospital treatment.	Application for admission on bond granted and alien admitted.	Application for admission on bond denied and alien deported.	Total admitted.	Total deported.
7					1	5		1						2	5
18					1	14			3					1	17
248					3	210	17	2	13					24	224
		72			5	43	1	4	19			2	1	10	62
126					1	111	2		6		6			3	123
31						28	2	1						3	28
118					3	101	4	5	1					12	106
	659			4	8	481	13	1	9	123	20			149	510
	17					9	4			3	1			7	10
	7					4				2	1			2	5
	673				13	51	24	4	10	559	5	7		607	66
	131	41		2	2	126	8		23	8	2			21	151
	27	8	38	23	15	31		1	1	1		1		41	32
	348	4	2	1	10	301	6		6	25	5			42	312
		124	33	21	102	24		1	9					124	33
		205	49	70	126	35	2	9	10	1	1			208	46
		44	8	4	22	15	1		9			1		28	24
		2,516	407	434	2,058	227	34	64	104	1			1	2,591	332
		667	25	57	215	163	39	61	130	11	11	1	4	384	308
		31		2	15	8		3	3					20	11
		231	337	157	307	51	9	6	31	6		1		486	82
		88	200	43	183	34	3	1	8	16				246	42
		414	180	109	299	98	16	6	59	2	1	3	1	435	159
		26	37	10	39	11			2	1				50	13
		608	410	243	530	110	25	23	83	3		1		825	193
		217	174	89	221	58	3	4	16					317	74
		187	20	32	84	52	7	9	20			3		135	72
		717	556	286	673	129	14	35	95	27	11	1	2	1,036	237
		165	91	41	121	63	6	8	16				1	176	80
		67	94	62	83	4	3	4	4	1				153	8
		874	70	81	384	207	37	32	190	9		1	3	544	400
		585	132	55	398	88	19	43	111	1		2		518	199
		72	553	185	314	77	11		25	12		1		523	102
		43	219		37	175	10	1	39					48	214
		108	19	3	15	97	3		9					21	106
548	1,862	8,114	3,654	2,012	6,288	3,241	323	332	1,064	812	68	25	13	9,792	4,386

Loss of member.....	1	22	10	7	3	5	.....	21	45	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	301
Paralysis (partial or complete).....	1	18	1	4	.....	3	.....	14	24	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	207
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	5	12	18	44	3	21	9	50	71	.....	15	2	.....	4	.....	4	5	1,273
Complete loss of function of organ(not specified).....	.....	43	7	10	.....	5	2	6	13	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	256
Undersized.....	.....	1	.....	19	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Hernia.....	2	3	14	33	5	10	3	35	19	.....	34	1	.....	3	.....	3	23	944
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	.....	4	3	41	1	1	1	17	7	.....	14	1	.....	1	.....	1	45	717
Pregnancy.....	3	9	56	15	9	19	17	14	22	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	625
Infancy.....	.....	225	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	262
Alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	127
Total.....	24	54	925	9	205	547	54	170	74	601	573	19	193	33	85	18	34	14,178

TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects.*

[illegible]

TABLE XXIX-B.—*Aliens certified by surgeons as physically or mentally defective, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, showing organ or portion of body affected, by diseases or defects—Continued.*

Disease or defect.	Organ or portion of body affected.																	Total.
	Genito-urinary system (not specified).	Thorax (not specified).	Abdomen, abdominal walls (not specified).	Muscular system, including tendons (not specified).	Skin and appendages, including cellular tissue and mucous membrane (not specified).	Osseous system, including periosteum, cartilage, and joints (not specified).	Head, face, neck (not specified).	Spinal column (not specified).	Shoulder.	Arm, forearm.	Hand, wrist.	Fingers, nails.	Hip, buttock.	Leg, thigh.	Foot, ankle.	More than one organ or portion of body.	General.	
Idiot.....																		7
Imbecile.....																		18
Feeble-minded.....																		248
Psychopathic inferiority (not specified).....																		72
Insanity.....																		126
Epilepsy.....																		31
Tuberculosis.....													2	1				118
Trachoma.....																		659
Favus.....							15					2						17
Tinea tonsurans.....							7											7
Uncinariasis.....																		673
Veneral disease.....	104																	172
Parasitic disease (not specified).....					42		1											73
Contagious, transmissible, or communicable disease (not specified).....	2			53	30	59	1			2		52	3	30	7	2	11	354
Rheumatism, arthritis, gout, neuritis.....												1						157
Debility, anemia, marasmus, malnutrition.....																	209	254
Sclerosis.....																		52
Senility (physical degeneration incident to age).....																		52
Organic disease (not specified); general, systemic, or constitutional disease (not specified).....	1			1	13	3	11			1							2,923	2,923
Neoplasm.....	5				2													692
Malignant tumor.....																		12
Nonmalignant tumor, hypertrophy, new growth, dilatation, localized collection of fluid not due to cardiac or kidney disease.....					8	1	23		3	1	2	1		0	3			31
Acute inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	62	2	88		41	2	22	2		4	6	1	1	7	3			568
Chronic inflammatory or suppurative condition.....	3		1		173	4	16			1	4	2	2	10	2			258
	22	14	11															594

Acute injury.....	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	5	16	2	14	6	.....	63		
Deformity, malformation, ankylosis, cicatrix, permanent injury (not specified).....	6	18	5	4	.....	43	147	.....	42	60	50	95	261	131	11	6	1,018
Loss of member.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	19	143	.....	76	23	.....	391	
Paralysis (partial or complete).....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	8	5	.....	16	11	.....	.....	3	82	3	1	207
Less than normal function, disordered function (not specified).....	10	.....	8	4	8	1	5	4	.....	11	.....	6	8	16	6	2	1,273
Complete loss of function of organ (not specified).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256
Undersized.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Hernia.....	1	.....	943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
Poor development, lack of development (not specified).....	5	12	80	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	944
Pregnancy.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	717
Infancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625
Alcoholism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Total.....	849	33	1,137	103	319	70	157	160	5	136	118	265	115	516	183	53	4,308	14,178

TABLE A.—*Japanese applied for admission, admitted, debarrred, deported, and departed, fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916.*

	1915		1916	
	Continental United States.	Hawaii.	Continental United States.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	9,190	3,257	9,266	3,630
Admitted.....	9,029	3,208	9,100	3,507
Debarred from entry.....	161	49	166	43
Deported after entry.....	27	.....	44	.....
Departures.....	5,967	2,520	6,922	2,496

TABLE B.—*Increase or decrease of Japanese population by immigration and emigration, fiscal years ended June 30, 1915 and 1916, by months.*

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1914-15.						
July.....	774	281	+ 493	282	160	+ 122
August.....	606	420	+ 186	327	237	+ 90
September.....	530	520	+ 10	400	301	+ 99
October.....	759	462	+ 297	86	337	- 251
November.....	578	1,347	- 769	364	133	+ 231
December.....	658	744	- 86	276	258	+ 18
January.....	534	486	+ 48	339	170	+ 169
February.....	816	271	+ 545	200	80	+ 120
March.....	838	295	+ 543	180	142	+ 38
April.....	1,114	424	+ 690	313	156	+ 157
May.....	927	269	+ 658	251	315	- 64
June.....	895	448	+ 447	190	226	- 36
Total.....	9,029	5,967	+3,062	3,208	2,520	+ 688
1915-16.						
July.....	808	335	+ 473	388	212	+ 176
August.....	906	434	+ 472	186	362	- 176
September.....	501	541	- 40	339	170	+ 169
October.....	683	726	- 43	289	321	- 32
November.....	511	1,170	- 659	258	171	+ 87
December.....	598	1,000	- 402	239	100	+ 139
January.....	413	790	- 377	515	179	+ 336
February.....	496	346	+ 150	320	193	+ 127
March.....	833	396	+ 437	253	113	+ 140
April.....	1,189	419	+ 770	338	165	+ 173
May.....	854	400	+ 454	236	264	- 28
June.....	1,308	365	+ 943	246	246	.....
Total.....	9,100	6,922	+2,178	3,607	2,496	+1,111

TABLE C.—Occupations of Japanese admitted and departed, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.		Occupation.	Continental United States.		Hawaii.	
	Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.		Admitted.	Departed.	Admitted.	Departed.
PROFESSIONAL.					SKILLED—continued.				
Actors.....	69	18	15	4	Miners.....	3	11		
Architects.....	3	3			Painters and glaziers.....	3	2	1	1
Clergy.....	30	25	14	9	Photographers.....	14	16	5	3
Editors.....	36	37	7	1	Plumbers.....	2	1		2
Electricians.....	7				Printers.....	5	4	3	1
Engineers (professional).....	61	61	1		Seamstresses.....	37	1	5	2
Lawyers.....	3	3			Shoemakers.....	10	9		1
Literary and scientific persons.....	7	1	4	2	Stokers.....	3			
Musicians.....	4	2	2	3	Stonecutters.....	1			1
Officials (Government).....	106	120	2	2	Tailors.....	43	16	8	3
Physicians.....	37	24	14	2	Watch and clock makers.....	3		1	3
Sculptors and artists.....	4	6	2		Other skilled.....	52	9	16	10
Teachers.....	103	38	37	8	Total skilled.....	504	322	132	93
Other professional.....	27	40	206	50	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Total professional..	497	378	304	81	Agents.....	19	7		1
SKILLED.					Bankers.....	23	14		
Bakers.....	8	4	3	3	Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	3		6	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	53	38	16	13	Farm laborers.....	1,573	87	2,358	378
Blacksmiths.....	3	1	5	5	Farmers.....	1,119	2,112	10	28
Brewers.....	1	1			Fishermen.....	104	7	13	10
Butchers.....	1	1			Hotel keepers.....	155	185	2	
Carpenters and joiners.....	21	11	26	19	Laborers.....	750	1,487	21	1,124
Clerks and accountants.....	127	64	31	15	Manufacturers.....	2	6		
Dressmakers.....	1	1	1	2	Merchants and dealers.....	692	743	61	114
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	23	27	5	3	Servants.....	195	108	82	51
Gardeners.....	58	86	2	1	Other miscellaneous.....	1,046	391	43	54
Ironworkers.....	1				Total miscellaneous.....	5,681	5,147	2,598	1,760
Jewelers.....	6	3			No occupation (including women and children).....	2,418	1,075	573	562
Machinists.....	9	8	1		Grand total.....	9,100	6,922	3,607	2,496
Mariners.....	8	6	2	5					
Masons.....			1						
Mechanics (not specified).....	7	2							
Milliners.....	1								

TABLE D.—Statistics of immigration and emigration of Japanese, collected by the United States Government, compared with those reported by the Japanese Government, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by United States.
To Hawaii.....	3,739	3,593	From Hawaii.....	3,670	2,492
To continental United States..	8,521	8,390	From continental United States	8,253	6,878
Total.....	12,260	11,983	Total.....	11,923	9,370

¹ Embarked within the year.² Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—*Japanese arrivals in continental United States, fiscal year ended*

	Came from—					In possession of proper passports ¹					
	Japan.	Canada.	Mexico.	Europe.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.					
						Former residents of the United States.			Parents, wives, and children of United States residents.		
						Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Non-laborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred..	8,686	173	148	186	73	2,369	1,699	4,068	2,676	1,209	3,885
Admitted:											
Male.....	5,412	96	117	178	66	2,034	1,580	3,614	740	429	1,169
Female.....	3,201	12	3	8	7	332	115	447	1,915	770	2,685
Total.....	8,613	108	120	186	73	2,366	1,695	4,061	2,655	1,199	3,854
Debarred:											
Male.....	62	57	28			3	4	7	11	8	19
Female.....	11	8							10	2	12
Total.....	73	65	28			3	4	7	21	10	31
Housewives without other occupation	1,978	4	2	2	3	301		301	1,662	1	1,663
Children under 14 without occupation	207	6	1	2	3	6		6	200		200
Came from—											
Japan.....	8,686					2,331	1,668	3,999	2,674	1,209	3,883
Canada.....		173				4	4	8	1		1
Mexico.....			148			14	18	32			
Europe.....				186		8	1	9			
Other countries.....					73	12	8	20	1		1
Resided in continental United States:											
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	3,997	22	34	9	14	2,355	1,690	4,045			
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	4	17	49		4	14	9	23			
Total former residents.....	4,001	39	83	9	18	2,369	1,699	4,068			
How related to resident:											
Parents.....	86	2							69	17	86
Wives.....	2,474	3			1				1,723	754	2,477
Children.....	1,322	4							884	438	1,322
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	3,882	9			1				2,676	1,209	3,885
Kind of passport:											
Limited to United States.....	8,479	15	47	11	34	2,346	1,697	4,043	2,675	1,209	3,884
Limited to United States and other countries.....	126	7	4	124	20	18	1	19	1		1
Limited to other countries.....	2	2		30	9	2	1	3			
Unlimited.....	51			19	5	3		3			
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival.....	3,656		5	8	19	966	728	1,694	1,215	502	1,717
First month preceding arrival.....	3,647	3		28	4	966	828	1,794	1,043	518	1,561
Second month preceding arrival.....	625			28	1	196	47	243	188	100	288
Third month preceding arrival.....	308		1	5	1	98	28	126	100	37	137
Fourth month preceding arrival.....	190	1		16	1	56	18	74	57	22	79
Fifth month preceding arrival.....	120		2	16	4	33	14	47	39	10	49
Sixth month preceding arrival.....	93	1	1	7	1	23	10	33	27	18	45
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	19	8	30	74	29	15	17	32	7	2	9
Prior to Mar. 14, 1907.....		11	12	2	8	16	9	25			
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations.....	1,044	11	13	149	26	272	34	306	264	56	320
Laboring occupations.....	311	1		1	23	35	122	157	53	90	143
Occupations not mentioned in passports.....	7,303	12	38	34	19	2,062	1,543	3,605	2,359	1,063	3,422

¹ Proper passport for admission to continental United States is one not limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico.

² Of the 281 applicants without proper passports, 110 held passports not entitling them to enter the United States, and 171 were without any kind of passport. The 110 holding improper passports were composed of 59 nonlaborers and 50 laborers with passports limited to Hawaii, Canada, or Mexico, and 1 laborer holding passport not his own. The 171 without passports consisted of 16 nonlaborers and 42 laborers who claimed to have lost or left passports held at time of departure from Japan, 1 nonlaborer and 6 laborers who claimed

June 30, 1916, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of proper passports—Continued.							Without proper passports.			With and without proper passports.		
Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement—Con.				Total with passports.								
Settled agriculturists— laborers.	No former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agricul- turists—nonlaborers.	Total entitled to pas- ports.	Not entitled to passports: Not former residents, pa- rents, wives, or children of residents, nor settled agricul- turists—laborers.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
2	989	8,944	41	6,034	2,951	8,985	108	173	281	6,142	3,124	9,266
2	899 81	5,684 3,213	32 7	3,673 2,328	2,043 892	5,716 3,220	78 8	75 3	153 11	3,751 2,336	2,118 895	5,869 3,231
2	980	8,897	39	6,001	2,935	8,936	86	78	164	6,087	3,013	9,100
9	35		2	23	14	37	22	88	110	45	102	147
	12			10	2	12		7	7	10	9	19
9	47		2	33	16	49	22	95	117	55	111	166
20 5	1,984 211			1,983 211	1	1,984 211	4 6	1 2	5 8	1,987 217	2	1,989 219
2	752 15 18 175 29	8,636 24 50 184 50	22 1 18	5,757 20 32 183 42	2,901 4 19 1 26	8,658 24 51 184 68	2 67 33 2 4	26 82 64 97 1	28 149 65 2 5	5,759 87 65 185 46	2,927 86 83 1 27	8,686 173 148 186 73
		4,045		2,355	1,690	4,045	13	18	31	2,368	1,708	4,076
		23		14	9	23	10	41	51	24	50	74
		4,068		2,369	1,699	4,068	23	59	82	2,392	1,758	4,150
	86			69	17	86	1	1	2	70	18	88
	2,477			1,723	754	2,477	1		1	1,724	754	2,478
	1,322			884	438	1,322	4		4	888	438	1,326
		3,885		2,676	1,209	3,885	6	1	7	2,682	1,210	3,892
2	643	8,572	14	5,664	2,922	8,586						
	255	275	6	274	7	281						
	39	42	1	41	2	43						
	52	55	20	55	20	75						
2	255	3,668	20	2,436	1,252	3,688						
	316	3,671	11	2,325	1,357	3,682						
	121	652	2	505	149	654						
	51	314	1	249	66	315						
	53	206	2	166	42	208						
	45	141	1	117	25	142						
	24	102	1	74	29	103						
	117	158	2	139	21	160						
	7	32	1	23	10	33						
	614	1,240	3	1,150	93	1,243						
2	11	313	23	99	237	336						
	364	7,391	15	4,785	2,621	7,406						

to have left Japan without passports, 21 nonlaborers and 50 laborers were citizens of Canada, 1 nonlaborer was a child in transit, 4 nonlaborers held United States consular certificates, 1 laborer was a servant of resident of the United States, 2 nonlaborers and 1 laborer were coming to join ship sailing from Norfolk, Va., 20 laborers were stowaways, and the circumstances regarding nonpossession of passports by 4 nonlaborers and 2 laborers are unknown.

TABLE F.—*Japanese arrivals in Hawaii, fiscal year ended June*

	Came from—		In possession of passports.								
	Japan.	Other countries.	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.								
			Former residents of Hawaii.			Parents, wives, and children of Hawaiian residents.			Total entitled to passports.		
			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.
Total admitted and debarred.....	3,642	8	588	726	1,314	471	1,664	2,135	1,059	2,390	3,449
Admitted:											
Male.....	1,695	7	360	550	910	224	401	625	584	951	1,535
Female.....	1,904	1	220	168	388	242	1,247	1,489	462	1,415	1,877
Total.....	3,599	8	580	718	1,298	466	1,648	2,114	1,046	2,366	3,412
Debarred:											
Male.....	20	3	7	10	17	1	4	5	4	11	15
Female.....	23	5	1	6	7	4	12	16	9	13	22
Total.....	43	8	8	16	24	5	16	21	13	24	37
Housewives without other occupation.....	203		80		80	118		118	198		198
Children under 14 without occupation.....	339	1	149		149	182		182	331		331
Resided in Hawaii:											
After Jan. 1, 1907.....	458		217	234	451				217	234	451
Prior to Jan. 1, 1907.....	880		371	492	863				371	492	863
Total former residents.....	1,338		588	726	1,314				588	726	1,314
How related to resident:											
Parents.....	73					6	67	73	6	67	73
Wives.....	1,310					151	1,157	1,308	151	1,157	1,308
Children.....	763					314	440	754	314	440	754
Total parents, wives, and children of residents.....	2,146					471	1,664	2,135	471	1,664	2,135
Kind of passport:											
Limited to Hawaii.....	3,565		583	726	1,309	471	1,664	2,135	1,054	2,390	3,444
Limited to United States.....	11		3		3				3		3
Limited to other countries.....	36		2		2				2		2
Passports dated during—											
Month of arrival.....	1,350		209	333	542	172	607	779	381	940	1,321
First month preceding arrival.....	1,965		283	372	655	239	995	1,234	522	1,367	1,889
Second month preceding arrival.....	174		51	14	65	40	42	82	91	56	147
Third month preceding arrival.....	50		21	3	24	7	5	12	28	8	36
Fourth month preceding arrival.....	32		17		17	7	1	8	24	1	25
Fifth month preceding arrival.....	28		5	3	8	4	12	16	9	15	24
Sixth month preceding arrival.....	8		1		1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Prior to sixth month preceding arrival, but not before Mar. 14, 1907.....	5		1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3
Occupations mentioned in passports:											
Nonlaboring occupations.....	1,204		588		588	471		471	1,059		1,059
Laboring occupations.....	2,408			726	726		1,664	1,664		2,390	2,390

¹ The 38 applicants without passports consisted of 23 nonlaborers and 1 laborer who were Hawaiian born, 8 nonlaborers from countries other than Japan, 2 nonlaborers were wives of United States citizens, 1 nonlaborer was a child of resident, and 1 nonlaborer and 2 laborers were stowaways.

30, 1916, showing various details bearing on the Japanese agreement.

In possession of passports—Continued.						Without passports.			With and without passports.		
Not entitled to passports: Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or children of residents.			Total with passports.								
			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.						
Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Grand total.
145	18	163	1,204	2,408	3,612	33	5	38	1,237	2,413	3,650
119	17	136	703	968	1,671	27	4	31	730	972	1,702
24	.....	24	486	1,415	1,901	4	.....	4	490	1,415	1,905
143	17	160	1,189	2,383	3,572	31	4	35	1,220	2,387	3,607
1	1	2	5	12	17	2	1	3	7	13	20
1	.....	1	10	13	23	.....	.....	.....	10	13	23
2	1	3	15	25	40	2	1	3	17	26	43
4	.....	4	202	.....	202	1	.....	1	213	.....	203
3	.....	3	334	.....	334	6	.....	6	340	.....	340
.....	.....	.....	217	234	451	7	.....	7	224	234	458
.....	.....	.....	371	492	863	15	2	17	386	494	880
.....	.....	.....	588	726	1,314	22	2	24	610	728	1,338
.....	.....	.....	6	67	73	.....	.....	.....	6	67	73
.....	.....	.....	151	1,157	1,308	2	.....	2	153	1,157	1,310
.....	.....	.....	314	440	754	8	1	9	322	441	763
.....	.....	.....	471	1,664	2,135	10	1	11	481	1,665	2,146
103	18	121	1,157	2,408	3,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	8	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	34	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	6	29	404	946	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	8	76	590	1,375	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	3	27	115	59	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	14	42	8	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	31	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	4	12	16	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	.....	145	1,204	.....	1,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	18	.....	2,408	2,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 1.—*Summary of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal years ended June 30, 1911 to 1916, by classes.*

Class alleged.	1911		1912			1913			1914		1915			1916		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.	Admitted.	Deported.	Died.
United States citizens	1,639	284	1,756	170	1	2,171	121	....	2,201	139	1,990	119	....	1,932	128	2
Wives of United States citizens.....	80	5	88	5	....	126	9	....	122	2	106	2	....	108	6	....
Returning laborers.....	1,113	19	1,103	1	....	1,036	5	....	1,000	7	889	4	1	690	11	....
Returning merchants.....	1,092	33	1,093	18	1	986	13	1	881	20	960	6	....	859	11	1
Other merchants.....	199	28	170	8	....	105	16	....	180	7	238	7	....	242	5	....
Members of merchants' families.....	559	259	558	133	....	738	92	....	807	130	746	96	1	741	145	....
Students.....	213	25	413	20	....	370	11	....	338	5	344	2	....	301	4	....
Travelers.....	52	....	80	7	....	19	....	....	29	3	61	2	....	86	1	....
Teachers.....	32	....	33	1	....	33	1	....	17	....	15	....	....	28	....	....
Officials.....	87	....	47	1	....	38	....	....	110	....	224	....	....	105	3	....
Miscellaneous.....	41	39	33	36	....	40	116	....	88	97	88	30	....	101	123	1
Total.....	5,107	692	5,374	400	2	5,662	384	1	5,773	410	5,661	268	2	5,193	437	4

TABLE 2.—Chinese seeking admission to the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by classes and ports.

Class or port.	Applications.		Disposition.															
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1915.	Total.	Preliminary.			Final.						Pending June 30, 1916.					
				Rejected.			Admitted.			Deported.			Before inspectors.	Before department.	Before courts.	Total.		
				By inspectors.	Appeals dismissed by department.	Writs dismissed by courts.	By inspectors.	By department.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.					Died.	
By classes alleged:																	Total cases.	
United States citizens.....	1,926	218	2,144	181	77	15	1,835	94	3	1,871	61	1,932	2	65	10	7	82	2,144
Wives of United States citizens.....	111	15	126	7	3	.....	101	6	1	.....	108	108	.....	8	2	2	12	126
Returning laborers.....	698	7	705	11	1	.....	688	2	.....	689	1	690	.....	3	3	.....	6	707
Section-6 merchants.....	218	7	225	16	1	.....	203	7	.....	212	1	213	.....	5	.....	.....	6	225
Returning merchants.....	813	46	859	20	7	4	834	5	.....	839	11	850	.....	1	5	4	18	855
Merchants' wives.....	104	14	118	7	2	.....	111	.....	.....	108	1	109	.....	2	4	3	19	118
Merchants' children.....	657	195	852	196	75	13	545	86	2	605	28	633	.....	56	13	6	75	852
Section-6 students.....	272	15	287	6	1	.....	276	3	.....	264	15	279	.....	1	3	.....	4	287
Returning students.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	21	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Section-6 travelers.....	87	.....	87	1	.....	.....	86	1	.....	70	16	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Section-6 teachers.....	23	.....	23	1	.....	.....	22	1	.....	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Returning teachers.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Officials.....	116	3	119	7	.....	.....	102	3	.....	95	10	105	.....	4	7	.....	11	119
Miscellaneous.....	225	3	228	22	.....	.....	98	3	.....	73	28	101	.....	3	3	.....	3	228
Total.....	5,337	525	5,862	474	167	33	4,972	215	6	4,815	378	5,193	4	153	53	22	228	5,862
By ports:																		
San Francisco, Cal.....	3,577	458	4,035	361	134	28	3,321	192	4	3,314	203	3,517	.....	120	33	20	173	4,035
Seattle, Wash.....	756	37	793	45	23	.....	729	9	.....	701	37	738	.....	2	9	2	13	793
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	594	17	611	18	1	3	563	4	2	484	85	569	.....	23	.....	.....	23	611
Boston, Mass.....	158	.....	158	1	.....	.....	141	1	.....	121	21	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	158
New York, N. Y.....	222	13	235	31	9	.....	194	7	.....	170	31	201	.....	8	10	18	235	235
Vancouver, B. C.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Montreal, Canada.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
New Orleans, La.....	15	.....	15	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	14	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Mexican border stations.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Norfolk, Va.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

TABLE 3.—*Chinese claiming American citizenship by birth, or to be the wives or children of American citizens, admitted, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by ports.*

Port.	Foreign-born wives of natives.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
			No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
				Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
San Francisco, Cal.....	68	752	9	647	57	1,533
Seattle, Wash.....	4	39	2	159	7	211
New York, N. Y.....				5		5
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	11	10	1	37	4	63
Mexican border.....		1	1	1	4	7
Total continental United States.....	83	802	13	849	72	1,819
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	25	16	9	106	45	201
Grand total.....	108	818	22	955	117	2,020
BY WHOM ADMITTED.						
Inspection officers.....	101	730	19	955	111	1,916
Department.....	6	86	2		6	100
Courts.....	1	2	1			4

TABLE 4.—*Appeals to department from excluding decisions under Chinese-exclusion laws, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by ports.*

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N.Y.	Vancouver B. C.	Montreal, Canada.	Total.
Number of appeals	326	32	5	2	1	16		382
Disposition:								
Sustained (admitted)	192	9	4	2	1	7		215
Dismissed (rejected)	134	23	1			9		167

TABLE 5.—*Disposition of cases of resident Chinese applying for return certificates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Class.	Applications submitted.	Primary disposition.		Disposition on appeal.		Total certificates granted.	Total certificates finally refused.
		Granted.	Denied.	Sustained.	Dismissed.		
Native born	786	721	65	10	16	731	55
Exempt classes	754	615	139	9	26	624	130
Laborers	590	582	8		3	582	8
Total	2,130	1,918	212	19	45	1,937	193

TABLE 6.—*Action taken in the cases of Chinese persons arrested on the charge of being in the United States in violation of law, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Arrests.....	212
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	75
Total.....	287
Disposition—	
Discharged.....	126
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	54
Ordered deported.....	107
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	107
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	12
Total.....	119
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	1
Deported.....	55
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	15
Appealed to United States district courts.....	48

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to United States district courts.....	48
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	95
Total.....	143
Disposition—	
Discharged.....	33
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	62
Ordered deported.....	48
After order of deportation:	
Ordered deported.....	48
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year..	12
Total.....	60
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	2
Deported.....	34
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	8
Appealed to higher courts.....	16

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:	
Appealed to higher United States courts.....	16
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	13
Total.....	29
Disposition—	
Forfeited bail.....	1
Discharged.....	3
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	13
Ordered deported.....	12

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	12
Awaiting deportation at close of previous year.....	20
Total.....	32
Disposition—	
Escaped.....	3
Deported.....	15
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	14

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	212
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	227
Total.....	439
Disposition—	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	7
Discharged.....	162
Deported.....	104
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	166

Summary of action taken in the cases of Chinese arrested, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by months.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	13	17	18	11	20	17	32	14	23	26	12	9	212
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Discharged.....	20	17	11	8	5	15	3	11	16	12	19	18	162
Deported.....	10	13	1	10	3	11	5	1	13	7	29	1	104

TABLE 7.—Chinese arrested and deported, fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 to 1916, by judicial districts.

Judicial district.	1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Maine.....			3		2		5	1
Vermont.....								
Massachusetts.....	2		5		29	2	4	2
Rhode Island.....							1	1
Connecticut.....			1	1	6		22	
Northern New York.....	2	5	2	2	7		7	12
Southern New York.....	18	12	30	8	58	14	53	26
Western New York.....	2	1			3	1		
Eastern New York.....	8		9	1	6	2	9	1
Eastern Pennsylvania.....			9		18	6	4	
Western Pennsylvania.....	3		1		9	1	6	4
Middle Pennsylvania.....			6		3			1
New Jersey.....	6	2	8	3	30	8	12	7
Maryland.....	1	1			4	2	8	1
District of Columbia.....	1		6	1	7	1	4	1
Eastern North Carolina.....			3					
Eastern Virginia.....					1			
Northern West Virginia.....					1			
Southern West Virginia.....							2	
Northern Georgia.....					1			
Southern Georgia.....					3			
Middle Alabama.....							1	1
Southern Alabama.....							1	
Northern Florida.....					1	1		
Southern Florida.....					2			
Southern Mississippi.....		1					2	
Eastern Louisiana.....	1				3		2	1
Western Louisiana.....	1	2						
Middle Tennessee.....	1							
Eastern Kentucky.....			2				2	
Northern Ohio.....	3	2	3		12	1	8	3
Southern Ohio.....	1		6		2	1		
Indiana.....	1							
Northern Illinois.....	10	22	9	6	15	3	15	10
Southern Illinois.....							1	
Eastern Michigan.....	1		8		7	1		
Western Michigan.....	1		1	1	1		1	
Eastern Wisconsin.....			1			1		
Northern Iowa.....					4	1		
Minnesota.....	5		1	1	3	1		
Eastern Missouri.....	3	1						1
Western Missouri.....			2		1	2		
North Dakota.....							1	1
Idaho.....	2		1	1				
Montana.....	1				1			
Wyoming.....			2	1				
Kansas.....	1							
Western Washington.....	5	2	2	4	1		2	2
Eastern Washington.....							1	
Oregon.....		1	4	2	2		2	3
Utah.....	6	3	4				1	
Northern California.....	42	27	4	9	14	9	9	5
Southern California.....	33	57	62	50	31	30	18	13
Arizona.....	10	11	6	3	6	6	3	3
New Mexico.....	3	6	7	5	1	2		
Northern Texas.....	4	3	6	3		1	2	
Western Texas.....	10	6	8	25	1	22		1
Hawaii.....	1						2	2
First Alaska.....	2							
Porto Rico.....			4	4			1	1
Total.....	191	165	225	131	296	119	212	104

TABLE 8.—*Miscellaneous Chinese transactions, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by port.*

Class.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Montreal, Canada.	Vancouver, B. C.	New York, N. Y.	Mexican border.	New Orleans, La.	Baltimore, Md.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	Wilmington, N. C.	Total.
United States citizens (Chinese) admitted.....	1,470	201	194	..	54	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	1,832
Alien Chinese admitted.....	2,047	537	375	8	147	137	7	3	..	..	..	..	3,281
Alien Chinese debarred.....	341	42	19	..	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
Chinese granted the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....	202	1	..	15	..	596	370	283	1	..	..	..	1,466
Chinese denied the privilege of transit in bond across land territory of the United States.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chinese granted the privilege of transit by water.....	464	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	470
Chinese denied the privilege of transit by water.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Chinese laborers with return certificates departing.....	165	325	223	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723
Chinese merchants with return certificates departing.....	432	137	36	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	623
Chinese students with return certificates departing.....	24	30	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Chinese teachers with return certificates departing.....	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Native-born Chinese with return certificates departing.....	468	296	53	..	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	833

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF
THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, September 26, 1916.

SIR: The Division of Information herewith submits the report for the year ended June 30, 1916.

The plan adopted last year of placing such tables as give statistical information concerning the activities of the division at the end instead of the beginning of the report will be followed this year, and when necessary they will be referred to by number. A study of these tables will show that 53 races or peoples, exclusive of Americans, were served during the year by the Division of Information. Men and women representing 66 occupations were directed to employment, the range of activities embracing every State and the Territory of Alaska.

Seventy-five thousand one hundred and ninety-five were directed to employment during the year. In this connection it should be kept in mind that daily jobs, or the directing of a worker to where he found work for a day or two, were not considered in the make-up of these tables.

Of the 75,195 persons who found employment through this division, 58,263 were American citizens, and of this latter number 57,727 were native-born Americans. Your attention is directed to the fact that 46,546 of those who found employment through the division were ordinary laborers. Farm laborers made up the next highest number. There were 7,663 of these, while 5,877 fruit pickers and packers were engaged during the fruiting season: These latter could not be properly classed as skilled laborers. It appears, therefore, that 60,086 were directed to useful and profitable employment as unskilled laborers by the Division of Information during the year.

A glance at the tables will show that quite a number of skilled mechanics applied to and found work through the aid of the service. This was made possible by the action of the Secretary of Labor in issuing the following circular:

[Department Circular No. 5.]

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, FARMERS, AND OTHER EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

A SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS, ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OF THE UNITED STATES, IS NOW IN OPERATION AND PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR HELP, SKILLED AND UNSKILLED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 22, 1915.

To whom it may concern:

The Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has recently established distribution branches throughout the

country for the purpose on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said distribution branches. No fee is charged employer or employee for this service.

The Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Department of Labor in this work. The plan provides for placing in every post office in the United States the blanks of the Division of Information, so that persons seeking employment and employers in need of help may apply at their local post offices for the appropriate blanks on which to make application.

Realizing that the distribution of these blanks in this way will in all probability result in the filing of many applications for employment, it has been deemed advisable to communicate directly with industrial establishments, farmers, and other employers of labor, for the purpose of securing profitable employment for applicants.

There is accordingly sent you herewith a form of application which, in the event of your needing help, may be filled out and returned in the accompanying envelope without postage. Careful attention will be given to the selection of applicants with a view to directing to employers only such help as is specified in the applications received.

If you are not in need of help—skilled or unskilled—at the present time, the inclosed blank may be retained for future use.

(Signed)

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.

While this circular was given circulation during the fiscal year 1915 it did not reach its full effect until long after the opening of the year with which this report deals. In a number of cases manufacturing establishments have written the division as late as June, 1916, to ascertain whether the division would direct mechanics to them. In this connection it is well to note that were it not for the fact that the newspapers and magazines give generous publicity to the aims and purposes of the Division of Information much of what has been accomplished would have remained undone. What so far has been done through publicity but emphasizes the fact that a liberal appropriation for propaganda purposes should be at the disposal of the division.

In Table III, which deals with the "races or people" who are served by the Division of Information, it will be seen that the Polish people provided the largest number. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven of these were directed to employment. There were 2,559 Germans, 1,561 Russians, 1,102 Irish, and 1,037 Italians. The remainder was made up of smaller groups, the largest of which (507) was English.

Of the 58,263 citizens who made use of the division but 536 were naturalized. These, though of foreign birth, are not classed with the alien groups shown in Table III. This fact is mentioned to indicate that though a different course of procedure undoubtedly would be followed in Europe at the present time, the services of the Division of Information are given as cheerfully to aliens as to citizens, and that no distinctions were made between men and women whose kin are warring against each other in the homelands. A great lesson may be drawn from this fact, but it has no place here and is merely referred to in passing that readers of this report may be reminded of it and profit thereby.

Table I gives the number of applications for the year by races or peoples and by occupations. In this table it will be seen that the tide has shifted completely from one in which more aliens sought the aid of the division than citizens to where citizens far outnumber aliens in seeking information concerning employment. Out of a total of 184,481 applicants, 132,096 were citizens of the United States. Of this number 118,045 were native born and but 14,051 were foreign born. Of the native-born citizens 7,352 were of the Negro race and 110,693 made up of the many races of which our native-born white citizenry is composed. The number who applied for information, as in former years, may be multiplied by 5, for in the large centers representatives of groups applied for information and imparted it to those whom they represented.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT CENTERS.

The country is now divided into 20 zones, each zone having a central office designated as zone headquarters. Not counting the central offices or zones headquarters, the division now has 62 subbranch offices. The location of each is given in the following table:

ZONE HEADQUARTERS.

Boston.	Norfolk.	Chicago.	Helena.
New York City.	Jacksonville.	Minneapolis.	Seattle.
Newark.	New Orleans.	St. Louis.	Portland.
Philadelphia.	Galveston.	Kansas City.	San Francisco.
Baltimore.	Cleveland.	Denver.	Los Angeles.

SUBBRANCHES.

Portland, Me.	El Paso, Tex.	Port Angeles, Wash.
Providence, R. I.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Astoria, Oreg.
New Bedford, Mass.	Deming, N. Mex.	Sacramento, Cal.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Tucumcari, N. Mex.	Fresno, Cal.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Eureka, Cal.
Wilmington, Del.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Monterey, Cal.
Miami, Fla.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	San Diego, Cal.
Mobile, Ala.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Calexico, Cal.
Savannah, Ga.	Moscow, Idaho.	Bakersfield, Cal.
Charleston, S. C.	Everett, Wash.	Tucson, Ariz.
Gulfport, Miss.	Bellingham, Wash.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Memphis, Tenn.	Aberdeen, Wash.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Houston, Tex.	Tacoma, Wash.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Del Rio, Tex.	Spokane, Wash.	Santa Ana, Cal.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Walla Walla, Wash.	Indio, Cal.
Big Spring, Tex.	North Yakima, Wash.	Yuma, Ariz.
Amarillo, Tex.	Friday Harbor, Wash.	Naco, Ariz.
San Antonio, Tex.	Nooksack, Wash.	Nogales, Ariz.
San Angelo, Tex.	Lynden, Wash.	Douglas, Ariz.
Brownsville, Tex.	Custer, Wash.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Laredo, Tex.	Port Townsend, Wash.	

GROWTH OF THE DIVISION.

In view of the fact that numerous inquiries come to the division concerning its work from the beginning, it is deemed advisable to

provide answers through the medium of this report. The following table will show the number who secured profitable employment through the division:

Number of jobs secured yearly from 1907 to date.

Actually placed, fiscal year—	
1908 and 1909	5,008
1910	4,283
1911	5,176
1912	5,807
1913	5,025
1914	3,368
1915	11,871
1916	75,195
Total	115,733

Number of applications for jobs yearly to date.

Fiscal years—	
1908 and 1909	26,477
1910	18,239
1911	30,657
1912	26,213
1913	19,891
1914	19,393
1915	90,119
1916	184,481
Total	415,470

No record of those who applied for workers was kept prior to May, 1915. For the last two months of that fiscal year there were 7,427 persons applied for by employers, and for the year just closed, 107,331. The division has no way of ascertaining what percentage of applications has been filled.

FIRST YEAR OF THE ZONE SYSTEM.

June 30, 1916, ended the first full year when anything approximating a national employment system has existed, and the results achieved proved the wisdom and benefits of such an organization. A Nation-wide system, with each zone reporting directly to the division and each cooperating with the other, is calculated to give up-to-date information concerning labor conditions throughout the United States. Such a plan never was adopted in the United States before, and naturally delays and mistakes occurred in getting the system into workable order. As a matter of fact, this has not been accomplished as yet for the reason that, although the number of subbranches may appear large, it is in fact much too small effectually to deal with the question of unemployment and speedily bring the employer and the employee together. Up to the present, however, it has worked satisfactorily, and every day brings its staff of workers up to a higher plane of efficiency.

The following table will give, in brief, some idea of the work done in the various zones:

General summary of activities of the United States Employment Service for the fiscal year 1916.

Zone No.	Zone headquarters.	Opportunities received.		Applications for employment.		
		Applications for help.	Persons applied for.	Applications for employment.	Persons referred to employment.	Persons actually placed.
1	Boston, Mass.....	44	2,156	824	155	148
2	New York, N. Y. (Includes New-ark).....	2,618	16,441	18,933	9,819	7,657
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,026	11,357	10,438	4,675	3,226
4	Baltimore, Md.....	218	631	3,542	1,904	1,904
5	Norfolk, Va.....	155	874	846	428	360
6	Jacksonville, Fla.....	178	2,461	5,747	1,592	1,421
7	New Orleans, La.....	76	504	2,891	239	40
8	Galveston, Tex.....	59	477	1,143	149	61
9	Cleveland, Ohio.....	276	1,505	1,334	593	202
10	Chicago, Ill.....	2,689	28,147	56,056	26,721	25,892
11	Minneapolis, Minn.....	701	795	643	380	378
12	St. Louis, Mo. (Includes Kansas City).....	1,568	7,216	7,731	3,420	2,462
13	Denver, Colo.....	111	163	600	260	62
14	Helena, Mont.....	65	154	194	144	46
15	Seattle, Wash.....	7,109	15,885	36,061	14,926	14,585
16	Portland, Oreg.....	4,458	12,177	10,175	10,533	9,545
17	San Francisco, Cal.....	2,170	3,670	14,659	3,312	2,466
18	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2,119	5,158	12,632	5,705	4,740
Total.....		25,640	109,771	184,481	84,955	75,196

A study of that table will disclose the fact that the New York branch, which was for many years the principal distributing center and is now zone No. 2, stands fourth in the list, Chicago being first, while Seattle, Wash., shows up as second, with Portland, Oreg., the third. For many years the chief of the division and the inspector in charge at New York have urged that Chicago and other points be designated as branch offices for distribution work. The wisdom of those recommendations becomes apparent when the foregoing table is carefully scrutinized.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

It may not be inappropriate to comment briefly on general industrial conditions during the fiscal year. When the Nation-wide system of United States employment offices was created in January, 1915, there was little demand for unskilled laborers, the applications that came to the division being principally for farm laborers, domestics, and settlers, for up to that time the activities of the division were confined to these classes. This condition did not begin to change until the following March, and even then but few applications were received for unskilled laborers, and the maximum wage offered therefor, with very few exceptions, was \$1.75 per day, ranging downward from that to as low as 12½ cents per hour. The demand for skilled workers likewise was extremely limited owing to the fact that previously the division had not been permitted to direct skilled workmen to places of employment, only an occasional request being received for men in any of the skilled trades.

By June, 1915, a marked increase was observed in the number of applications received, not alone for farm laborers and domestics but for common laborers and skilled workers as well, and coincident with the greater demand there occurred a gradual increase in the

compensation offered. Thus at the commencement of the current fiscal year—that is, July 1, 1915—there existed an active demand for farm laborers, unskilled laborers, domestics, and skilled workers. This demand has continued unabated throughout the year, and at times it has been necessary to issue, in addition to the regular bulletins, special bulletins of opportunities existing in certain sections of the country, in order that the unemployed in other portions of the United States might proceed thereto and obtain work. A bulletin of this character was issued on February 11, 1916, calling attention to opportunities for employment existing in zone 3, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia, which the offices of the United States employment service at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were unable to fill. This bulletin contained information relating to specific opportunities for approximately 2,500 miners and mine laborers, 500 skilled workers, and 400 unskilled laborers. In addition, the statement was made that the Philadelphia office advised that first-class machinists were in constant demand in that vicinity and that female domestic help was very scarce. The wages offered unskilled laborers ranged from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, the average being about \$2 per day.

Another special bulletin was issued on May 6, 1916, relating to opportunities remaining unfilled in zone 10, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, of which Chicago is the headquarters. This special bulletin was issued for the purpose of securing wide publicity for the fact that there existed in Chicago and vicinity opportunities for laborers, skilled and unskilled, with a view to the direction of unemployed men from other sections of the United States. The bulletin contained information relating to specific opportunities for 200 skilled workers, at from 30 to 50 cents per hour, and approximately 900 unskilled laborers on railroads and in factories, at from 17 to 25 cents per hour. The Chicago office reported that the supply of workers of the classes indicated had been exhausted in zone 10 and that the applications would have to remain unfilled unless help could be obtained from other sources. It was stated further that machinists of all kinds, molders, foundry workers, and railroad and factory laborers were in constant demand.

The general industrial conditions characterized by the special bulletins above mentioned are in marked contrast to the situation that existed when the zone system was established. As the operations of the plan become known the numbers availing themselves of its services will increase.

COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO ENFORCE THE SEAMEN'S ACT.

On March 16, 1916, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce called upon the Secretary of the Department of Labor for the use of the machinery of the Division of Information to aid him in enforcing the seamen's act. This was with a view not only to seeing that the provisions of the law were obeyed by masters of vessels, but also with a view to facilitating the clearance of vessels ready to sail. Shortly after the law whereby a certain proportion of the crews of vessels under United States registry were required to be certificated seamen went into effect there was considerable confusion, either because the masters found it difficult at the outset to adjust themselves

to the new conditions or, as was asserted by some, because of an antagonism toward the law and an effort to violate its provisions by claiming an inability to comply therewith.

At a number of the ports of entry vessels were held up for several days' time because masters would not or claimed they could not secure a sufficient number of certificated seamen; that is, seamen who had passed the required examination in language tests, experience, physical ability, etc. The masters would make application to the customs officer at the port for a permit to sail without compliance with the law. The Department of Commerce called upon this department to make an investigation at all near-by ports to ascertain the exact conditions with respect to the availability of able seamen who had been registered under the new law. In some instances it was found that sailors in sufficient numbers had not availed themselves of the privilege of being examined, which resulted in a shortage. However, in most cases it was found that a thorough canvass by the distribution officers of the Division of Information enabled the masters to secure the required number of certificated seamen to supply the demand.

As soon as masters of vessels learned that the law was to be strictly enforced, and that they would not be granted clearance upon their mere claim that they were unable to comply with the law, they ceased to ask a waiver of the law, and toward the end of the present fiscal year the calls for aid from the Department of Commerce had almost ceased.

However, the cooperative plan which was started immediately for aiding the Department of Commerce is still in force. Shipping commissioners and collectors of customs have been asked to refer to the employment service of the Division of Information at their port any master who claims that he can not secure a sufficient number of certificated seamen to comply with the law. The inspector in charge of such employment service will then secure from the master his application for seamen and make every possible effort to secure them for him. If men are unobtainable, that fact will be certified to the Department of Labor as a basis for a recommendation to the Department of Commerce for a waiver of the law if all the facts in the particular case at hand warrant such procedure.

WOMEN AND GIRLS' DIVISION.

On May 1, 1916, there was organized a women and girls' division. The scope of that division is set forth in the following:

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—WOMEN AND GIRLS' DIVISION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, May 1, 1916.

PLAN.

The organization of a women and girls' division to supply employment.

Placement of girls limited to those over 16 years of age.

The establishment of an interchanging and interstate system between zones and offices of the United States employment service; also with cooperating and other State and municipal employment offices, as per instructions.

Cooperation with organizations other than official bodies, as per instructions.

The organization of committees on cooperation.

The development of efficient wage earners through elementary and vocational training and dissemination of information concerning vocational selection and training to girls approaching 16 years of age and to others.

OBJECTS.

In administering this system special attention should be given to the requests of women wage earners for work and every effort made to meet the demand for female help in farming and rural communities as well as in the cities. Every possible assistance should be extended to girls and young women to enable them to make suitable vocational selections with a view to proper vocational training in order to guide them in desirable industry and avoidance of occupations and places where evil conditions exist. Information concerning trades and opportunities to labor in suitable vocations, including amount of wages paid, length of working day, and hygienic and other conditions prevailing in the various industries should be made available to all as a guide to useful employment and advancement as well as protection from exploitation and misdirection. The cooperation of employers should be invited in developing a plan for a clearing house of information with reference to employment; likewise the aid and assistance of women's and other organizations should be sought by correspondence and in such other ways as may be indicated in instructions.

All officers in the service are requested to give equal and considerate attention to applicants and to place at their disposal every facility in the power of the division.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

General instructions for distribution officers relating to system of employment and distribution of wage earners established by the Department of Labor and issued January 29, 1915, so far as they apply and are not in conflict herewith or with instructions concerning the women and girls' division hereafter issued are hereby adopted for the administration of said division.

PLACEMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Applicants should be classified as to age so that only those over the age of 16 years shall be considered for or directed to employment; all those approaching, as well as those above the latter age, shall be given the information on hand in aid of vocational selection and training.

Opportunities should be classified in accordance with the practice followed in public employment offices in the vicinity, if any exist; if not, then according to the trades and vocations there established, and should be divided in three classes, as follows: Temporary, seasonal, and permanent.

Applicants should be given information about opportunities listed and should be advised for placement according to their abilities and training, with a view to their advancement to better opportunities and to their progress in efficiency as wage earners.

When placements are made confirmation thereof from employers should be secured by mail, telephone, or personal visit when practicable. In addition, it is desirable to ascertain also the probabilities of continuance of such placement and the progress made by applicant. When visits are made existing conditions should be observed and noted.

When there are no openings of the kind desired employers should be called by telephone, if in close proximity to the office, or correspondence initiated and inquiries made as to vacancies. Other offices of the United States employment service, as well as those of the State and municipalities, should also be consulted in the effort to secure employment for all seeking work and help to all patrons applying therefor.

The call, or request of employers, for women and girls should be recorded, and the report of division investigators and information from other sources, including statements of former or present employees, should be noted as an aid in determining their desirability in filling requests for help in the future.

No applicant should be advised to leave one locality to find work elsewhere unless there is definite knowledge of the conditions existing in places seeking women workers.

Careful records should be kept showing complete industrial history of each applicant to disclose her experience and capacity.

It is understood that in directing women or girls to employment extreme care is to be exercised to prevent the sending of wage earners to localities where labor troubles exist or are threatened, or to places where labor conditions would be disturbed thereby.

No woman or girl should be directed to an opportunity unless the character of the place to which addressed and of the employer has been established to the satisfaction of the superintendent or other officer in charge of the division.

GIRLS APPROACHING 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Girls approaching 16 years of age applying for information should be advised to pursue such a course of elementary and vocational education as may be calculated to develop their abilities in lines of industry for which they are best fitted. As their future may depend upon the choice of vocation made and course followed as a result of a conference with the officers of a division, the superintendent thereof must exercise the greatest care in directing this branch of its work. A friendly interest, more, perhaps, than advice, may influence applicants in reaching their own choice of a career after being supplied with the information at hand concerning the necessary educational foundation therefor in addition to the facts furnished relating to employment and the various industries.

Knowledge of the educational opportunities, experience, home surroundings, and environment, together with observation as to tendencies, capacity, and ambitions of each applicant will aid in determining the best course to follow in giving beneficial information. The attitude of parents as well as their co-operation, if obtainable, will be found useful—in fact, such cooperation should precede, wherever practicable, any effort made in vocational direction, either in elementary or vocational training. If the applicant is still at school, she should be urged to continue; or if not, then to resume her studies, and an appeal should be made to parents or guardians in that behalf.

The division, through the superintendent, should provide for the assembling of information from all available sources for the use of applicants.

Information provided for women and girls subject to placement set forth hereinabove should, as aid for vocational selection, be at the disposal of applicants under this subdivision.

The selection of committees on cooperation composed of representatives of organizations, public and private, whose objects are in harmony with the plans of the Department of Labor as administered in the United States employment service should be encouraged.

Such committees may introduce applicants, submit recommendations concerning vocational direction and training, and confer on this and other related matters with the superintendent and other officers of the service.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DIRECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS' DIVISION.

Interchange of applications for opportunities as well as for help should be arranged between the various offices of this service and of the State and municipal bureaus.

Stimulating the use by employers and wage earners generally of the public employment service of the United States, States, and municipalities will demonstrate the economic value thereof in lessening the causes of unemployment.

Personal visits to organizations and business establishments and correspondence should not be overlooked.

The committees on cooperation above mentioned also may materially aid the Department of Labor in its employment service by establishing systems in the respective organizations represented, for the purpose of securing information as to opportunities to fill requests of employers for help and of wage earners, male and female (above 16 years of age), for employment. Provision also should be made, through correspondence or otherwise, for the introduction to the officers of the United States employment service and cooperating State and municipal bureaus, by organizations represented on said committee, of applicants for work and of employers seeking help.

The officers in enforcing these rules should bear in mind that it is just as essential to keep young untrained girls—not alone those under 16 years of age

but also such as have passed that limit—in school as it is to find work for those who have finished their school training.

Each superintendent shall submit monthly, through official channels, a detailed report of the operations of the division.

The Chief of the Division of Information is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the foregoing general instructions and supervise, under the direction of said bureau and department, the new system providing for the organization and operation of a women and girls' division in the United States employment service.

A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

Approved.

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

But two months having passed between the establishment of that division and the end of the fiscal year, no general report can be made of its operations; for it requires time and careful preparation to launch an undertaking of such magnitude. A start has been made, and those best qualified to carry on the work are being selected and instructed in their duties.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' DIVISION.

A young men and boys' division has been established along like lines and for like purposes as the young women and girls' division.

DIVISION FOR AGED PEOPLE.

While the necessity for a women and girls' division is apparent, it is believed that the inauguration of a plan whereby the industrial needs of aged people may be examined into and their wants relieved so far as possible, is necessary.

It is a fact that modern industrialism condemns to the human scrap pile many able-bodied, active-brained men and many intelligent, educated, and competent women whose chief fault lies in being over a certain age. Some concerns will not engage men above 40 years of age or women whose appearance would indicate that they have passed out of the twenties. Ability and efficiency count for nothing in such cases. A puzzling feature of this phase of industrial life is found when one is informed that many modern industrial concerns retain what are known as efficiency experts, whose duties are to test the qualifications of applicants for employment; and no matter how efficient the applicant may be, if he has passed the dead line of age set by the employing concern, he or she is not given favorable consideration.

Several cases of this kind may be given, but it is necessary to cite only one of the many instances that came under the personal observation of the chief of the division. An American of Italian birth, aged 70, applied to the division for help to secure employment. He became naturalized in 1872. He served in the Navy of the United States and, on receiving an honorable discharge, took a course in chemistry. He also applied himself to a study of languages. He speaks English, Italian, French, German, and Spanish fluently, can interpret, translate, and write in all these languages. His writing is very good. He is gentlemanly, courteous, and in appearance neat

and dignified. His eyesight is good, for he does not need the aid of glasses. A concern was in need of such a man. The chief of the division called on the employing power and was told that the man would be very acceptable; when the fact that the applicant had reached the age of 70 was announced the door was closed to further negotiation and the man was rejected. The chief of the division directed a man not guilty of being over 35 years of age to the same firm, went with him, and, although the second man could speak but two languages, English and Spanish, he was engaged. This man was under observation for some time, and, although efficient in most respects, he was obliged frequently to call on the office force of the firm to assist him in translating French and German, two languages that are more frequently used in that office than Spanish.

Jails and poorhouses find as occupants many men and women capable of filling honorable positions in the ranks of industry but denied the right to a "pursuit of happiness" through labor because they were unfortunate enough to be born too long ago to be now recognized as able or efficient, notwithstanding the fact that they may be both.

The division, in directing attention to this matter, strongly recommends that an effort be made by its field officers to bring this matter to the attention of employers generally, with the end in view of abolishing the arbitrary distinctions which have in a few years grown to sinister proportions and now mark a dead line beyond which capable, willing men and women may not go because of having passed a certain age.

The Division of Information believes that an effort should be made to bring the human element into prominence again in the world of labor.

PUBLICITY AGENT.

Fully a fourth of the time of the official staff of the Division of Information is devoted to personally answering questions, or preparing written answers to inquiries that come by mail concerning the operations of the employment service. Students, economists, college officials, magazine and newspaper writers come under the head of seekers for information for educational purposes. Another class, having noticed reference to the work in print, actuated by curiosity, drop in to "see how it is done." It takes as much time to attend to the latter class as to the former, and all inquiries should be answered. It is therefore recommended that an additional clerk be added to the staff of the division whose first duty should be to prepare tables, statistics, and such other matter as may be required to answer such inquiries as come to the division concerning its work.

HARVEST-HAND SITUATION.

As the time drew near to harvest the grain crop of 1916 the department was notified by the labor commissioners of Oklahoma, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota that 6,000, 35,000 to 40,000, 10,000, and 8,000 harvesters would be required in those States, respectively.

The experiences of 1914 and 1915 enabled the division to guard against the rushing of a great number of men to the grain fields. Accordingly the inspector in charge of zone No. 2 was directed to

proceed to Kansas City, Mo., where he opened headquarters and established an office with a view of intelligently directing applicants for work to the grain fields.

Since the activities of the official in charge of this work extended beyond the end of the fiscal year, the full report of what was done to afford help to the farmers of the West and Southwest may not be incorporated with this, but will be submitted in a supplementary report later on.

Inasmuch as the inspector in charge submitted a report up to the 30th of June, 1916, and since it contains a fund of valuable information as well as a report of the work done up to that date, a synopsis of it is incorporated with this. It will be found at the end of this report.

ZONE REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

As an aid to placing the unemployed in localities where public improvements were contemplated or where private enterprise would be likely to require help, it was decided by the division to conduct an inquiry concerning the starting up or probable starting up of new work, such as the building of railroads, canals, wagon roads, the erection of new factories, or the opening of mines. Accordingly the several zones were notified to obtain and report such information as they could gather.

This step was decided on so close to the end of the year that no progress of importance was made along the lines indicated.

The following is a copy of the instructions issued to the field officers:

In addition to the duties heretofore assigned to you, you are instructed to inquire into, investigate, and report to the division the labor conditions in your zone as indicated in Form Inf. 32, entitled "Monthly Report of Labor Conditions," a supply of which will be sent you under separate cover. All work, whether in progress or under contemplation, of public or private nature should be reported, accompanied by such other information of a general character as may be deemed necessary, the information to be secured through directors of employment in their respective zones or otherwise in your discretion.

The purpose of these reports is to enable the division to be in a position to give accurate information as to labor conditions throughout the country and if necessary to issue bulletins from time to time for the benefit of employers as well as employees.

It will be impracticable, except in a general way, to effect an interchange of the information referred to between widely separated districts, in view of which it is hereby directed that one copy of the monthly report above referred to be forwarded to the division and extra copies furnished to other zones, as hereinafter set forth. On the Atlantic coast, zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 will exchange reports. In the Middle West, zones 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 will effect an interchange of reports. Zone 13 should also be included in this list for opportunities in the State of Nebraska only. On the Pacific coast, zones 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 will comprise the third division for the purpose hereinbefore explained. (Under present conditions it is not believed necessary to exchange reports between the central division and the Atlantic coast division, but it may be that the conditions will change to such an extent later on as to render it advisable to revise the above arrangement.) Officers engaged upon this work should take great pains in obtaining thoroughly reliable data so as to make the reports of interest as well as of value to employers of labor or their associations.

If the blank spaces provided under the heading "General conditions of employment, etc.," or under the "Remarks" column are not sufficient, the reverse side of the blank may be used or a supplemental statement submitted on another page. The work of collecting this information will begin on July 1, thus

enabling the officers in charge to submit reports promptly at the close of the month.

CONCLUSION.

A review of the work done by the Division of Information for the year just ended will show that more was accomplished than in any previous year. Not only were those who secured employment materially benefited, but those depending on them and in large measure many others were aided through the activities of those who were removed from the ranks of the idle to the field where workers secured profitable employment.

The results achieved will prove of lasting benefit to the country at large, for in the main all who were directed by the division found permanent employment and in turn became distributors of the prosperity in which they shared.

The Division of Information deems it a pleasure to extend its thanks to the Secretary of Labor, the Assistant Secretary, and the Commissioner General for the generous aid and sympathetic cooperation accorded to it during the year. Without this aid and cooperation little of lasting good could have been accomplished; with these incentives to increased effort it has been a pleasant duty to all who perform service in the Division of Information.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

Hon. A. CAMINETTI,
Commissioner General of Immigration.

TABLE I.—Number of applications for employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and by occupations.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Boys (16 to 20).	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Chauffeurs.	Clerks, bookkeepers, and accountants.	Cooks and domestics.	Draftsmen.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Enginers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Fruit pickers.
Armenian.	1								13			9						1		24	1	19	5	
Austrian.							1		3		10	11	1		1		2	3		2	8	24	4	
Austrian.									3		3	14										47		
Bohemian.	14	2	30				8		31		13	26		12		2				123	8	201	30	
Bosnian.											5													
British colonies.	3		3						2		8	29				3		1		12	2	3	2	
Bulgarian.			6				3		1		1									47	3	26	5	
Canadian.	12	5	35				7		76		129	208	1	71		21	1	26		97	6	320	65	15
Croatian.		1	7						5		4							1		28		36		
Chinese.												1												
Cuban.	1		2									1								1				
Dalmatian.	3	2	1						7		1	13											5	
Danish.	6	2	29				7		44		52	64	2	21		2		7		85	10	361	100	1
Dutch.	3		10						18		17	50	1	13		1		6		25		149	9	2
English.	12	6	43				5		108		203	297		100	2	24	7	37		112	22	323	77	2
Estonian.									2			2												
Finnish.	2	1	2						26		1	55	1	7		1		4		64		213	37	1
Finnish.			5						2											7		21	5	
French.			11						7		1	56		4				1		2		64	4	3
German.	120	13	82				75		183		263	459	3	106	1	30	6	37		279	71	1,028	299	24
Greek.	1	4	7						9		16	26								6		66	39	
Hebrew.	3	2	2				5		27		13	33		33	15	10		1		413	1	234	30	
Hawaiian.												1												
Herzegovinian.	1								2		46	439								8		12	21	
Irish.	2	4	62				1		16		31	77	1	149	1		2	12		122	4	416	52	2
Italian.	6	11	22				4		27		14	77	2	17	1	1	1	8		124	14	313	21	1
Latvian.																				7				
Lithuanian.			10						20		7	12	6	2	2					126	1	144	36	
Magyar.			7						15		4	22								39		117	11	1
Mexican.	2	1	4						1			40	1	20			2			64	3	10	3	4
Moldavian.											1													
Montenegrin.									88		4	179	2	37	1	0	2	18		100	13	339	117	6
Norwegian.	4						2		63		39	108		7	3		3	6		675	3	640	70	
Polish.	4		27				8		1		1													
Porto Rican.									3		1	7												
Portuguese.	1	1	1						3		1									65	4	18	31	1
Romanian.									50		12	46		8	2		1	9		3		440	37	
Russian.	6	1	13				5		1		38	46		1						65	4	14	14	
Ruthenian.			3						3		9		1	10	1					72	7			
Scotch.	3		21				5		38		26	89						19						

EST	<u>100735</u> 1906	<u>751786</u> 1909	<u>838172</u> 1912	<u>326700</u> 1915
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ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



7
14
3,293,045



EST	100735	751786	838172	326700
	1906	1909	1912	1915

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU

TABLE I.—Number of applications for employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and by occupations—Continued.

Race or people.	Furriers and fur workers.		Gardeners.	Iron and steel workers.	Janitors.	Jewelers and watchmakers.	Laborers.	Laundry workers.	Literary and scientific.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners, seamen, etc.	Masons and bricklayers.	Merchants.	Metal workers (not iron and steel).	Millers.	Miners.	Molders.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters and plasterers.	Pattern makers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and steam fitters.
Armenian.	2		1	8			125				11	1		1	7			2		3					
Austrian.							47				10														
Austrian.							33																		
Bohemian.	2	2	2	25		2	501			2	76	2	1	2	6		5				8	3			11
Bosnian.																									
British colonies.							41							1											1
Bulgarian.		1	3				337				2	1			16		13								
Canadian.		11	7				456			24	47	2	5				20			19		24	2	1	17
Croatian.		2	10				236				8						8				1				
Chinese.								3																	
Cuban.							17				1														
Dalmatian.																									
Danish.			1			1	26				3	1	2		1		1				3				1
Dutch.		10	13				224	3	1	19	65	61	17				6				4	11			4
English.	1	21	5				120				13	6	2				9			2	13	2	4		4
Estonian.		22	25				679		2	1	110	11	24		9		37	1			34	2	4		9
Finnish.							6																		
Flemish.		1	5				901			4	31						1			1	6	2			1
French.		16	7				63																		
German.	2	3	4				129			40	25	1	7		3		11	6		2	12	3	2	1	6
Greek.	2	106	118	22	11		2,026		2	20	369	213	30	8	32	10	172	11	15	56	1	20	1	2	16
Hebrew.							803			1	48	2	2		18		20								1
Herzegovinian.							440			3	122	1	16	13	9			4		1	47	7	4	12	
Irish.	1	14	22				1,185	24		64	96	2	45		9		19		11	19	4	1	10	70	
Italian.		23	10				1,689		1	7	49	2	36		12		32	4	1	12	5			1	
Letish.							9																		
Lithuanian.	8						394			1	30	2	3	2	17		16			2	2				
Magyar.		3					273				4		1				20								
Mexican.		2					199																		
Montenegrin.		1					36	9																	
Norwegian.	1	27	5				872			12	70	109	19		13		1			26	1	3	5	5	
Polish.		2	55				4,155			2	117	6	2		30		230	1	1	1	12		3	4	
Porto Rican.							28																		
Portuguese.		3					103																		
Romanian.			8				417				3			1	22		18	1	2	1					
Russian.	5	6	32			3	1,877		1	8	116	6	14		20		168	7	7	29	1		2	2	7
Ruthenian.		2	2				184			1	9		4		2		2								
Scotch.		14	19				214		2	3	40	2	31		1		20			5	8	2	1	3	5
Serbian.		1					179				3				4		1								

EST	100735	751786	838172	326700
	1906	1909	1912	1915

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TABLE I.—Number of applications for employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by races or peoples and by occupations—(continued).

Race or people.	Porters, hotel help, etc.	Printers.	Salesmen and solicitors.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses.	Settlers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonemasons and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Teachers.	Telephone operators.	Timers.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Watchmen and messengers.	Weavers, spinners, etc.	Walters.	Wheelwrights.	Wood workers, etc.	Woodsmen.	Unclassified.	Total.	
Armenian.....	29						1	1		1							12						4	277	
Austrian.....	8	1									1												3	159	
Austrian.....	7																			1			10	116	
Bohemian.....	37	2						2	2	1				10		2	10					4	11	1,229	
Bosnian.....																								12	
British colonies.....	22																						7	144	
Bulgarian.....	18																						8	508	
Canadian.....	124	1	4	1			2	4	4	2	2				1	3	4	1			2	18	15	1,934	
Croatian.....	4															1	7						3	366	
Chinese.....																							2	6	
Cuban.....												1						1					1	27	
Dalmatian.....	13										2													63	
Danish.....	69	1					2	2	7	5	4				3	1	7						32	1,398	
Dutch.....	11	1	1						3															11	553
English.....	192	11	25				2	3	3	3	13		3		7	8	22	4	8				56	2,796	
Estonian.....																								16	
Finnish.....	31						11	2			1				5									3	1,432
Flemish.....	9																							163	
French.....	67		2	1						4				1	1	6		1						34	630
German.....	332	18	7	3		2	3	12	19	21	3		1	12	5	13	49	6	10	2	11	3	69	6,925	
Greek.....	95	2															13							11	1,314
Hebrew.....	94	9						3	1	91	1			11	1	8	2				4	1	23	2,020	
Hawaiian.....																								1	88
Herzegovinian.....		1				1																		1	88
Irish.....	146	11					4	3	8	5	13			6		1	29	2	2	2	1	2		82	3,260
Italian.....	114	1	7	2		1		11	8	36	1	1			1	1	5	1	1				42	2,821	
Latvian.....	8																							60	
Lithuanian.....																								23	935
Magyar.....	29																							336	
Mexican.....	19																							705	
Montenegrin.....	4																							176	
Norwegian.....	7																							35	2,269
Polish.....	248	4					1	4	15	6				2	2	3	18	4	1		3	2	23	6,585	
Porto Rican.....	10																							76	
Portuguese.....	1																							1	128
Roumanian.....	29	1	1																					677	
Russian.....	143	2	2					6	1	30	3		1	20			7	3			1		21	3,562	
Ruthenian.....	41		1																					52	3,337
Scotch.....		6						2	44						1	2	4						27	1,005	

TABLE II.—Number of persons directed to employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States and occupations.

	Bakers.	Bakers' helpers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Boiler makers.	Bookbinders.	Bricklayers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and cabinetmakers.	Carpenters' helpers.	Chauffeurs.	Children (employed).	Children (unemployed).	Clerks, bookkeepers, and accountants.	Cooks.	Domestics.	Draftsmen.	Drivers, teamsters, etc.	Dyers and cleaners.	Electricians.	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory workers.
Alaska.....															2	1							
Arizona.....																							
Arkansas.....																							
California.....	27			27	1	6	33	2	373	7	7	8	2	190	277	1,234	4	98	1	23	2	9	474
Colorado.....																							
Connecticut.....		1																					
Florida.....									1		1												
Georgia.....																28							
Idaho.....					5																		
Illinois.....	1		2	8	5		9	10	72	7	3			1	1	5		2			1		
Indiana.....				6	2		35	1	11			7	2	7	1	406	2	8	2		7	9	92
Iowa.....							5		1			2			2	12		71		1			61
Kansas.....																9		3					
Kentucky.....												3											
Louisiana.....	2								2							4							
Maine.....																							
Maryland.....				28	3				37							3		2					
Massachusetts.....																6							
Michigan.....	2			2			12		31		7	1	20	52	7	81		47		2	1		530
Minnesota.....									1														
Mississippi.....																							
Missouri.....					3				8							175		7			3		49
Montana.....																2		98					
Nevada.....																							
New Jersey.....								1	54			2	9	7	15	53		4					3
New York.....		1			7			2	45	20			4	16	35	197		19					3
North Carolina.....		1																					
Ohio.....										1		10			1	6							1
Oklahoma.....																							
Oregon.....	4			11			5		147		3	118	63	32	84	387	1	39		1	4		94
Pennsylvania.....	5			8	4		3		54			6		29	66	320	1	9		2	5		34
South Carolina.....																							
South Dakota.....																							
Tennessee.....									1														
Texas.....																							
Virginia.....																							4

Washington.....	5	18	1	7	2	123	16	8	17	11	301	522	206	19	4
West Virginia.....									9				4		
Wisconsin.....						2			13			8			
Wyoming.....												1			
Total.....	46	2	115	31	6	109	18	994	51	21	142	250	444	845	3,516
													7	619	2
														39	59
															1
															1,349

TABLE II.—Number of persons directed to employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States and occupations—Continued.

	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Fruit pickers and packers.	Furriers.	Gardeners.	Handy men.	Iron and steel work- ers.	Janitors.	Laborers.	Laundry workers.	Machinists.	Machinists' helpers.	Mariners.	Metal workers (not iron and steel).	Miners and mine workers.	Molders.	Molders' helpers.	Musicians.	Nurses.	Painters.	Paper hangers.	Pattern makers.	
Alabama.....		2				1																		
Arkansas.....			4	89		82	26	37	91	1,943	10	146	7	9		29	2			9	51	77	8	1
California.....	11	499								9														
Colorado.....	3	28				1				305				7										
Connecticut.....		75								3														
Delaware.....		5								37														
Florida.....	1	10							1	162														
Georgia.....						2																		
Idaho.....		38								38														
Illinois.....	554		12			29	25	77	40	12,190		212	14			1	51	15		1				
Indiana.....	8	256		14		4	3	28	4	1,918		6	7				6							
Iowa.....		70	1				1	10	1	2,074		24												
Kansas.....		343				10				214						89								
Kentucky.....		3																						
Louisiana.....		2								3				1										
Maine.....																								
Maryland.....		58				2		21		1,567		67	11			1								
Massachusetts.....		45								19														
Michigan.....	5	640	18		2	19	11	20	3	2,160		108	6	1	1		4				13			
Minnesota.....		244								17											6	2		
Mississippi.....		3								3														
Missouri.....		278	1	110		18		18	14	1,090	9	7				33					5	1		
Montana.....										238														
Nebraska.....		39																						
Nevada.....										22														
New Hampshire.....		5																						
New Jersey.....		614				10	6			1,203		17			17	36		1						
New Mexico.....										4														
New York.....		571	19			20	60	12	9	3,700	29	21	21	33	1	3	16			1	10			
North Carolina.....										67														
North Dakota.....		59																						
Ohio.....		77								88														
Oklahoma.....		11								10														
Oregon.....																								
Pennsylvania.....	80	213	17	2,937		75	9	4	72	4,550	5	41		18		1	1				58		6	
Rhode Island.....	1	138	10			1	17	51	12	2,221	1	314	141			157	19	6		3	42		3	
South Carolina.....		40							15	312				1										

TABLE II.—Number of persons directed to employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States and occupations—Continued.

	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and steam fitters.	Porters.	Printers.	Salesmen and solicitors.	Seamstresses.	Sellers.	Shoemakers.	Supernumeraries.	Tailors.	Telegraph and telephone operators.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Upholsterers.	Waiters and waitresses.	Watchmen and messengers.	Weavers.	Wives (employed).	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Woodworkers.	Others not classified.	Total.
Alabama.....																								
Alaska.....																								
Arizona.....																								
Arkansas.....																								
California.....	1	3	6	97	5	339	5	4	1	422	4	4			3	32	51		21	14		4	153	7,107
Colorado.....																			3	1				51
Connecticut.....																			1					393
Delaware.....																								9
Florida.....				5									1						1					88
Georgia.....																								174
Illinois.....			5	134	2	9			1								35		4	6		19	78	92
Iowa.....				3	1	1																		14,275
Kansas.....			1	2																				2,497
Kentucky.....																								2,223
Louisiana.....				1																				99
Maine.....																								19
Maryland.....																								7
Massachusetts.....				4															2				14	1,851
Michigan.....																								75
Minnesota.....				11		3							5	6		2	22		5	5	31		43	3,834
Mississippi.....																			1	2			1	270
Missouri.....																								
Montana.....				10	1	23										18	3		17	3	4		5	1,851
Nebraska.....																								
Nevada.....																								
New Hampshire.....																								
New Jersey.....																								
New Mexico.....				4																				41
New York.....																								23
North Carolina.....				107																				5,023
North Dakota.....																								
Ohio.....				1																				65
Oklahoma.....																								23
Oregon.....																								9,275
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	44	5	5	17	8		1		2					38	11		11	18	2	2	79	3,440

Rhode Island.....	1	5	65	436	9	469	19	5	4	422	6	4	9	11	3	122	149	6	145	142	99	41	617	75,195
South Carolina.....																								
South Dakota.....																								
Tennessee.....																								
Texas.....																								
Vermont.....																								
Virginia.....																								
Washington.....				18												25	16							
West Virginia.....																								
Wisconsin.....																								
Wyoming.....																								
Total.....	1	5	65	436	9	469	19	5	4	422	6	4	9	11	3	122	149	6	145	142	99	41	617	75,195



TABLE III.—Number of persons directed to employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States and by races or peoples.

	Albanian.	Armenian.	Australian.	Austrian.	Bohemian.	Bosnian.	British colonies.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Chinese.	Croatian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Esthonian.	Filipino.	Finnish.	Flemish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hawaiian.	Hebrew.	Herzegovinian.	Irish.	Italian.
Alaska.										1						1												
Arizona.																												
Arkansas.																												
California.																												
Colorado.																												
Connecticut.																												
Florida.																												
Georgia.																												
Idaho.																												
Illinois.																												
Indiana.																												
Iowa.																												
Kansas.																												
Kentucky.																												
Louisiana.																												
Maine.																												
Maryland.																												
Massachusetts.																												
Michigan.																												
Minnesota.																												
Mississippi.																												
Missouri.																												
Montana.																												
Nebraska.																												
Nevada.																												
New Hampshire.																												
New Jersey.																												
New York.																												
North Carolina.																												
North Dakota.																												
Ohio.																												
Oklahoma.																												
Oregon.																												
Pennsylvania.																												
Rhode Island.																												
South Dakota.																												
Tennessee.																												
Texas.																												

Vermont.....	1	47	13	430	355	1	12	27	216	8	24	20	3	244	133	507	2	23	472	67	136	2,559	328	2	376	2	1,102	1,037
Virginia.....	2			116	12		1	3	84	2	1			64	35	115		5	169	6	24	271	22		1		85	88
Washington.....	1	2		1																							6	
West Virginia.....				1										5	6	1					1						5	
Wisconsin.....				1	20																							
Total.....	1	47	13	430	355	1	12	27	216	8	24	20	3	244	133	507	2	23	472	67	136	2,559	328	2	376	2	1,102	1,037

TABLE III.—Number of persons directed to employment, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by States and by races or peoples—Continued.

	Japanese.	Latvian.	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Serbian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	South American.	Spanish.	Swedish.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Turkish.	United States born.	United States born (negroes).	United States natu- ralized citizens.	Welsh.	Other races or peoples.	Total.
Alabama.....																						2					2
Alaska.....																						1					2
Arizona.....																						1					2
Arkansas.....																						1					2
California.....	4						6	7	1	21		22	2	1	1	14	50	23	2			5,810	6	101	6	10	7,107
Colorado.....							72			47	10	1	4	7		10	9	1				47				51	
Connecticut.....										6												136				383	
Delaware.....	8	6																				3				9	
Florida.....																						77				88	
Georgia.....																						150				174	
Idaho.....																										92	
Illinois.....	126	24					442	2	14	141		22	3	20	4	1	15	171	10	21	2	80				5	
Indiana.....	1						19		1	2		7					8	2				11,850	14		2	14,275	
Iowa.....		3	4				284		1	37		2	1				4	2				1,852	171			3	2,497
Kansas.....							111		1								4	1				1,579				1	2,223
Kentucky.....		2	1				44			37	3			4								417	4			99	
Louisiana.....																						13	1			19	
Maine.....																						5				7	
Maryland.....	15	3	1				85	1		51		2	6	2				5	4	1		1,376	4	1	1	1,851	
Massachusetts.....		1	2				14	9										2				15				75	
Michigan.....	33	43					271		62	174	6	28	4	8	3	3	3	27	6	19	4	2,536	2	39	1	3	3,934
Minnesota.....	2	2								2								41	2	1		119				270	
Mississippi.....																						5				7	
Missouri.....	2	1					9	1	5	22		1					1	13	4	2		1,761	23	14	1	1,951	
Montana.....																		18	1			274				351	
Nebraska.....										2								25				25				41	
Nevada.....																						1				23	
New Hampshire.....																						1				5	
New Jersey.....																										4	
New Mexico.....																										2,085	
New York.....	1	17	37		3		492	1	14	227	16	27	64	3	2	201	59	10	13	3		2,363	194	23	1	5,023	
North Carolina.....																											
North Dakota.....																											
Ohio.....	2	2					8	1	1	3		2		1												65	
Oklahoma.....																										230	
Oregon.....																										21	
							2			10		13	1		1	2	4					9,010		19		17	9,275

Pennsylvania.....	1	11	51	4	18	185	7	28	406	14	21	1	39	2	3	113	37	13	9	5	1,938	23	2	5	1	3,840				
Rhode Island.....	1										1										3					7				
South Carolina.....																					424					434				
South Dakota.....		1	3		1				2								4	2			31			2		62				
Tennessee.....																					3					4				
Texas.....				1	1												1	1			46	1				60				
Vermont.....		4								7	1		1								5					49				
Virginia.....																	1				236	11	1			265				
Washington.....	5	1	2	2	22	2	145	33		1	7	87	2	37	20	5	2	7	26	307	67	5	1	12,318	10	306	3	1	14,330	
West Virginia.....			2				1							1							91		6	2			119			
Wisconsin.....			5				4	1,061		3	3			3	1		15		1		1,027			49		2,570				
Wyoming.....																					2					3				
Total.....	10	4	230	224	2	483	3	353	3,397	10	20	140	1,561	77	198	44	185	17	21	577	847	165	80	16	57,204	523	536	17	84	75,195

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT OF GENERAL INSPECTOR IN CHARGE ON
HARVEST-FIELD WORK.

This report covers in part the activities of the temporary field office at Kansas City, Mo., in so far as they pertain to the handling of harvest hands for the season ended June 30, 1916, or a little more than one-half of the season.

Oklahoma, it was found, needed but few men, who were readily secured by the time needed.

Using the mailing list of those who so ably assisted this office last year by furnishing reliable harvest information, which list was supplemented by a mailing list provided by the State commissioner of labor for Kansas, I sent our first inquiry as to the prospective needs of the farmers on May 25 to 265 correspondents. The promptness and the reliability of the information received in reply was very gratifying. Those inquiries were repeated at frequent intervals, with the result that we were kept in close touch with the situation at all times, the service forwarding daily to the State commissioner of labor for Kansas the information received and receiving from him like information frequently.

As the season advanced to the period of actual "cutting" the telephone and telegraph had to be used freely in order to keep in touch with the situation, for conditions change rapidly. Wheat which gives promise of being ready for cutting on a certain date may be retarded or advanced several days by weather conditions. In a section where there is every promise of having sufficient men for the harvest, there may be a shortage or an overplus of labor when the work actually begins. Many uncertain elements enter into the situation, which must be met promptly and effectively. When the demand for men is made it must be met at once, and therein lies the secret of handling the harvest situation successfully.

If the men arrive too soon, they suffer; if too late, the owners of the crops suffer loss; so that the greatest care and judgment must be used to insure the presence of the men needed at the time needed. This result can be accomplished in no other way than by keeping in closest possible touch with the condition of the crop and the supply of men and by regulating the arrival of the men to the unregulatable condition of the crop.

The fullest information should be given this subject of harvests. Like other seasonal employments, such as woodsmen, fruit gatherers, hop pickers, beet tenders, cotton pickers, and various other employments, this subject should be placed before the public in a concise, full manner and in detail, so that the general public will know just what each such employment means; what remuneration or benefits may be derived therefrom as well as the disadvantages attendant thereto.

Personal observation of each occupation must be the foundation of every such article. These articles should be made to cover the most minute detail; not only wages, hours of labor, duration and character of the work, expense of transportation thereto, etc., but living conditions, privations, loss of time due to weather, kind of lodging and food to be expected and cost of same, if any, besides a dozen other things of material interest to the prospective worker, including the outfit of clothing most suited to the conditions. All of this information will bid for greater efficiency in that it will induce those who are fitted for the work and warn those who are unfit. In addition, it will mean better satisfied employers and a better understanding between the employed and the employer.

All classes and kinds of men from every walk in life come to the harvest, all full of hope for benefits of some kind. Some seek health, others recreation, others the money alone. All do not find what they seek; far from it. Many seeking the money are benefitted in health only, others seeking recreation find the hardest kind of work instead, and others gain only experience. But failure in any or all of these desires is due principally to the fact that men are not fully and reliably informed as to all the conditions.

The successful harvesting of the wheat crop is of vital importance to the entire country—important when viewed from any angle—and we should be prepared to care properly for this harvest under any and all conditions.

This year, during the latter part of June, Kansas was short 10,000 men of the number of men required to make the harvest. Unlike other years, men did not come in great numbers. The industries were rushed and demanding more men than they could secure. Men were well employed and not seeking work. Then came the rumors of the call of the militia to arms. This meant a further shortage of men for the industries as well as for the harvest.

The thought occurred to me that if men of the militia from the Northern States were to be called for duty on the southern border, why not have them stopped here in the wheat belt on the way south long enough for a "cutting" (10 days or 2 weeks). They could be instructed in their military duties here as well as elsewhere; they would harden up with the harvest work; they would become accustomed to work under the direct rays of the sun; they would receive \$3 per day, in addition to board and lodging, for each day they worked. This would mean instructed men, hardened, seasoned, and well fed, in addition to \$30 to \$45 which could be sent home to families, many of whom would not be left too well supplied with funds.

On short notice such a plan may not be practical; but would it not be well to develop the idea for future use? And would it not be well, even in times when there are no possible complications in sight, to have legislation or regulations which will permit our standing Army to take furloughs for such seasonal employment, if needed, or to have our militia sent to various sections of the country where help is urgently needed at times to relieve acute situations?

Realizing that the time was too short to arrange for the use of the militia, and realizing the urgent need of men, I took advantage of instructions which I had received but had been unable to carry out by reason of lack of time to sound out employers of labor as to their willingness to grant vacations to their employees during the harvest.

This vacation plan originated with our present Secretary of Labor, Hon. William B. Wilson.

The demand for men was urgent and there was no time to visit employers as was contemplated, so I took it upon myself to launch the plan through the press, which, as usual, responded promptly.

The results were most gratifying. Employees and employers responded so promptly to the suggestion that at this writing there is not a single unfilled call for harvest help on file in this office for Oklahoma, Kansas, or Nebraska.

The Dakotas will not begin their harvest until about July 20, therefore the full 1916 harvest report can not be covered in this report, which closed with the end of the fiscal year.

From May 20 to June 30 this temporary field office handled 3,922 men, 1,520 by mail and 2,402 who applied in person. These men came from every State, Territory, and District in the United States. They represented men of almost every calling and many nationalities, although fully 99 per cent were English-speaking white men, due to the fact that immigration has been very light during the past two years.

Among those who responded to the call and who were directed to the harvest were professional men, teachers, students, miners, machinists, farmers from near-by States who could spare some time from their own farms, and laborers from every conceivable industry and calling—in fact, the entire professional, trade, and laboring interests of the country seemed to be represented.

The old stumblingblock to distribution of labor, viz, transportation, is present in this work of harvest distribution as well as in other branches of the work. Pending legislation which will permit public carriers to make special rates to men and women en route to employment in cases where certificate is made by proper authority as to the existence of the employment and the intentions of the men or women, should be expedited. Such rates would involve discrimination, to be sure, but in a worthy cause which could not be justly objected to by any fair-minded person. With proper penalties for its abuse, such legislation can be made effective and beneficial. At the closing of this report this office was directing men to the more northerly sections of Kansas and to Nebraska as well as redirecting those who have finished harvest work farther south to more northerly work.

Other seasonal employment should be given the same attention as is given the wheat harvest, because all men can not take vacations for the latter work. Those who must use other times of the year for their vacations could find profitable seasonal employment if all such employment were properly bulletined and the information made accessible to the public. Men who are not physically fit for the wheat harvest might add to their income by fruit or hop picking, for instance, or in one of the many other lighter seasonal employments.

The Kansas harvest will be on in full blast by July 4 to 10, Nebraska about July 5 to 15, and, as previously stated, South Dakota will begin work July 20. Results of activities in those sections of the wheat belt will have to be incorporated in the report for 1917 as the fiscal year covered by this report ends June 30, 1916.



APPENDIX III.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS
AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE
OF DISTRICTS.

APPENDIX III.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF DISTRICTS.

03

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY AND THE IMMIGRATION STATION AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied at Ellis Island for admission during the year was 176,611, of which number 174,111 were admitted and 2,342 were deported. The apparent discrepancy noted is accounted for by the fact that a number of cases are left pending at the close of each fiscal year. Of those deported, 598 were excluded on the ground likely to become a public charge and 933 were excluded for physical defects.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS.)

There were 547 warrant cases pending from the previous year and 1,450 new cases arose during the year, making a total of 1,997 such cases considered, of which number 852 required an investigation. The 996 warrants of arrest issued and served were disposed of as follows: Aliens actually deported, 258; warrants pending, not having reached deportation stage, 112; warrants of deportation pending on account of war, 296; warrants canceled, 330. In addition to the 112 warrants which have not yet reached the deportation stage, 694 other warrant cases are being held up on account of the war.

SEAMEN.

During the year 989 seamen made application for admission through this port, of which number 25 were rejected. Five of those rejected were admitted on appeal to the department.

STOWAWAYS.

Stowaways arrived at this port and were apprehended to the number of 361. Of this number 121 were admitted (73 at the port and 48 on appeal to the department); 215 were deported; 1 escaped from the hospital; and 24 cases were pending disposition at the close of the fiscal year. Ten of the above-mentioned stowaways were Chinese, all of whom were deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$235,000; the total expenditures for the year amounted to \$232,773.91. Administrative fines were assessed under section 9 amounting to \$1,700 (\$1,500 for loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases and \$200 for idloey); under section 15, \$250 was assessed for improper manifesting. Judgments and fines were assessed in court cases in the following amounts: In civil cases other than contract labor, \$9,698.60; interest and costs, \$369.32; in contract-labor cases, \$5; in criminal cases, \$1,250.

CIVIL SUITS.

A total of 52 civil suits were handled by this office during the year. The results attained may be summarized as follows: Judgment rendered in favor of

Government (involving fines amounting to \$6,969.33), 22; compromised (involving amounts paid to Government aggregating \$3,103.59), 10; no action, 1; discontinued, 11; judgment in favor of defendant, 1; pending, 7.

CRIMINAL CASES.

During the past year 36 criminal prosecutions were instituted. The present status of these is as follows: No prosecutions, 14; convicted (involving fines amounting to \$1,250 and prison sentences aggregating 11 years and 4 months), 10; pleaded guilty (involving a prison sentence of 60 days), 1; discontinued, 1; cases pending at close of fiscal year, 10.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Eight writs of habeas corpus were sued out during the past fiscal year, seven of which were dismissed and one withdrawn.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Additional space has been provided for the medical division, and adequate quarters now exist for satisfactorily handling this work when an increase in immigration occurs. Owing to the difficulty in satisfactorily examining aliens on board vessels in all instances on account of inadequate light and insufficient room, the feasibility of requiring all second-cabin passengers to be landed at Ellis Island for the purpose of inspection was taken under consideration, and as a result of several conferences between the representatives of the steamship companies and officials of the Immigration and Public Health Services certain minimum requirements were made, and in this connection it may be stated that as a result of this agitation marked improvement has taken place on most of the vessels in providing adequate light and proper facilities for the examination of passengers.

The immigration during the year has been comparatively small, owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe, and this has made possible a continuation of a larger percentage of intensive examinations, and the result of this procedure in finding physical defects which would not have been ordinarily detected by the line inspection shows the desirability of the more thorough examinations now being made. It is believed that this practice has resulted in so much good that the procedure should be regarded as permanently established and that when immigration resumes a normal flow an additional number of officers should be provided, so as to continue conducting the examinations as now carried on. This would seem to be especially desirable after the war, because of the probability that a large number of the immigrants seeking admission to the United States will be of a class requiring intensive medical inspection if the country is to be properly safeguarded. The percentage of certificates from all causes during the year was 3.3 per cent of the applicants.

Special attention has been paid to the examination of aliens for mental deficiency, and the number of certificates issued for this class was 1.18 per cent. This percentage shows a slightly lower ratio than that for the preceding year, which was 1.35 per cent, but this is probably due to a lesser number of immigrants from districts in which aliens might show a fair percentage of those mentally deficient. The proportion of certificates for insanity exceeds that of the preceding year and was 0.3 per cent, which is the highest in the history of this station, the previous high record being for the year 1915, 0.22 per cent.

CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 3, COMPRISING NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

APPLICATIONS.

Of the 159 Chinese who applied for admission at the port of New York during the fiscal year 144 were landed, 14 were deported, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. These figures are fairly representative of our normal Chinese immigration, and, with the exception of the 14 deported, who were stowaways, the applicants were those of the higher classes, who had been engaged in business or study in Europe, 51 of those admitted being section-6 students.

There were 596 applicants for the privilege of transit through the United States to other countries, as compared with 118 during the previous year. The privilege was accorded in all but 1 case. In addition the departure of 118 Chinese to whom this privilege was granted at other ports was verified.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Eleven Chinese cases were handled under departmental warrants, with the following result: Warrant denied, 1; warrant canceled, 1; warrants executed, 6; pending at the close of the year, 3.

SEAMEN.

A total of 396 vessels arrived at this port with Chinese crews aboard aggregating 8,047 seamen; of the 67 who escaped from these vessels, 5 were subsequently deported under departmental warrants and 3 secreted themselves aboard other vessels and made their presence known after leaving port. In addition to these, it is known that in a number of cases where complaints were filed before United States commissioners the defendants were seamen, although the names of the vessels upon which they had been employed could not be ascertained.

Since the beginning of the war wages paid to Chinese seamen signed on in British ports have been gradually increased, and, the Chinese learning of this condition upon their arrival at this port, often desert their vessels and secrete themselves on others engaged in the European trade; upon making their presence known after the vessels have left port, they are entered upon the ship's articles at the prevailing rate of wages.

My report of last year showed an increase over the figures for the previous year of approximately 100 vessels and 2,500 seamen. This year there has been an additional increase of approximately 100 vessels and 1,600 seamen. Notwithstanding the absence of adequate regulations on the subject, we have had the ready and cordial cooperation of the masters, owners, and agents of the vessels concerned in exercising supervision over the entry and departure of vessels having Chinese crews aboard.

STOWAWAYS.

Twelve Chinese arrived here aboard vessels upon which they had been stowed away. These cases are treated under the caption "Smuggling operations," as the Chinese were apprehended while attempting to land surreptitiously.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted for the expenses of this district for the year was \$1,750, while the current expenses amounted to \$2,059.47.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Complaints charging unlawful residence were filed in 81 cases—75 before commissioners and 6 before the district court—which, with the 50 cases pending from the previous year, made a total of 131 cases handled this year. Of this number, 63 defendants were discharged, 46 were deported, 4 forfeited bail, 9 are awaiting deportation or appeal, 2 were discharged by the district court pending appeal by the Government, and 7 cases are pending. The comparatively large number of deportations, 46, as against 24 last year, is accounted for by the fact that a larger number of cases were handled. Persistent efforts have been made to expedite the disposition of all cases before the courts, with the result that only 7 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Practically all of the Chinese ordered deported from this district during the year made no defense, being of the deserting-seamen class, who, experience has shown, rarely oppose deportation because of the lack of means and friends to assist in an attempt to establish a legal residence by perjured testimony.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The following results were obtained in the 15 criminal cases which were instituted in this district during the past year: Convicted (involving fines

amounting to \$200 and prison sentences aggregating 4 years 9 months and 1 day), 10; fugitives from justice, 2; nolle-pros, 1; pending, 2.

The prosecution of one case—under the “conspiracy” clause of the penal code—for attempting to secure return certificates as merchants in cases where our investigation developed that the applicants were in fact laborers has apparently had a salutary effect, as no similar attempts have been detected since.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two writs of habeas corpus were obtained as compared with 22 the previous year. In both instances the writs were sustained, in one case by the district court and in the other by the circuit court of appeals.

In passing upon the case of Li Kum Hong, who had secured admission as a section-6 merchant, the district court held:

“But the doctrine of these cases is broadly an advance upon the decisions that one who has been a merchant or student in the United States does not lose the preferred status by laboring rather than begging or stealing when means of support fail in his normal business. * * * Evidently there must be some limit put to the time within which a ‘merchant’ can roam the country, laboring at his stopping places, but, unless I am prepared to refuse to follow the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit, that time has not elapsed in this case. * * *”

In disposing of the case of Hen Lee the circuit court of appeals followed its decision in the case of Haum Pon and held that inasmuch as the record did not contain sufficient evidence to justify the finding that the defendant was born in China or had recently come from that country to Canada, whence he entered this country, he could not be deported to China. The result of these decisions is that in these cases the Chinese can successfully invoke judicial interposition unless the warrant of deportation is based upon evidence that the alien recently came from China. The remedy is outlined in the decision in the Haum Pon case in the following language: “If the situation creates a legal impasse, it is for Congress and not for the courts to supply the necessary legislation.”

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

That this traffic unquestionably exists among the Chinese in its most vicious form can not be gainsaid. It is difficult, however, to detect, and practically impossible to obtain the necessary legal evidence in cases involving the exploitation of Chinese slave girls by members of their own race. During the year we rescued one Chinese woman from a house of prostitution in this city and effected her deportation. Evidence was secured later indicating that a certain Chinese man was responsible for her importation, had received the proceeds of her prostitution, and finally sold her to another Chinaman. A departmental warrant was immediately applied for in the case of the woman's procurer, which, however, we have been unable to serve.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The successful prosecution of a “gang” engaged in the smuggling of opium and contraband Chinese on trans-Atlantic liners seems to have caused the smugglers to transfer their operations from passenger ships to freighters. We succeeded in frustrating an attempt to land six contraband Chinese from a freighter, and secured the conviction and sentence to terms in the penitentiary of three members of the crew. Experience has served to demonstrate that the smuggling of contraband Chinese on board passenger and freight vessels is conducted by members of the crews, and therefore we have directed our efforts to the prosecution of those responsible for secreting the Chinese on board and the attempt to smuggle them; and during the past year we have been successful in every case in detecting those persons and have secured their conviction in every case where they have been apprehended. During the year we have apprehended a number of Chinese who were attempting to smuggle into the country, and while no pretense is made that contraband Chinese are not successfully landed at this port, it is confidently asserted that the number is insignificant.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Five applications for return certificates were filed by Chinese desiring to depart through this port, in all of which cases favorable consideration was

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given. There were 224 preinvestigations conducted by this office in the cases of Chinese departing through other ports. In addition, 41 applications for passports as natives (under the amendment to rule 16 of Oct. 15, 1915) were referred to this office by the bureau and investigations conducted.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were made in the cases of 101 Chinese applying for admission at other ports and in the cases of 35 who filed applications at other ports for return certificates. As pointed out in my last report, it is impossible to give the number of investigations made to determine lawful residence, as our officers are constantly visiting places where Chinese reside or are employed, and during the year hundreds of cases are investigated.

PERSONNEL.

The results recited in this report are indicative of the character and amount of work performed by the officers assigned to this district. By reason of the increase in the work it often has been necessary to utilize the services of all, irrespective of title or position, in the general enforcement of the law, necessitating long hours, etc., and had not the heartiest cooperation prevailed, the results outlined could not have been attained.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT BOSTON, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 2, COMPRISING THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

APPLICATIONS.

This district includes the port of Boston and the subports of Providence, Portland, and New Bedford. The records for the year ended June 30, 1916, show that Boston in respect to volume of immigration is the second port in the country, while Providence is surpassed only by the ports of New York, Boston, and San Francisco. During the year 1,226 vessels arrived at Boston from practically all parts of the world, except Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. A small but regular immigration from South Africa was an unusual feature of the year.

Contrary to the general impression, the reduction in immigration due to the European war has not caused a corresponding decrease in the work, the record for the year just closed showing a considerable increase in some branches of our business. Last year there was an increase of 40 per cent in the number of warrants of arrest served as compared with the previous year of normal immigration conditions. This year an even larger number of warrants have been served. A similar expansion of business is noted in the field of investigations, the increase amounting to 50 per cent over the previous year.

A comparison of figures shows a decrease in the number of arrivals at all ports in this district except the port of Providence, which shows an increase of more than 50 per cent. Of the 19,331 aliens who applied for admission at New England ports during the year, 19,056 were admitted. In spite of the fact that 4,080 aliens were held for boards of special inquiry, and the further fact that the number of defective aliens certified by the medical inspectors surpassed all records, but 275 were rejected—an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of those applying. In addition to the above, 4,704 returning cattlemen were examined at the port of Boston during the year.

One Chinese stowaway arrived and was deported. Two Japanese arrived and were admitted.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Frequent inability on the part of the Federal Government, owing to the European war, to effect within three years from the date of entry the expulsion of aliens subject to deportation, apparently has dissuaded State officials from making their usual efforts to rid themselves of alien public charges. But while there has been a slight decrease in the number of applications for warrants of arrest, the number actually served has surpassed last year's high watermark. There were 328 warrants of deportation issued, 37 of which were afterwards canceled. Lack of adequate appropriations for enforcing those provisions of

law relating to the so-called white-slave traffic has prevented the expulsion of an indefinite number of immoral women and girls who for the good of the community, as well as their own good, should be returned to the countries whence they came.

A total of 11 warrant cases of Chinese were pending from the previous year—8 before executive officers and 3 on habeas corpus in courts—while 4 warrants were applied for, issued, and served during the fiscal year 1916. These were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 9; warrants executed, 1; warrant cases pending investigation, 2; warrant cases pending on habeas corpus, 3. One of the 9 cases of warrants canceled was caused by the discharge of the Chinese on habeas corpus.

SEAMEN.

A total of 524 alien seamen applied for admission, 1 of whom was rejected. Of this number 504 came from German steamships interned in Boston Harbor, many of whom found occupation through this office. Escaped seamen to the number of 204 are recorded for this district. Large numbers of interned seamen availed themselves of the privileges of the Boston free evening schools to study the English language.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 53 stowaways who arrived in this district during the year, 29 were admitted and 24 deported. Several of the stowaways who were admitted were German soldiers who had escaped from prisons in France. Upon arrival at Boston they were found to be admissible and were discharged to the German Aid Society and easily found remunerative employment. In addition to the above, 24 United States citizen stowaways arrived and were admitted.

ESCAPES.

Only 4 aliens escaped from vessels arriving at Boston during the year. Two were later apprehended, 1 of whom was admitted and the other ordered deported. At the support of Providence 2 aliens escaped from arriving vessels. The circumstances in no case warranted the institution of criminal proceedings. There was also 1 escape from the detention station at Boston.

A case involving 3 aliens pending from the previous year at New Bedford was settled by a plea of nolo and payment of a fine of \$50.

One Chinese seaman escaped at Portland, at which port 25 steamers arrived during the fiscal year with 538 Chinese seamen on board.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

A material discrepancy between allotment and expenditures is again noted. During the year the disbursements have amounted to \$27,252.37; the amount allotted the district was \$26,000. Under the head of amount needed \$30,000 is requested. This amount is suggested on the basis of existing conditions and with a view to additional activities in the field of investigations, prosecution of the white-slave traffic, etc. Fines were assessed under section 9 amounting to \$1,100; judgments obtained in civil suits, \$550; fines in criminal prosecutions, \$502. In addition to this, \$2,570.16 was collected on bonds in Chinese cases.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Twenty-two cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 32 arrests were made during the present fiscal year. Of this number there are pending at the close of the year, including those awaiting deportation, 10 cases. The balance have been disposed of as follows: Discharged by commissioners, 30; discharged by district courts, 10; deported, 4. Of the 40 discharges, 28 were on the ground of birth in the United States, 19 by commissioners, and 9 by district courts. In the 12 other discharges, 6 who were arrested by customs officers produced certificates of residence, 3 held section 6 certificates, 1 claimed to have entered as a student, 1 was discharged by a commissioner on a record of registration, and in 1 case, on a point of law, the district court vacated an order of deportation issued 12 years ago by a commissioner. The defense in 3 of the cases where deportation was effected was that of United States nativity; 1 offered no defense.

CIVIL SUITS.

Eight cases of this nature were pending from the preceding year and 5 new cases were instituted. At the close of the year 9 are still pending, 2 have been discontinued, and in 2 cases judgments were obtained.

CRIMINAL CASES.

At the close of the preceding year 12 criminal cases were pending, and 8 new cases have been developed during the present year. Of this number 5 are still pending; 2 have been discontinued; in 4 cases prosecution was not recommended; and in 9 cases sentences were imposed, 4 being fines and 2 imprisonment. Experience has shown that the courts are disposed to regard very lightly violations of section 3 where prostitution is not involved, and several cases of this kind have been settled by the imposition of very light sentences.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Four cases are still pending from the previous year, but the circuit court of appeals has handed down its decision in one case in which it has affirmed the decision of the lower court, which held that the board of special inquiry was not warranted in basing its decision solely on the medical certificate issued by the examining surgeon. As this matter is covered in the Burnett bill the decision should not affect the administration of the law, provided the proposed new legislation goes into effect. Of 4 new cases arising during the year, the writs were withdrawn in 3 and the fourth is still pending.

Two of the 3 writs in cases of Chinese pending at the close of the previous fiscal year have been dismissed; the remaining 1 is still pending. One other case, held under a 13-year-old deportation order by a court in northern New York, is still pending, although the petitioner notified this office that he would not perfect the appeal, but would leave for China.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

In this field an advanced step has been taken by the designation of one of our matrons for continuous service as special officer in the surveillance and care of women and girls of the immoral classes. This special officer has established working relations with the various societies and public officers interested in this work, and it is believed that a constructive program gradually may be developed and worth-while results accomplished. Lack of funds, however, continues to prevent effective measures against the activities of alien prostitutes in this district. Large numbers of Canadian prostitutes who are undoubtedly amenable to deportation frequent the resorts of Boston. Those of European origin are also numerous, though less in evidence.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Canada has continued to offer the most fruitful field of contract labor. The contract-labor inspector attached to this district has undertaken numerous investigations at the request of officers stationed in other districts. One case, involving arrest of 2 aliens who alleged that they came from Canada to accept partnership in a cigar business, still remains pending at the close of the year.

Further investigations have been made regarding the alleged importation from Canada of young women for service in State hospitals. Practically all such institutions, however, maintain training schools for nurses, and with one exception it was found that the cases investigated were those of student nurses regularly entered for the training course.

Apparent attempts have been made on the part of some employers to take advantage of the considerable Portuguese immigration of the year by diverting it to specific manufacturing plants. A number of investigations have been made in this matter, but evidence sufficient to justify legal action has not been developed.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The percentage of steerage passengers certified for defectiveness this year was over 9, practically double the proportion ever before reached at the port

of Boston. Nevertheless this record was surpassed by the second-cabin passengers, of whom 25 per cent were certified. Although 1,420 aliens, or an average of over 10 per cent of all arrivals, were certified as being mentally or physically defective, it should be noted that only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of arriving aliens were debarred from landing.

The medical officer in charge invites attention to the excessive number of aliens who become public charges in hospitals after arrival as affording an index to the efficiency—or lack of efficiency—of the medical inspection of arriving aliens. Very few of these cases received medical certificates at the time of entry, although many of them were afflicted with defects which would have been disclosed by such medical examination of aliens as it is entirely practicable to maintain. But such a standard of examination can not be reached until more adequate financial provision is made for the actual needs of the Immigration Service.

One of the most serious phases of the shortcomings of the medical inspection is indicated by the frequency with which aliens become dependents on account of defects in eyesight, which fail to receive sufficient attention at the time of arrival. A special report regarding this matter has been prepared by the medical division of the Boston office. In this report the medical officer asserts "that defective vision is a very common defect in the immigrant. * * * Many cases are seriously handicapped or totally incapacitated from this cause."

Much has been done to standardize the medical inspection at the different ports in this district, but experience has demonstrated that it is utterly impossible to establish uniformity of inspection without approximate uniformity in experience, training, and ability on the part of the medical inspectors.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

The cooperation extended to this service by the force of customs officers on duty day and night at the various wharves in Boston appears to indicate that this system of guarding the wharves is still serving as a prevention against the smuggling of Chinese from foreign ports. During the present fiscal year several cases of alleged smuggling by automobile of Chinese from other districts have been investigated.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

In view of the decreased immigration immigrant aid societies have had little to do, except those interested in Italians, Portuguese, Greeks, etc., which have at times been sufficiently occupied, since the proportion of women and children among immigrants of these races has materially increased.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

The cases of 132 Chinese were investigated for return certificates, in 105 of which the certificates were granted. Sixteen of those refused certificates appealed to the department, 8 of the appeals being sustained and 8 dismissed. Investigations relating to the right of entry or lawful residence in the United States were made in 154 other cases of Chinese, a large proportion of the cases relating to Chinese who were applying for admission at other ports of entry.

INVESTIGATIONS.

There is recorded in the Boston immigration office a total of 292 requests to investigate cases of aliens applying at other ports or stations for admission to this district. But even these figures fail to give an accurate idea of the actual number of investigations involved. Two or more trips are sometimes required in a case which later may require an application for warrant of arrest and eventually deportation. The number of investigations and trips incidental to the service of warrants has exceeded 400. The Boston office received 9,332 requests for certificates of arrival, the majority of which related to naturalization matters. Miscellaneous investigations requested by officers at other stations or by local officials numbered 183. But numerous matters originating locally, in some instances requiring special investigations, have not been included in the statistics. There is constant evidence that the scope of investigations should be extended to meet the obvious and increasing needs of the

service. Lack of available men to perform that duty seriously interferes with this important branch of our business.

Experience of the year has been instructive as to the value of form 512, which is used to notify local superintendents of schools of the arrival in their districts of alien children of school age. A considerable number of addresses are found to be incorrect and it sometimes happens that the alien children can not be located. It can not be doubted that an investigation should be made in the cases of those children who are not located at school and who may be found at employment unsuited to their years or otherwise existing under conditions totally at variance with the spirit and the letter of the immigration laws. But no such use is made—or, indeed, can be made—of the information, and the reports are simply filed without action. Neither men nor means are available for the required investigations.

Investigations have developed the fact that many children who are admitted under school bond are exploited by their relatives, who are made the responsible sureties on their bonds. It is believed that the written reports submitted by such relatives should be supplanted by investigations conducted by immigration officers.

PERSONNEL.

According to the practically unanimous testimony of the responsible immigration officials the Immigration Service is seriously undermanned. Throughout the country, according to the last year's annual report, it was impossible to give anything like full effect to the laws now in force. Judging by the experience during the past year, the conditions have not changed. In some matters the routine work of the office has not been kept up.

No encouragement in the way of promotions can be offered deserving employees. By reason of the curtailment of the force in this district no vacations were allowed during the year, but in lieu thereof the men (i. e., those receiving \$900 and over) were given furloughs without pay.

In view of the existing conditions the personnel in this district have responded with commendable zeal to the demands of the service and have performed their duties in a manner deserving of better treatment than has been accorded them.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PHILADELPHIA, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 4, COMPRISING PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied for admission through this port during the year was 581, of which number 533 were admitted and 48 deported. The small number of arrivals at this port is due, of course, to the European conditions.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 542 warrant cases during the year, of which number 522 were investigated, resulting in the service of 167 warrants of arrest. Warrants were canceled by the department in 65 cases, while in 82 cases warrants of deportation were executed and the aliens deported. In addition 2 aliens returned before execution of warrants and a number of warrants have been held in abeyance, pending further report of conduct of aliens and their condition, and quite a number of warrants of deportation were issued but execution deferred owing to European conditions.

At total of 15 Chinese warrant cases were considered and investigated, resulting in the issuance of 6 warrants of arrest. Two of these warrants have not been served, while in the other 4 cases the warrants of arrest have been served but no action yet taken by the department.

SEAMEN.

Seamen applied for admission to the number of 71, of which number 9 were rejected; in addition 733 seamen were examined for the purpose of being discharged from the vessels on which they arrived in order that they might reship

foreign. At the same time our records show that 806 seamen escaped, 5 of whom were Chinese and 7 of whom were Japanese.

During the year, 1,372 steam and 135 sailing vessels which arrived at this port were boarded by our officers. Of this number 119 carried Chinese members in their crews, the total number of such Chinamen being 1,742. The arrival and departure of Chinese seamen are checked by our officers. Six of these Chinese seamen were admitted under bond for repatriation, 3 for hospital treatment, 1 in transit, and 1 for transfer to another vessel in port. The conditions under which Chinese seamen are permitted to avail themselves of opportunities to escape from vessels constitute one of the chief menaces to the enforcement of the exclusion laws. It would seem that unless the phraseology of the law is altered in such a way as to insure a close application of the spirit of the law which makes for the exclusion of Chinese laborers (seamen), this menace will continue unabated. The escapes above noted were invariably reported to the United States attorney, and in all instances prosecutions in the cases deemed not to be feasible.

STOWAWAYS.

During the past year 52 stowaways arrived at this port, 17 of whom were admitted—7 as United States citizens, 2 to reship, and 8 alien stowaways were released to remain in the United States. There have arrived at this port quite a number of African black stowaways from the West Indies, many of whom were found to belong to the excluded classes. Two of the above-mentioned stowaways were Chinese, both of whom were deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$19,000; the disbursements for the year amounted to \$17,233.10. Administrative fines were collected under section 9 amounting to \$600; a total of \$600 also was collected during the year under the terms of section 15 for improper manifesting. A judgment was obtained in a civil suit for violation of the provisions of a bond amounting to \$1,000.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

A total of 30 such cases were pending from the previous year and 14 such arrests occurred during the fiscal year 1916. Eighteen of these cases are still pending, 9 were discharged by the United States commissioners, 9 were discharged on appeal to district courts, 7 were deported, and 1 died after being taken to New York for deportation.

CIVIL SUITS.

One case which was pending from the previous year was closed by the Government accepting a nonsuit, this being a suit on a bond in the case of an alien admitted temporarily under bond. One civil suit was successfully instituted during the year—I. e., a prosecution instituted against the sureties on a bond in the case of an alien certified to be feeble-minded and admitted under bond in the sum of \$1,000. The provisions of the bond were not complied with and judgment in the amount of the bond, and costs, was rendered in favor of the Government. Deportation proceedings are now pending.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One case pending from the previous year, a conspiracy to violate the immigration laws by effecting the marriage to an alleged American citizen of an alien admitted under bond guaranteeing departure within one year, was closed during the year, the district court having sustained a demurrer to the indictment secured by the Government. Criminal proceedings were instituted against two persons for violation of section 3 of the immigration law. The cases are still pending.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus were applied for in 2 general immigration cases. In 1 case the alien was remanded into the custody of the Government and deported. The other alien would have been discharged by the court, but the

writ was dismissed when the Government agreed to release the alien on his own recognizance pending deportation. The alien then decamped and his present whereabouts is unknown. In Chinese matters 1 case was pending from the previous fiscal year and 2 new cases were instituted. In 1 case the circuit court of appeals dismissed the writ and remanded the Chinese to the Government, reversing a previous decision of the district court. The defense appealed to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the circuit court of appeals was sustained and the defendant remanded to the Government for deportation. In the meantime the alien procured certified copy of discharge from the district court and decamped. In the 2 other cases the writs were dismissed and the aliens remanded.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

One white-slave case developed during the year, in which an alien was brought into this country and efforts made to force her into leading the life of a prostitute. The alien was rescued and proceedings have been instituted against the importers. In addition to the above the case of 11 prostitutes and procurers were investigated by this office, 7 of which have been completed, resulting in the issuance of 6 warrants of deportation, 4 of which have been executed and 2 remain pending.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Investigations were made in 38 cases of suspected violations of the alien contract labor law. Most of these investigations were conducted by section-24 inspectors, all possible cases of this nature being assigned to such contract-labor inspectors. Nineteen warrants of arrest were issued, 10 of which were later canceled, and 6 deportations resulted. One of the deportations was effected by the Boston office, the alien having left this jurisdiction. In addition 3 warrants of deportation were issued, execution of 2 being held in abeyance to give the aliens opportunity to enter and prosecute suit in their own behalf, and 1 alien having returned to Canada before execution of warrant.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

A total of 338 vessels were searched during the year to prevent the smuggling of Chinese aliens into this port. While 2 Chinamen were discovered, it appeared that they had stowed away themselves and that no other persons were involved. It should be borne in mind that the searches, as a rule, are made at the time of arrival and that we are not equipped to keep watch during the time the vessels are in port. Stowaways have been found on several occasions by ships' officers and stevedores during the process of unloading vessels. It has been heretofore recommended that a sufficient number of watchmen be assigned to this station to keep guard over vessels suspected of carrying contraband aliens. We now do the best we can with the men available.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Consideration was given the cases of 69 Chinese who applied for preinvestigation of their status during the year. In 39 of these cases the return certificate was granted, in 5 cases the certificate was denied, and the balance of the cases were pending at the close of the year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Following is a summary of the investigations conducted by officers of this district during the fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 196; after temporary admission, 1; after admission under bond, 20; warrant cases, 212; nunc pro tunc examinations for purposes of naturalization, 105; others, 337. In addition to the above 2,059 searches were made for records of arrivals for the Naturalization Bureau, 243 such searches were made at the request of other immigration offices, and 114 searches were made for charitable and educational institutions. In Chinese matters the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 15; preinvestigations, 51; warrant cases, 14; to determine lawful residence, 71; miscellaneous, 28.

PERSONNEL.

The reduction in force and the establishment of the labor-employment service has entailed increased duties upon the officers and employees in this district, and only with the hardest kind of work and cooperation have we been able to cope with the situation; the officers and employees worked 292 days overtime during the past fiscal year.

It is a great pleasure to acknowledge the uniform courtesy received at the hands of the department and the bureau, and to testify to the courteous cooperation of the officials of the customs service at this port and the officials of the Public Health Service assigned to duty at this station, as well as to commend the faithful and efficient work of the officers and employees of the Immigration Service in this district.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, BALTIMORE, MD., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 5, COMPRISING MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens, exclusive of seamen, applying for admission during the year was 178, of whom 175 were admitted and 3 deported. Of course, this practical cessation of immigration to this port is directly due to the continuance of the European conflict. Baltimore is not a port of entry for Chinese, but one merchant of that race arrived and was escorted to New York City and admitted there as a section-6 exempt.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 64 warrant cases were considered, all but 1 being investigated. Warrants of deportation were issued in 21 cases, 3 of which were later canceled, only 6 aliens being actually deported. As a result of proceedings in the past two years a number of aliens await removal from this jurisdiction when conditions will permit.

Several Chinese cases were considered and investigated, but only 1 warrant of arrest was issued and served, final action on which is still pending. Two warrants for Chinese issued in the prior year were canceled.

SEAMEN.

There were boarded during the year 1,418 foreign vessels or vessels from foreign ports. Seamen to the number of 102 were applicants for admission, all but 3 of whom were permitted to land. The number of seamen inspected and granted landing for the purpose of reshipping was 1,249. There is such an insistent demand now for seamen at high wages that it is thought but a small proportion remained permanently ashore, but it is quite likely that some obtained berths in our own coastwise trade.

Obviously the number of deserting seamen reported—995—is only an approximate total of those who have actually decamped before their vessels sailed. This office would welcome some definite and embracing legislation on this entire seaman question, such as that proposed in the pending immigration measure. One deserter was a Japanese, who was located and returned to his vessel.

During the year 103 vessels with Chinese crews entered, carrying a total of 1,594 Chinese, all of whom departed with their respective ships excepting a very few who were granted the transit privilege to other ports under bond, or hospital treatment, or who were arrested by the customs authorities. In many instances no aid or cooperation is furnished by the officers of ships in the mustering of these Chinese crews, and, for the dignity of the service at least, there should be some law or regulation compelling, under a penalty for noncompliance, the muster of these crews when demanded. There is also a disposition on the part of many masters to treat lightly the admonition of rule 7 of the Chinese regulations against granting shore leave to a Chinese seaman without furnishing a bond, they seemingly being willing to assume the risk of the seamen not being on board at the time of departure.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 43 alien stowaways found during the year, 9 were admitted outright on payment of head tax and 16 as seamen. Eighteen were deported, 1 of whom was a Chinese.

ESCAPES.

Three stowaways escaped from vessels during the year, of whom 1 was apprehended and returned to his ship before sailing, the instituted prosecution against the master being thereafter discontinued. An investigation concerning the other 2 and probable prosecution are pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted for the support and expenses of this district was \$4,500. Expenditures, through the exercise of the strictest economy, were kept down to \$4,032.91.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Five cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 11 arrests were made therein. The disposition of these cases was as follows: Seven were discharged, 3 either have been deported or await deportation, and 6 are pending on appeal from the commissioner's order of deportation.

Discouraging results have been experienced in most cases wherein United States nativity has been asserted by young Chinese, and it is well known among the Chinese population that this arrest procedure is a reasonably certain method whereby citizenship, to which members of their race are denied by naturalization, is judicially conferred. In this class of cases we are still laboring under a handicap imposed by a decision of the circuit court of appeals holding, in effect, that the prosecution has the burden of disproving testimony presented by a defendant to confirm his claim of American nativity.

CRIMINAL CASES.

An indictment was obtained against 2 Chinese in Washington for a conspiracy to defraud the United States by endeavoring to obtain for 1 of them a certification of mercantile status, to which exempt classification he was not entitled by law and fact. This case is now pending before the court in Washington, and it is greatly regretted that the apparently chronic congestion of court calendars so far has prevented the joining of issue in this case, as the lapse of time and consequent tendency to forgetfulness on the part of witnesses will render less probable the Government's success in the matter. Since the commencement of this action very few alleged Chinese merchants have applied for preinvestigation of status, and the tendency of said suit is commonly reported to be a deterring factor in this regard.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A writ which developed into litigation of importance was sued out in the case of a minor Chinese who had been arrested in the preceding year under a departmental warrant and after extensive hearings finally had been ordered deported. The district court dismissed the writ and upheld the Government. The case was appealed, however, to the circuit court of appeals, which court has recently rendered its decision, reversing the district judge and holding that a certificate of identity issued to a Chinese is primary evidence of his right to be in the United States and that the Government, in deportation proceedings thereafter against such Chinese, must present evidence that the certificate should be annulled.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The effective laws of the District of Columbia and Maryland against pandering and exploitation are powerful deterrents against any appreciable amount of this illicit traffic in women, and no cases have been reported or unearthed which would fall within the prohibition of the immigration statutes.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Owing to the war conditions the two section-24 inspectors assigned to this district have been occupied for the most of their time with the employment and distribution work. There were, however, a few contract-labor cases that seemed to be of more than ordinary interest, such as one resulting in orders of deporta-

tion against certain members of the crew of a vessel interned in New York, who had been found employed in a brewery against which a strike was in progress. At the close of the year the Department of Justice had under consideration a recommendation that suit be instituted against a professional man for the importation of a skilled assistant from the West Indies.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

The medical officer of the Public Health Service reports 178 aliens given medical inspection in addition to 148 foreign seamen.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Especially stringent searches of vessels arriving from the West Indies were made for a time as the result of information which indicated the existence of a plan to effect entrances by secreting Chinese on such ships, but none were found. Confidence is expressed, however, that these very thorough searches resulted in a stricter watch being maintained by the officers at foreign ports of clearance to prevent the secretion on board of stowaways. An investigation of one circumstantial tale of a smuggling scheme involving an alleged Chinese conspirator resulted in the arrest of 2 young Chinamen and led to the discovery of a certain form of affidavits prepared in Chicago before a judicial officer, alleging birth in this country, having supporting affidavits of other Chinese. However, the discharge of the 2 Chinese under arrest proceedings, and the caution or apprehension inspired by said arrests and other activities, have prevented our obtaining the necessary proof of any actual or existing conspiracy in the matter.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

During the year 20 applications of Chinese for preinvestigation of status, mostly in contemplation of personal visits to China, were received. Of this number approval was given to 16 and denied to 3. An application of an alleged merchant for a return certificate was not forwarded to the port of intended departure, as apparent proof of perjury in connection therewith had been discovered and led to arrests on a criminal charge.

INVESTIGATIONS.

In Chinese cases additional to data given in the preceding paragraphs, investigations were made concerning 11 applicants for entry; 2 for American consuls general and a considerable number of varied character originating in other jurisdictions as well as this one. The other investigations conducted by this office of which a record was kept are as follows: To determine ability of relatives to support arriving aliens and concerning sureties on bonds, 39; nunc pro tunc examinations for naturalization purposes, 19. Verifications of landing were made in 2,274 cases, of which number 2,195 were for naturalization purposes and 79 concerning public charges. There were numerous investigations of minor character which were handled more or less informally.

PERSONNEL.

The duties of the officers attached to this port have been cheerfully, efficiently, and conscientiously performed; all investigations have been conducted with a spirit of fairness and impartiality, and those engaged in the employment service, through their deep interest and energy, have secured results beyond expectations.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 6, COMPRISING VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for admission through this district last year was 584. Of this number 520 were admitted and 64 deported. This is a slight decrease from the figures of last year.

The arrival of foreign vessels at Norfolk and Newport News this year maintains the unbroken record of the past 10 years of annually increasing arrivals.

For the year just ended 1,844 foreign vessels arrived at Norfolk and 1,420 at Newport News. Thus it will be seen that the increase in the number of foreign vessels this year over last was 550. Further to illustrate the growth of business at Norfolk, it may be stated that this port, which in 1914 was ninth in the collection of tonnage taxes (collected only on foreign vessels), with receipts of \$45,000, this year ranks second, with receipts amounting to \$196,918.

Certificates were issued to 5,142 horsemen at Newport News, who departed on 76 ships, which was the bulk of the horse-shipping business, Norfolk having 12 ships, on which 574 certificates were issued. This business entails a great deal of work before and after hours. The work of replying to inquiries from all over the United States in regard to fathers and sons sailing as horsemen on vessels carrying horses to Europe has been extensive. This office being the only source from which information could be obtained, examination was made into every inquiry and reply made thereto.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 119 cases of this kind were considered and investigated, resulting in the issuance of 63 warrants, of which 1 was for a Chinese and 2 were for Japanese. This is an increase of 82 cases over those considered last year.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 298 deserted at Norfolk, which with 362 at Newport News made a total of 660 for the two ports. This number includes the escape of 1 Chinaman and 4 Japanese at Newport News. This is an increase of 234 over last year and is accounted for by the fact that quite a number of seamen, after leaving Europe, have no desire to return there, due to the hazards of war. Many of these were afterwards examined and head tax collected upon being found in the American coastwise trade. The seaman business is our most important work. It is handled successfully by reason of the cooperation between this office and the foreign consuls. The number of deserting seamen, in view of conditions in Europe, is inconsiderable when it is recalled that there were 108,816 alien seamen who arrived here last year. A total of 328 vessels brought 6,155 Chinese seamen, of which number 1 escaped and was not apprehended. This year records the first Chinese in this district to make good his escape.

It is urgently recommended that rule 7 of the Chinese Regulations and rule, 10 of the Immigration Rules be amended in such a way as specifically to provide for the submission by masters, agents, or owners of arriving vessels of seamen lists to be delivered to the boarding inspectors. Such a form is already in existence and in common use, but there is no rule or law requiring that it be submitted. Recently we have met with refusals to prepare this list, and boarding officers should be backed up with a rule or law to enforce their requests in this respect.

STOWAWAYS.

Of the 91 stowaways arriving in this district, 18 were United States citizens and 73 were aliens. Of the aliens 50 were deported and 23 were admitted. The increase of 33 stowaways over last year is accounted for by the dropping of a large number of Jamaica negroes from the rolls at the Panama Canal. They become destitute and numbers of them have stowed away to relieve their condition.

ESCAPES.

Eighteen allens escaped from vessels and stations in this district, of whom 5 were apprehended. In many of these cases the escapes occurred with the knowledge and assistance of the masters of different vessels, and a number of said masters have been successfully prosecuted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$4,400, while expenditures amounted to \$4,461.28. Collections from sources other than head tax, such as administrative fines, forfeitures of penalties of bonds and criminal prosecutions reached a total of \$1,775. Fines were collected under section 9 amounting to \$800; under section 15, \$50 was collected.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was pending from the previous year and 8 new cases were instituted during the year. Of this number 5 were successfully prosecuted and 4 are pending (indicted, but not tried).

CONTRACT LABOR.

There was but 1 contract-labor case investigated in this district, in which case warrant was issued but later canceled by the department.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Three cases of this kind were preinvestigated during the fiscal year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district: Cases of applicants for entry at other ports, 11; after admission on bond, 1; warrant cases, 67; for purposes of naturalization, 42. Two Chinese warrant cases were investigated—1 for this district and 1 for another jurisdiction.

PERSONNEL.

The work of the employees in this district has been loyally and uncomplainingly performed. The employees have been ready at all times to do what was required of them and have worked with the good of the service in mind.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 7, COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JACKSONVILLE.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied for admission through this district during the past year was 10,523, of whom 10,444 were admitted and 79 deported. Of the above number 12 were Japanese, all of whom were admitted. A larger number of aliens have applied for admission at ports in this district during the past fiscal year than during any other year since the district was created, with the single exception of the fiscal year 1914, which was an unusual year. Last year there were 10,523 applications for admission, compared with 10,196 during the fiscal year 1915. In addition to the foregoing there were approximately 20,000 United States citizens who arrived at ports in this district during the year.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 105 warrant cases, in 101 of which investigations were made. Of the 67 warrants of arrest which were served, 13 were canceled by the department, in 50 cases deportation occurred, and 4 cases are still pending at the close of the year. Four Chinese warrant cases were considered and warrants of arrest served, in 1 of which deportation has been effected, the other 3 being pending at the close of the year. The 1 Japanese case considered is pending at the close of the year.

SEAMEN.

Of the 86 seamen who applied for admission only 3 were rejected. Our records show that 322 seamen deserted from their vessels during the year, 1 of whom was a Japanese. A warrant was secured for the arrest of this Japanese, but he never was located.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 44 stowaways arrived in this district during the year, 16 of whom were admitted, 27 deported, and 1 escaped and was not apprehended.

The Key West office reports that large numbers of cars are transferred from Key West to Habana, and vice versa, which affords a means of entry for

stowaways not usually found. The cars are all searched upon arrival at Key West, and several stowaways have been discovered and deported. Over 6,000 railway cars were actually inspected during the year.

ESCAPES.

Two aliens, exclusive of seamen, escaped from vessels and stations in this district during the year. One of the aliens who escaped was the stowaway above referred to. Two Chinese who attempted to escape were apprehended and returned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the appropriation for this district was \$4,000; the expenditures for the year were \$3,490.60. Administrative fines were collected under the provisions of section 15 amounting to \$170. Fines were assessed in criminal cases amounting to \$150.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 3 new cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 6 cases handled. Of this number 3 of the Chinese were discharged, 1 was deported, and 2 cases are still pending. Two of the cases discharged had been pending in the Federal court in Georgia for seven or eight years.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Five criminal prosecutions were instituted during the year, in 3 of which convictions were obtained, in 1 the defendant was discharged, and in 1 the grand jury failed to find a true bill. The case discharged and the case where a true bill was not found by the grand jury were those of men arrested for importing women for immoral purposes. The 3 convictions obtained were as follows: (1) Two members of crew of schooner convicted of smuggling alien stowaway into United States and sentenced to 30 days in jail; (2) captain of schooner convicted of landing aliens in violation of immigration laws; and (3) 3 persons convicted of conspiracy to aid and abet the unlawful landing of Chinese.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Two alien women were denied admission by boards of special inquiry on the ground of immorality; 4 persons were deported on warrant proceedings for violating section 3; and 8 prostitutes and 1 other person on the ground of entering the United States for an immoral purpose.

The amendment to rule 22, in reference to the detention of alien women, has worked and is still working satisfactorily in this district. Under its operation no alien woman wanted for deportation has escaped.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

During the year there were smuggled into this country from the Bahamas approximately 35 negroes. The matter was thoroughly investigated by our officers, and the person responsible for the smuggling operations made a complete confession and when arraigned in court pleaded guilty and was sentenced. Nearly all of the aliens smuggled in were apprehended and deported at the expense of the guilty party.

A plot was discovered whereby Chinese were to be smuggled into this country on rather a large scale. The matter was taken up with the department, and an inspector was detailed to assist the local immigration officers in thwarting the scheme and prosecuting the persons implicated. The evidence was so well worked up that the 4 persons implicated pleaded guilty and appropriate punishment was inflicted by the court. The outcome of this investigation and prosecution no doubt will have a salutary effect on the smuggling of Chinese.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Four Chinese applied for preinvestigation of their status during the year. One of the Chinese was granted the return certificate, the other 3 being denied. One of those denied the certificate has appealed to the bureau.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 2; warrant cases, 82; naturalization matters, 17; Chinese applicants for admission, 1; Chinese preinvestigation matters, 4; Chinese warrant cases, 5; to determine lawful residence of Chinese, 8; miscellaneous, 4.

PERSONNEL.

There are 10 ports of entry in this district at which immigration officers are stationed. The total number of immigration officers in the district, including 6 exempted employees at nominal salaries, is 24. Harmonious relations have existed among the various officers and more effective work has been thus accomplished.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, NEW ORLEANS, IN CHARGE OF
DISTRICT NO. 8, COMPRISING LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS,
AND TENNESSEE.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 4,007 aliens applied for admission during the year, of whom 3,944 were admitted and 63 deported. United States citizens were admitted to the number of 7,154. Four Chinese were admitted at this port, and 181 admitted in transit; and 130 admitted at other ports passed out at New Orleans. During the year 4 Japanese applied for admission, 3 of whom were admitted and 1 deported. Within the year certificates were issued to 3,158 muleteers and 3,051 returned through New Orleans. Certificates to the number of 989 issued at this port were taken up at other ports and forwarded to this office within the year.

From the above figures it will be noted that there has been a decrease of about 3½ per cent in arrivals as compared with the number of applications during the year previous. The percentage of exclusions this year over the previous year is slightly higher.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 34 warrant cases were considered and investigated, with the result that in 22 cases deportation actually occurred while in 10 cases warrants of arrest were canceled by the department, the other 2 cases being pending at the close of the year. One Chinese warrant case arose during the year, the warrant of arrest being canceled by the department. Six warrants issued in the previous year on account of Chinese are pending in the district court and circuit court of appeals and one other such case finally has been decided and the Chinese involved is now awaiting deportation.

SEAMEN.

Applications for entry were made by 161 seamen, of which number 149 were admitted and 12 deported. During the year 376 seamen were reported to have deserted. Within the year 3,555 Chinese seamen arrived at this port and 3,653 departed, the discrepancy noted being accounted for by the fact that a number of Chinese seamen were in port at the close of the previous fiscal year. No desertions occurred at this port on the part of Chinese seamen during the year. The disposition of matters arising on account of alien seamen continues to be most difficult of satisfactory solution and undoubtedly will so continue to the end of the European war.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 49 stowaways arrived during the year, 19 of whom were admitted, 29 deported, and 1 escaped. An investigation was made in connection with the escape, and the facts obtained were submitted to the assistant United States attorney, who advised that in his opinion due diligence had been used by the master of the vessel and that successful prosecution could not be had.

ESCAPES.

The only escape occurring in this district during the year was the stowaway mentioned above as having escaped from the vessel on which he arrived.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$7,900. The expenses incurred in the district amounted to \$7,823.27. Administrative fines to the amount of \$1,470 (\$1,000 under sec. 9, and \$470 under sec. 15) were collected.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Two cases were pending from last year. Four new cases were instituted during the year. Four cases are now pending, 2 having been decided during the year, and the Chinese involved having been deported.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal cases pending from the previous year were dismissed with the consent of the assistant United States attorney on account of insufficient evidence of guilt as charged. No new cases were instituted.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Writs of habeas corpus in 13 cases were pending from previous years and 5 other writs were sued out during the year. Of the 18 writs, 5 were dismissed and 13 are now pending in the district court and circuit court of appeals. Notice of appeal in 4 cases dismissed in the district court, in which the aliens were released on bond, appear not to have been perfected and the United States attorney will take the necessary steps to forfeit the bonds.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

One case of this character begun the previous year was concluded in the year just ended and resulted in the deportation of the unfortunate woman. The man involved left this country before the facts in the case were known; otherwise he undoubtedly could have been successfully prosecuted. Within the year 22 applicants were held for investigation by the board of special inquiry on account of suspected immorality. Of this number 7 were excluded and 15 admitted. This is a noticeable increase in detentions from the previous year on the statutory ground stated. The "special officer" at this port, designated in the amendment to rule 22, has performed her duties in a most faithful manner.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Two investigations were made for other districts on account of suspected violations of the alien contract labor law. An effort was made during the year to determine whether or not the contract-labor law is being violated by Spanish miners who apply at this port in increased numbers, destined to Arizona and California. In only a very few cases did it appear that these aliens were coming in violation of law.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The work of the medical officers has been satisfactory in every way. They are competent and willing and exercise great care to prevent the admission of any diseased alien.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Only one well-defined attempt to smuggle aliens into the country through this district was discovered within the year. This suspected conspiracy developed and progressed under the eyes of the two officers stationed at Gulfport and Pascagoula to the point of equipping a small schooner and putting out for Mexico, where it was intended, it seems, to take on a number of Chinese and deliver them at some point on the Texas or Mississippi coast. The officer at Gulfport

succeeded in placing a confidential man on board the schooner as a member of the crew and was to be advised by this seaman of the intended movements of the conspiring smugglers. The entire plan failed when the schooner was caught in a storm and swamped, the crew being rescued only after a thrilling experience.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Within the year 26 Chinese cases were preinvestigated, the majority of that number being handled by the Memphis, Tenn., substation. Of the 26 cases 19 were granted return certificates, and 7 were denied the certificates. Cases of this character are investigated with great care, and constantly it is becoming more difficult for fraud to be perpetrated against the Government.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted in this district within the year: Applicants for entry, 42; warrant cases, 34; naturalization matters, 12; others, 18. The following investigations were conducted with regard to cases of Chinese: Applicants for admission, 17; Chinese preinvestigations, 26; warrant cases, 1; to determine lawful residence, 62.

PERSONNEL.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the officers and employees in this district have faithfully and satisfactorily performed their varied duties during the year just closed, and the credit due them for the satisfactory results accomplished is gladly accorded.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 9, COMPRISING SO MUCH OF TEXAS AS IS CONTIGUOUS TO GALVESTON.

APPLICATIONS.

There were 6 applications for admission pending at the close of the previous year and 124 aliens arrived and applied for entry during the year. Of this number, 120 were admitted, 9 were deported, and 1 case remains pending at the close of the fiscal year. The tremendous decrease in immigration through this district from the records of previous years is entirely due, of course, to the European war. Several lines operating passenger vessels out of this port either discontinued their sailings or engaged exclusively in carrying freight. The total arrivals during the year, including American citizens, were only 469.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 37 warrants pending at the close of the previous year and consideration was given 217 new warrant cases during the year, of which number 122 required investigation. Of this number, 24 warrants of deportation were finally executed, 34 warrants of deportation are being held pending the release of alien criminals from penal institutions and improvement of conditions in Europe; and 45 warrants of arrest are also pending at the close of the year. Two of the above cases concerned Japanese aliens—1 of the cases being pending at the close of the year and deportation having occurred in the case of the other.

Conditions abroad have made inroads on our activities in connection with warrant work, but not to the same extent as in applications for admission. Since the beginning of the European war deportation proceedings have presented unusual and complex difficulties. It was found in a large number of the cases considered and investigated by this office during the past year that aliens could not give bond in any amount if taken into custody, nor could deportation be effected if ordered. In some instances, to prevent arousing suspicion on the part of the aliens, the cases were ignored for the time being; in others warrants of arrest were obtained but held in abeyance because of the inability to furnish bond; and in others formal hearings were held and final disposition postponed until a resumption of such conditions as will permit the deportation of aliens to their native countries.

SEAMEN.

A total of 57 seamen applied for admission during the year. At the same time our records show a total of 331 desertions of seamen from vessels arriving in this district, 9 of whom were Japanese. Considering conditions abroad and the number of seamen involved, the number of deserting seamen is remarkably small, and most of these have either reshipped foreign or made formal application for admission to the United States. This district has an absolutely clean record as regards Chinese seamen. These crews are all inspected on arrival and checked out on departure, and there was not a desertion or attempted desertion during the entire year.

With very rare exceptions every foreign vessel and every American vessel from a foreign port is boarded and inspected immediately upon its arrival at any port in this district. During the past year there were 1,204 such vessels, which carried 38,106 persons as members of the crews. One hundred of these vessels carried 2,463 Chinese seamen. This shows a decided decrease from the previous year, when 1,619 vessels arrived carrying 55,563 members of crews. Every effort is made to keep in close touch with, and secure the cooperation of, the various consuls, steamship agents, and masters of vessels, and very satisfactory results have been obtained in this way. We will, however, have the usual perplexing problems in connection with this class of work until the existing laws are amended.

STOWAWAYS.

Eighteen stowaways arrived in this district during the year, of which number 9 were admitted, 8 were deported, and 1 escaped from custody. In addition to the above, 28 American citizens arrived as stowaways during the year.

ESCAPES.

The only escape was that of an alien stowaway who left the vessel without inspection. The master of the vessel is now under indictment in connection with the case.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The net amount allotted by the bureau to cover the expenses of this district for the year was \$11,600, while the amount expended during the year was \$10,839.36.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal cases were instituted during the year, 1 of which is still pending, while in the other case (a violation of sec. 18) the alien was deported and the prosecution dismissed.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Because of the temporary lack of contract-labor work, the section-24 inspector assigned to this district has been placed in charge of the employment service. A close watch has been kept throughout the district for violations of the contract-labor provisions of law, and 3 investigations were conducted at the request of other districts. Two of the aliens in question were admitted and 1 case is pending.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The surgeon of the Public Health Service and his assistant, who have charge of the medical examination of arriving aliens, have cooperated with the immigration officials efficiently and satisfactorily.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Two Chinese applied for preinvestigation of their status—1 as a laborer and 1 as a merchant. The case of the laborer developed favorably, and the return certificate was granted. The case of the merchant was preinvestigated by this office at the request of the commissioner of immigration at San Francisco and an adverse report submitted, the evidence showing conclusively that the applicant had been engaged in laboring pursuits up to within four months of the date of application for preinvestigation.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following listed investigations were conducted by this office during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 9; warrant cases, 222; naturalization matters, 16; miscellaneous, 8. Investigations were conducted in the following Chinese cases: Applicant for admission, 1; preinvestigation cases, 2; to determine lawful residence, 8.

PERSONNEL.

The relations existing among the various officers and employees assigned to duty in this district and our relations with other branches of the Government service are all that could be desired, while each and every officer connected with this service has apparently exerted his best efforts to perform his duties faithfully and well.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, P. R., IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 21, COMPRISING PORTO RICO.

APPLICATIONS.

The case of 1 alien was pending from the previous year and 3,484 aliens arrived during the year and made application for admission. Of these aliens 3,423 were admitted, 60 were deported, 1 died in quarantine, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year. Of the 3,423 aliens who were admitted during the fiscal year, 2,870 left for foreign ports, so that the net gain of the alien population was only 553. This is about 13 per cent more than arrived during the fiscal year 1915. At the same time 3,809 United States and Porto Rican citizens arrived and were admitted, while 4,390 United States and Porto Rican citizens departed.

In the absence of regular detention quarters, the steamship companies at the port of San Juan have made arrangements for detaining, under guard, at a hotel in this city all aliens detained by this service until such time as boards of special inquiry have disposed of their cases. This arrangement is about the best this office has been able to effect and has proved satisfactory.

But 1 Chinese person made application for admission in this district during the last fiscal year. He was not manifested as a Chinese person, being of the half blood, the offspring of a Chinese father and a Cuban mother, and he was landed on primary inspection. His parentage was later discovered, and after due hearing before a United States commissioner he was found to be unlawfully in the United States and ordered deported.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Thirteen warrants were applied for during the year, 12 of which were issued. These were disposed of as follows: Aliens deported, 12; warrants canceled, 3; warrants of deportation issued but aliens allowed to depart at their own expense, 2.

SEAMEN.

Eleven alien seamen were reported as deserting in this district during the fiscal year, none of whom was apprehended. It is reasonably safe to say, however, that all of them reshipped foreign. At the same time 44 alien seamen applied for admission, 43 of whom were admitted and 1 deported. Chinese crews operated the vessels from the Dominican Republic to Porto Rico. These Chinese crew men have given us no trouble during the fiscal year.

STOWAWAYS.

Three alien stowaways arrived during the year, 1 of whom was admitted and 2 deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net allotment made by the bureau for this district was \$1,500; the expenditures amounted to \$1,308.82. Sixty fines were assessed during the year; 43 for improper manifesting inward, 17 of which are still pending; 10 for im-

proper manifesting outward, all of which are still pending; and 7 under section 9, of which 4 are still pending, making a total assessment of fines of \$1,230 for the fiscal year, of which \$560 has been collected.

CRIMINAL CASES.

It has come to the knowledge of this office that the various steamship companies take deposits from aliens at the port of embarkation, presumably for the purpose of paying their return passage in the event they are ordered deported. One such case was referred to the United States attorney, who demanded that the steamship agents immediately return the money, as the act was in violation of section 19. The money was returned to the aliens and no prosecution instituted.

One alien was arrested and tried for a violation of section 3, with the result that he was convicted and sentenced to 1 day in jail.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Reports were made by this office to the United States attorney for his information and action in regard to 4 aliens and 1 Porto Rican who, in the opinion of this office, had violated the white-slave act. The district attorney placed the evidence before the grand jury in 2 of the cases, in each of which "Not a true bill" was returned.

CONTRACT LABOR.

While it is possible that a number of aliens arrived, especially from Spain, under contract to perform labor in this country, sufficient evidence to deport could be obtained in only 3 cases.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical examiners of aliens at all the ports of Porto Rico have rendered satisfactory services.

ALIEN CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

Alien certificates (Form 546), covering 794 aliens proceeding from Porto Rico to the mainland, were issued during the past fiscal year. As no record is kept of the aliens arriving in Porto Rico from the mainland, it is impossible to state the precise net gain or loss of the alien population in Porto Rico.

PERSONNEL.

While there are 10 ports of entry on these islands, there are seldom any arrivals of aliens at 5 of these ports. More than 80 per cent of the arrivals are at the port of San Juan. The 3 regular immigrant inspectors of this district are energetic, vigilant, capable, and loyal, always responding willingly and enthusiastically to the demands made upon them. The same is true of all the other employees in the service in this district. The deputy collectors of customs represent the Immigration Service at the minor ports. Thus the service is dependent upon United States Government officials not in its own employ to a large extent for members of boards of special inquiry. These officials have always responded to our call when possible to do so without neglecting their official business, and this service is much indebted to them for their hearty cooperation.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 18, COMPRISING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA AND THE ANGEL ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.

APPLICATIONS.

Due partly to the lack of adequate passenger service between this port and the Orient during at least a portion of the past year, there has been a slight decrease in the volume of immigration through this port as compared with the previous year. The demand for passenger accommodations, however, soon re-

sulted in the establishment of competitive lines, so that now passenger traffic has again resumed its normal condition. A total of 13,704 aliens applied for admission during the fiscal year, of which number 13,100 were admitted and 416 debarred, the remainder being pending at the close of the year.

Chinese applications for admission to the number of 4,035 were handled during the year, 3,517 being admitted, 341 debarred, and the cases of the others not having been decided at the close of the year. The efforts made by the local force to close every possible loophole whereby Chinese endeavor fraudulently to secure admission to the United States is reflected in the results secured, as shown by the fact that, although the applications for the year totaled nearly 1,000 less than the figures for the previous year, 341 applicants were denied as compared with 168 for 1915. The regulations provide ample opportunity for bona fide applicants to prove their status, and the possibility of error is reduced to a minimum by the right of appeal allowed in these cases. Thus Chinese persons who are entitled under the law to enter this country have no cause for alarm on account of the greatly increased percentage of denials, but those who endeavor to evade the law and secure unlawful admission through perjured testimony have every reason to be apprehensive.

A total of 4,712 Japanese applied for admission during the year, of whom 4,666 were admitted, 39 debarred, and 7 cases left pending at the close of the year. While Japanese male arrivals have maintained practically the same average as last year, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of females, due, doubtless, to the more stringent regulations enforced by the Japanese consul with reference to "picture brides."

It is gratifying to report that the number of Spanish and Portuguese arrivals, especially from Hawaii, has decreased materially. Although not numerically important, they have been in the past a rather serious problem from the fact that they are unfit physically or financially to cope with conditions here and as a result soon become public charges.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 376 warrant cases, of which number 360 required the conduct of investigations. As a result 165 warrants of deportation were issued, 71 of which have been executed. Forty-three Chinese warrant cases were considered, all of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 9 warrants of deportation and the execution of 8.

An effort has been made during the past year to keep a careful check on all aliens detained in public institutions who are subject to deportation, and arrangements have been perfected whereby this office is notified immediately upon the admission of any alien to State asylums or penitentiaries.

SEAMEN.

A total of 16 seamen applied for admission during the year, 5 of whom were rejected. Our records show a total of 68 escapes of seamen for the year, consisting of 6 Chinese, 29 Japanese, and 33 of other races. Deserting seamen other than Chinese or Japanese are considered as escapes, in that they fail to appear for examination, but no action is taken toward apprehending them since, as a rule, they reship within a short time. In the case of Chinese and Japanese the attention of the United States attorneys invariably is called to the matter, but thus far no prosecutions have been attempted. In view of the large number of Chinese seamen arriving at this port during the past year, 5,579, it is not surprising that a few of this number manage to evade the vigilance of the steamship officials.

STOWAWAYS.

There were 250 stowaways apprehended at this port during the fiscal year, 128 of whom have been deported. Chinese stowaways to the number of 104 arrived, all of whom were deported. The unusually large number of stowaways apprehended indicates the increasing vigilance exercised by this office in preventing the unlawful entry of aliens through such means; and from the fact that the great majority were apprehended in the early part of the year, it is apparent that the present practice of searching practically every oriental steamer carrying a Chinese crew is discouraging the practice to a large extent.

ESCAPES.

During the past year 5 aliens escaped from detention—1 from a deporting officer, 2 from the Angel Island Station, and 2 from a vessel on which they had been placed for deportation.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total allotment for the expenses of this district during the past year was \$44,000, of which \$43,957.69 was expended, leaving an unused balance of \$42.31. Fines to the amount of \$2,400 were assessed against steamship companies under section 9, being principally on account of aliens afflicted with trachoma.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 8 cases of this kind pending from the previous year, and an equal number of Chinese were arrested during the year. Four of the Chinese have been deported; 4 were discharged by commissioners; and 8 cases are still pending, 5 before commissioners, 3 before the district court, and 1 before the circuit court of appeals.

The case before the circuit court of appeals involves an important point. The defendant, who was registered, made a trip to China from which he returned to this port in 1908, seeking admission as a returning merchant. He was denied admission, and when about to be deported, escaped from custody and was not apprehended until 1914, when the proceedings now pending were instituted by his being brought before a United States commissioner. His defense was that he had followed the occupation of a merchant in San Francisco practically since his escape in 1908 and, further, that by reason of his recent appointment as secretary to one of the Six Companies, he was ex officio a member of the advisory board of the local Chinese consulate and therefore an official within the meaning of the law. It may be mentioned that the last claim lacked impressiveness, for, as the bureau well knows, these board members hold no credentials issued by the Government in China. The commissioner and the district court both held that inasmuch as the defendant's entry into this country was unlawful he could not, by subsequently following an exempt pursuit, make legal his residence here.

Unmistakable evidence of a scheme calculated to have Chinese adjudicated citizens by United States commissioners through the instrumentality of this office has come to light. A letter would be received stating that a certain Chinaman named and described therein had been quite recently smuggled into the country and could be found at a certain place. No difficulty would be experienced by our inspectors in finding the Chinaman referred to. Upon being questioned he would profess very little or no knowledge of the English language and, outside of a vague claim of birth in the United States, would give an altogether unsatisfactory account of himself. On being brought before a commissioner, however, he would disclose a good knowledge of English, indicating at least many years' residence in this country, and the testimony of himself and his witnesses would prove so strong that the commissioner, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory statement secured by our officers, would feel compelled to make a finding that the defendant was born in the United States, and consequently would order his discharge. Needless to say such letters are no longer acted upon. A flagrant case of this kind deserves particular mention. The letter was mailed to the United States attorney, evidently in the hope that he would make the complaint and secure the arrest without consulting this office. The United States attorney, however, referred the letter to us, and it was discovered that the prospective defendant had recently applied for a determination of his claimed status of citizenship, which application was, after due investigation, denied by this office and, on appeal, by the bureau.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Three criminal cases were pending at the close of the previous year and 5 new cases were instituted during the year. Seven of these cases are still pending, the other case—an indictment against a Chinese applicant for admission, his alleged father, and the Chinese witnesses in the case for conspiracy in giving false testimony as to the relationship between the applicant and his

alleged father—was disposed of by a sentence of 1 year's imprisonment being imposed upon the alleged father and the witnesses. The applicant, a green boy of 15 years, was deported.

The most important of the prosecutions listed above grew out of the finding of 86 Chinese stowaways on board a vessel arriving at this port last October, which resulted in the indictment of 27 persons, charging them with conspiracy under section 37 of the penal code of the United States. Included among the 27 defendants are ship's officers, Chinese crew men, and several officers of this service. But, in so far as it concerns members of this service, it is difficult to understand how it was possible for a grand jury to arrive at such a conclusion, for this office knows positively that the officers referred to initiated and instituted the search that resulted in finding and taking into custody the stowaways found aboard this vessel, and, further, were responsible for the holding of the Chinese crew men supposed to be implicated. The same conclusion was reached by the officers of the department, who investigated the matter in a most thorough and competent manner, and their confidence in the integrity and honesty of our officers is shown by the retention of the indicted men in their present responsible positions. This office feels satisfied that the outcome of this case, in so far as it relates to the possible prosecution of the officers of this service, will result in their entire vindication.

A considerable number of other conspiracies were brought to light, but the United States attorney felt that he would not be justified in instituting proceedings with respect to them, largely because of the expense that would be involved in bringing witnesses from distant places.

The inadequacy of existing laws to deal with cases of desertions of alien seamen has been particularly felt at this port during the latter half of the year, which has been marked by the escape of an unusually large number of Japanese crew men from vessels. In none of these cases has it been possible to secure evidence warranting prosecutions. Investigations that will be reopened upon the return of several vessels possibly may lead to criminal actions. It seems not unlikely that these escapes will increase rather than decrease, and that unless congressional relief is soon obtained this question will demand even more serious consideration than it has received heretofore.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A total of 47 writs (involving 118 aliens) were pending from the previous year and 65 new writs (involving 70 aliens) were sued out during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Applications disposed of favorably to department and aliens deported or to be deported, 48; applications dismissed on motion of petitioners and cases reopened by the department, 12; applications disposed of unfavorably to department and aliens discharged without appeal, 14; pending (before district court, 12; before circuit court of appeals, 23; before supreme court, 3), 38.

Following are some of the noteworthy holdings of the courts for the past year: The district court held that, although the petitioner, a Chinese applicant for admission as a returning merchant, had been a merchant in this country for more than a year before his departure on a visit to China, he was properly excluded because his original entry was unlawful. The circuit court of appeals sustained the petitioner's plea and ordered the alien discharged because the Secretary in forwarding the warrant of arrest, which was applied for upon information received from an anonymous source, directed that the said warrant be not executed unless the investigation of this office developed facts justifying such action. The court took the view that the immigration act provides that only the Secretary shall decide whether an alien is to be arrested, and that the Secretary can not delegate this authority to a commissioner of immigration. A Chinese owning a jewelry store, who divided his time between the performance of duties in the store and going from town to town taking orders for the store and selling goods which he carried with him belonging to the store, was, in the opinion of the district court, a merchant, notwithstanding the manner in which he disposed of the said goods. The district court held that the fact that an alien owned a building used to his knowledge as a house of prostitution, he receiving the rents for it from the woman who conducted it, was sufficient to bring him within the terms of section 3 of the immigration act, which provides for the expulsion of aliens who derive benefit from the earnings of prostitutes.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

All cases reported under this subject have received prompt attention and have been properly investigated, and during the year many deportations have been effected, which, fortunately, have reached the most objectionable person connected with the operations of immoral women, namely, the man. The usual number of Chinese prostitute cases were considered, with about the same results as in the previous year. One woman was deported at her own request, she having tired of the life into which forced, and she became quite a valuable informant for this office. This service has been working under adverse conditions in its efforts to secure evidence in the cases of Chinese prostitutes by reason of the shifting about of the prostitute from hotel to hotel.

The campaign inaugurated under the red-light-abatement act by the State authorities is being still vigorously carried on, and in some instances has been successful in closing up these dens of vice.

CONTRACT LABOR.

From the character of immigration through this port it follows that there are relatively few who enter in violation of the alien contract labor law. The few cases in which there was reason to suspect a violation of the contract-labor law were thoroughly investigated by the section-24 inspector assigned to this station, who also has been assigned to investigate cases referred to this office from other ports.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

There has been a steady decrease in the number of uncinariasis patients, from 553 in 1914 to 360 during the past year. A continuation of the present practice of subjecting practically all orientals to a strict medical examination for uncinariasis without doubt will tend further to discourage the immigration of aliens so afflicted. There are no other diseases so prevalent as to require special mention, but it does seem pertinent again to call the bureau's attention to the imperative need of a proper isolation ward for contagious diseases.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

No smuggling crafts have been apprehended during the past year, and in only one or two instances have rumors reached this office of activities in this direction. It is of interest to note that the number of Chinese transits to Mexican points also has decreased to a minimum, only about 60 for the entire year. This coincidence tends to confirm the suspicion that many Chinese seek transit privilege to Mexico for the sole purpose of later effecting surreptitious entry into the United States.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

From the fact that immigration at this port consists largely of Chinese and Japanese it naturally follows that the welfare work is carried on by societies interested in such aliens. The different church denominations maintain missions in San Francisco, and there are also a number of benevolent associations interested in this work.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

A total of 1,236 Chinese preinvestigation cases were considered during the past year, with the result that in 1,089 cases the return certificates were granted and in 147 cases the certificates were denied.

In the past there apparently has been a disposition to consider departure cases of less importance than arrivals, with a corresponding effect on the character of the examination. However, the presence of a domiciled alien in China may, and frequently does, lay the foundation for the future admission of a number of alleged children, and, for this reason, more detailed and thorough investigations have been conducted, with the result that, notwithstanding the greatly decreased number of applications, a total of 147 return certificates were denied as compared with 127 for the previous year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Investigations were conducted by this office in the following listed cases: Cases of applicants for entry at other ports, 465; cases of applicants for return

certificates at other ports, 166; after temporary admission, 146; after admission on bond, 9; to determine lawful residence, 47; naturalization matters, 362; applicants for certificates of identity, 2,737; miscellaneous, 130.

PERSONNEL.

Since the submission of the last report the force in this jurisdiction has been increased from 152 to 163 employees, 9 of whom are assigned exclusively to employment work.

The employees as a rule are performing their respective duties in a loyal and efficient manner, and the results are so gratifying that the writer can state without fear of contradiction that never before in its history has the work of the station been carried on so efficiently and expeditiously and with as little friction as at the present time.

While conditions as a whole are much more satisfactory than last year, I regret to state that in so far as salaries are concerned the outlook is far from promising. The cost of living has increased in the past year, while salaries, with a few exceptions, have remained stationary. Thus a condition is created whereby employees, after four or five years' training and experience, and therefore becoming of correspondingly greater value to the Government, are receiving in the final analysis less actual value for their services than they were at the time of their original appointment. The department no doubt realizes the situation quite as well as, if not better than, the writer, and it is hoped that eventually it will be possible to regrade the various positions to correspond with existing conditions. Unless some action is taken along these lines, the result certainly will be decreased efficiency, as the more ambitious and able employees will seek and in most instances will obtain more lucrative employment in other lines of work. This has happened in a number of instances in the past few months at this station, and it is noteworthy that in each and every instance they were young men of exceptional intelligence and ability. Unless promotions are somewhat commensurate with ability, the Government can not hope to retain the services of its best and ablest employees.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SEATTLE, IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 16, COMPRISING THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens who applied for admission at this port during the past year was 6,191. Of this number 6,043 were admitted, 83 were deported, 1 alien died, and the cases of 64 were pending at the close of the year. Of the Chinese who applied for admission 538 were admitted and 49 were debarred. Of the Japanese who applied for admission 3,931 were admitted, 34 were debarred, 1 died, and 31 cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Immigration to this district during the last fiscal year has increased nearly 18 per cent over what it was for the year ended June 30, 1915. The increase is largely accounted for by the arrival of a considerable number of Russian refugees from the war zone. Aside from the Russians, practically all our immigration consisted of Chinese and Japanese, as heretofore. The number of Japanese arrivals increased 9 per cent. All the immigration to this district now arrives at the port of Seattle.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the fiscal year 1916 there were 704 warrant cases considered, in 575 of which an investigation was conducted, with the result that 181 warrants of deportation were executed, 40 were canceled, and 53 warrants of deportation issued during the year remain unexecuted. Of the warrants of deportation executed 38 were pending from the previous year and 33 were warrants sent here from other districts.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 211 were reported to this office as deserters, 6 of whom were Chinese and 88 of whom were Japanese. Of the 195 seamen who applied for admission 2 were rejected and 2 were admitted temporarily under

bond, the others being admitted outright. During the year 1,196 vessels arrived in this district, carrying 20,897 seamen, of whom 7,312 were Chinese. This is an increase of 10 per cent over the number of vessels arriving in this district during the fiscal year 1915. A decrease of over 16 per cent is shown in the number of Chinese seamen aboard said vessels, while the number of Japanese seamen has increased by a very large percentage. All the vessels having Japanese seamen aboard employ watchmen while in ports in this district, to prevent escapes. Despite this fact, however, more than twice as many Japanese seamen have deserted during the past year as in the previous year. A permanent residence in the United States is much sought after by the average Japanese laborer, and as he is unable to secure a passport he is willing to assume any necessary risk in order to obtain the coveted goal. Many European sailors on arrival decline to proceed to the war zone, and being unable to obtain their release from the masters of the vessels desert and enter the country in this manner.

STOWAWAYS.

A total of 38 stowaways were apprehended at this port during the year, 33 of whom were deported and 5 admitted. Five of those arriving were Chinese and 22 were Japanese, all of whom were deported. No attempt was made to search vessels on arrival from foreign ports for stowaways, owing to the large number of vessels arriving during the year and the insufficient number of officers available for that purpose. We have no means of knowing how many stowaways actually arrived.

ESCAPES.

Ten aliens escaped from custody during the year, 6 of whom were Chinese. One was recaptured later and eventually deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The net amount allotted for this district for the fiscal year was \$29,000. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$28,998.58. Administrative fines were assessed in 2 cases, 1 under section 9 for \$100 and 1 under section 15 for \$70. Fines were assessed in criminal cases during the year amounting to \$1,300.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One case of this nature was pending from the previous year and 1 new case arose during the year. One of these cases was disposed of by the deportation of the alien, while the other case is still pending at the close of the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal prosecutions were pending from the previous year in 9 cases, and 28 new cases were instituted during the year. Of this number 27 cases resulted in conviction, 3 cases resulted in acquittal, 2 cases were dismissed, and 5 cases are still pending at the close of the year. Fourteen of the above-listed cases were against Chinese charged with smuggling, or conspiracy to smuggle, Chinese into the United States, 10 of whom were convicted, 2 of the cases being dismissed and 2 being left pending at the close of the year.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two writs of habeas corpus were undisposed of at the close of the previous year and 2 new writs were sued out during the year. Of this number 2 of the writs have been dismissed and the petitioners remanded, and 2 writs are still pending.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

A total of 69 investigations were made in the cases of immoral women and girls, resulting in the deportation of 10 such women and girls. Five criminal prosecutions were instituted during the year against those who prey upon women and girls. 3 of the defendants being convicted, 1 released on demurrer to the indictment, and 1 acquitted.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The section-24 inspector assigned to this district, in addition to his contract-labor work, has been engaged in labor-distribution work. No prosecutions have been brought during the past year for violations of this law. The inspector, however, has kept different organizations and people generally throughout this district informed as to the different phases of the law through correspondence, and it is believed that few, if any, violations of the law have occurred where successful prosecutions could have been maintained.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The medical examiner at Seattle has certified 291 aliens during the year, an increase of 91 over the previous year. Of this number 272 were certified for uncinariasis, 15 for trachoma, and only 4 for other diseases. With a few exceptions all of the aliens certified for uncinariasis have been treated and cured of the disease and afterwards admitted. An office has been fitted up in the new station for the medical examiner, and he is now much better able to diagnose and handle his cases than ever before.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

During the past year several parties of Chinese who entered the country surreptitiously have been arrested. Fourteen smugglers have been apprehended, 10 of whom were tried and convicted. The most important and far-reaching court decision ever rendered in this district was obtained during the year; 5 Chinese who were smuggled into the country, together with their coconspirators, were convicted and are now serving their sentences. As a result of this decision Chinese are now apt, before entering the United States surreptitiously, to consider the probability of their being required to serve a sentence in prison in addition to deportation in case of apprehension.

Three boats have been seized during the year for violation of section 10 of the Chinese-exclusion act of 1884. One of these boats already has been forfeited to the Government, and as soon as it has been overhauled will be placed in commission and used for patrol purposes in the waters of Puget Sound.

Should the immigration act which has passed the House of Representatives become a law an advanced step will have been taken in the right direction. The new act will give officials the authority of law for which at the present time we have only regulation and in many instances no semblance of authority of any kind. In this district, in order to enable our officers to exercise authority to search vehicles or vessels which may be suspected of conveying contraband aliens from Canada to the United States, it is necessary to secure an appointment as a customs officer before so doing or call upon the local peace officers to assist us. Our officers should have the necessary direct authority to make searches and seizures.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

In addition to the societies mentioned in my last annual report a branch of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has been formed in this city. This society has been of great assistance to Jewish immigrants, helping them to secure employment and enabling them to acquire as soon as possible a knowledge of our language, manners, and customs.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 948 applications for preinvestigation of Chinese were handled by this office during the year. These were disposed of in the following manner: Return certificates issued, 868; return certificates refused, 72; applications withdrawn, 8.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is a list of the investigations conducted by this office during the past year: Cases of applicants for entry, 404; after temporary admission, 7;

warrant cases, 575; in naturalization matters, 190; miscellaneous, 579. In Chinese cases the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 793; preinvestigation cases, 192; warrant cases, 20.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 22, COMPRISING TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HONOLULU.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 4,805 aliens applied for admission to the Hawaiian Islands, of whom 4,715 were admitted, 63 were deported, and the cases of 27 left pending at the close of the year. During the year 572 Chinese were admitted and 20 deported; 3,676 Japanese admitted and 41 deported. This is an increase of 623 alien arrivals. More than half of the arrivals were Japanese, and the remainder for the most part were European transients who later went to the mainland or Canada. Of the 1,547 certificates which were issued to aliens departing for the mainland 156 were for Asiatics and the balance for Europeans. The sugar planters are still importing Filipino contract laborers. Nothing less than the hand of the Federal Government can stay the further crowding out of native and European labor by Asiatics. During the past seven years the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has brought in 19,949 Filipinos, of whom there are at present in the islands 16,169, who as a rule work at a rate less than that paid to other laborers.

Of the Japanese admitted 1,055 were children, of whom 457 were laborers; 1,601 were wives, of whom 909 were picture brides. With few exceptions these picture brides have been farm laborers. The picture bride is not recognized by the Federal Government as a legal wife, and these women are married as a condition precedent to landing. Some of the men live off the wages of these women. It is not unusual for a husband to report that the woman left him, with request that she be apprehended and sent back to Japan.

The Japanese consulate registers all Japanese here, even down to the grandchild of the immigrant, as Japanese subjects. Hawaiian-born Japanese almost universally report to the Japanese consul for military duty, and are usually excused from going to Japan.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Six warrant cases were considered and investigated during the year, which, with the cases pending from the previous year, resulted in the execution of 7 warrants of deportation and the cancellation of 2 warrants.

SEAMEN.

A total of 41 seamen applied for admission and 33 seamen applied for temporary landing for the purpose of reshipping foreign, all of the applications being granted. At the same time 46 seamen escaped, 1 of whom was a Chinese and 30 of whom were Japanese. The number of vessels boarded during the year from domestic ports totaled 359; from foreign ports, 176. Vessels carrying Chinese crews numbered 129, with a total of 6,128 Chinese seamen. The European escapes were nearly all from interned German vessels. Watchmen are used to prevent Japanese from escaping, but in these instances they jumped over the side of the vessels and escaped to Japanese fishing boats.

STOWAWAYS.

Ten stowaways arrived during the year, 3 of whom were admitted, 6 deported, and 1 escaped from the immigration station. It is understood that the Japanese Government inflicts punishment on stowaways who are returned to Japan, which tends to keep the number of such stowaways low, and Chinese who stow away seem to prefer to remain in hiding until San Francisco is reached.

ESCAPES.

Three Japanese escaped during the year, 1 of whom was a stowaway under order of deportation; another was under order of deportation for disease, and another was awaiting medical examination.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau from the immigration appropriation for this district was \$5,000, while the expenditures for the year amounted to \$4,914.30. A total of \$400 was assessed during the year under the terms of section 9.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One such case arose during the year and was disposed of by the deportation of the Chinese involved.

CIVIL SUITS.

One civil suit was instituted against a bondsman for an alien who was not produced, the case being pending at the close of the year.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There were 28 writs of habeas corpus pending from the previous year and 7 new writs were sued out during the year. The present status of these writs is as follows: Aliens deported, 14; admitted by department, 1; petitioner died, 1; escaped, 2; deportation suspended by department, 1; pending before district court (awaiting result of appeals in other cases), 3; on appeal by Government from unfavorable decision of district court, 4; on appeal by petitioners from decision of district court unfavorable to them, 9.

The 4 cases decided against the Government were all upon the ground that the petitioners were in Hawaii before annexation, and therefore did not "enter" the United States and could not be deported. Appeals have been taken.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

There is no detached place where the women of such character who are held by us can be kept, nor is there any society of Japanese nationality in whose custody they can be placed. These women are kept in a separate room at night and, as far as possible, their association with others in detention is prevented or discouraged.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There is little or no effort, aside from that of the Sugar Planters' Association, to bring laborers into Hawaii under contract. A small number of Japanese have come under contract for special work peculiar to Japanese enterprises not entering into competition with or followed by American labor.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The thorough work of the medical officers detailed at this station is mentioned with gratification. They have been provided with needed apparatus for the performance of their duties, and the number of diseased aliens arriving in recent years is comparatively less than before. It is evident that the strict and careful administration of law here exerts a healthy influence upon examiners in foreign countries and upon ships' surgeons.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 286 Chinese cases were preinvestigated by this office during the year. In 265 of the cases the return certificates were granted; in 3 the certificates were denied; in 5 the applications were withdrawn by the Chinese; and 13 are undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by this office during the fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 7; warrant cases, 7; naturalization matters, 31; alien certificates for insular territory, 1,547; certificates of citizenship to go to mainland, 51; section-6 Chinese to mainland visaed, 13; preinvestigation of status of Chinese, 65; Chinese warrant cases, 6; others, 9.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 17, COMPRISING THE STATE OF OREGON, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

APPLICATIONS.

During the year 49 aliens applied for admission at this port, 48 of whom were admitted and 1 deported. All the applications above recorded were those of alien seamen who renounced their calling and sought formal entrance to the United States as alien immigrants.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Warrant cases, exclusive of Chinese and Japanese, were considered and investigated in 81 instances, resulting in the service of 38 warrants of arrest. These were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 2; warrants executed (actually deported), 32; warrants executed (deportation ordered but pending), 4. Ten Chinese warrant cases were considered and investigated. The 5 warrants of arrest served resulted in the deportation of 4 of the Chinese involved, and in the other case a warrant of deportation is now pending. Three Japanese warrant cases were considered and investigated, resulting in the deportation of 1 Japanese. The majority of deportation cases in this district are those of public charges from the various State institutions and entries without inspection. Several Chinese who as seamen had deserted their vessels at this port during the past three years were apprehended and deported, which action undoubtedly will have a deterrent effect upon others contemplating the same course.

SEAMEN.

Seamen to the number of 49 applied for admission at this port, 48 of whom were admitted and 1 rejected. Our records show a total of 123 escapes of seamen, 7 of whom were Japanese. During the past year 33 steam vessels and 40 sailing vessels entered this district from foreign ports, with crews totaling 1,352.

STOWAWAYS.

One stowaway arrived during the year and was deported.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted from the appropriation for this district was \$4,200, while the expenditures for the year amounted to about \$4,300.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 2 such cases pending from the previous year and 2 new cases arose during the year. Three of these cases have been disposed of by the deportation of the Chinese involved, while the remaining case is still pending at the close of the year. One of the cases disposed of during the year presented several unusual points. The court in its decision conceded the defendant's claim of 26 years' residence in the United States (since the alien was 7 years of age). Nevertheless an order of deportation was entered because of the obvious irregularity of the defendant's first entry to the country.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

All white-slave matters in this district are handled exclusively by the special agent attached to the local United States attorney's office. This office cooperates with said special agent whenever occasion arises.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The only contract-labor case handled by this office during the year was compromised by the United States attorney at the suggestion of the bureau.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

There has been no evidence of smuggling of aliens into this district by water during the past year. The small number of vessels coming here and the irregularity in their arrival does not tend to encourage systematic smuggling.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Chinese applied to this office for preinvestigation of their status during the year to the number of 113. In 97 of these cases the return certificate has been granted, in 6 the applications have been denied, in 8 the applications were withdrawn, while 2 have not yet been disposed of. There has been a slight increase over last year in the total number of Chinese preinvestigations. This increase is due to a greater number of laborers filing their applications to depart from this district. The figures for all other classes have fallen off.

As reported last year, Chinese laborers from this and other districts have taken advantage of the privileges extended to merchants and misrepresented themselves as members of the latter class in an effort to secure merchants' return certificates. During the year several have been detected, some of them being refused indorsement before departure and others notified after departure that their right to return would have to be established de novo.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted during the year by this office: Cases of applicants for entry, 24; warrant cases, 48; naturalization matters, 59; others, 71. Investigations in Chinese cases were made as follows: Applicants for admission, 16; preinvestigation matters, 113; warrant cases, 8; to determine lawful residence, 24; miscellaneous, 26.

In the nature of things the foregoing can not include the many minor calls and inquiries which are given attention over the counter and through the telephone.

PERSONNEL.

The establishment on a firmer basis of the distribution and employment work in this district has added largely to the work of this station. A stenographer and clerk has been added to the force during the year. This addition, however, has been offset by the departure of another stenographer-clerk, who is a member of the Oregon National Guard.

- INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 10, COMPRISING OHIO AND KENTUCKY, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 265 warrant cases were considered during the year, 234 of which were investigated. In 47 cases the department canceled the warrants of arrest, in 67 warrants of deportation were executed, in 29 deportation was held up by the war, in 8 deportation was suspended for other reasons, in 1 the alien died, and 10 were left pending at the close of the year. Eleven Chinese cases were considered, 9 of which were investigated. In 2 of these the department canceled the warrants, while in 6 deportation has been suspended.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$3,300; the expenditures for the year were \$3,170.50. A total of \$600 was collected in civil suits, while \$5,000 was assessed in criminal prosecutions during the year. The money collected in civil suits was in compromise of 2 contract-labor cases instituted during the year, 1 being compromised for \$500 and costs and the other being settled by the payment of \$100.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Sixteen cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 10 new cases arose during the year. Of this number 12 are still pending, in 8 the Chinese were discharged, in 3 the Chinese were deported, 1 was dismissed, and in 2 cases the Chinese escaped. The foregoing demonstrates the difficulty experienced in attempting to handle Chinese under the cumbersome methods provided for in the Chinese-exclusion laws. Four Chinese were discharged by

United States commissioners, 2 as native-born citizens of the United States, 1 as the lawfully admitted servant of a Chinese official—held by the commissioner to be legally domiciled in the United States despite the fact that he later became a laborer—and the fourth was a Chinese who satisfied the commissioner that he was originally admitted to the United States as the minor son of a merchant prior to the registration period, although no record thereof could be found. The district court discharged as native citizens 3 Chinese who presented evidence of citizenship which consisted wholly of Chinese testimony and which differed materially from the first statements of the Chinese taken at the time of their arrest. One of the main difficulties in the judicial cases is the great length of time appeals are permitted to remain upon the dockets, some cases having been pending for as much as three years between the time of arrest and the hearing on appeal before the district judge.

Owing to the difficulty in getting satisfactory results from judicial proceedings, resort has been had whenever possible to the use of administrative warrant. In connection with this latter method, the handicap under which we have to labor is the fact that almost invariably habeas corpus proceedings are instituted. A growing class of cases in which departmental warrants have been applied for is that incident to the practice—quite prevalent in this district—of Chinese, who have been laborers in Ohio and who for various reasons are unable to meet the requirements for securing a laborer's return certificate, going to San Francisco and applying for preinvestigation as merchants after only three or four months' residence. Two such cases are now pending here.

Other than decisions in habeas corpus cases the only court decision of note in this district during the past year was one in which the circuit court of appeals ruled in favor of the Government regarding a Chinese who claimed he was born in and had never resided outside of the United States, but who failed to establish citizenship to the satisfaction of the court. The court discussed at some length the worthlessness of the so-called "certificates of birth" issued at San Francisco many years after the alleged birth of the Chinese person named therein, and held that such persons were properly put to their proofs to establish citizenship in the United States.

CIVIL SUITS.

Four civil suits were instituted during the year, all for violation of the alien contract labor law. Two of the suits have been settled by compromise, the other 2 cases being pending at the close of the fiscal year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Nine criminal prosecutions were instituted in this district during the year, 4 of which are still pending. In 3 of the cases disposed of convictions were obtained, while in the other 2 indictments could not be secured. Of the 3 cases in which convictions were obtained 2 were for violation of section 3, in which the maximum sentence of imprisonment was given both aliens and the maximum fine imposed upon 1. The third case was for smuggling aliens into the United States, in which sentence of two years in the penitentiary was imposed.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Two writs were pending from the previous year and 6 new writs were sued out during the year. Seven of these writs are pending at the close of the year, while in the other case the writ was dismissed.

All of the habeas corpus cases save 1 have to do with the authority of the department to deport Chinese found here in violation of the Chinese-exclusion act by means of the method provided in the Immigration act. One district court has held that the departmental proceedings were proper, while another district court held to the contrary. Both decisions have been appealed to the circuit court of appeals and doubtless will be heard together. The whole question of the department's authority to deport as above outlined is likely to be thrashed out in the circuit court of appeals, and if the decision there is in favor of the Government, no doubt the cases will be carried to the Supreme Court.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The most notable cases under this heading were those of 2 brothers charged with violating both section 3 of the Immigration act and the white-slave-traffic

act by bringing women into the country for the purpose of prostitution. The court imposed 10-year sentences upon both and assessed the maximum fine against 1, remarking that they were the most despicable characters with whom he had been called upon to deal.

Another case of a similar character was developed during the year, but convictions of the 2 men implicated could not be secured for the reason that the evidence was insufficient.

CONTRACT LABOR.

During the year 4 contract-labor suits were handled, 2 of which are still pending, the other 2 having been settled by compromise. Nine contract laborers were actually deported. The contract-labor inspector assigned to this district served several months in the past year as commissioner of conciliation for the department. In addition he, together with one of the regular inspectors, was absent for extended periods during the year on a contract-labor investigation in the New England States.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

So far as Chinese smuggling is concerned, there is nothing of special interest to report at this time. A case worthy of mention in connection with the smuggling of aliens is that of a person who had been instrumental in bringing over a large number of aliens from Windsor to Detroit disguised as laborers returning from employment on the Canadian side. He is now serving a 2-year sentence in the penitentiary.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Chinese applied for preinvestigation of their status in 21 cases. In 17 of these the return certificates were granted, while in 4 the certificates were denied.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 182; after temporary admission, 7; after admission under bond, 8; warrant cases, 248; naturalization matters, 73; others, 100. Investigations were conducted in Chinese cases in the following instances: Applicants for admission, 2; preinvestigations, 21; warrant cases, 10; to determine lawful residence, 35; applications for duplicate certificates, 4.

PERSONNEL.

Each member of the official force in this district has been efficient in the performance of his duties and has manifested a desire to be of real service to the department. A readjustment of salaries is needed.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 11, COMPRISING ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

A total of 536 warrant cases were considered, of which number 464 required investigation. The results attained may be summarized as follows: Warrants canceled, 73; warrants executed (ordered deported), 204; action deferred by department, 32; pending before department, 17; pending at Chicago office, 55. Twenty Chinese warrant cases were considered, all of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 13 warrants of arrest. These, together with the 9 which were pending from the previous year, were disposed of as follows: Aliens ordered deported, 11; pending before hearing, 6; pending on account of being witnesses in smuggling cases, 5.

ESCAPES.

One alien escaped from the Cook County infirmary and 2 aliens forfeited bonds. Three aliens disappeared while released upon their own recognizance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$14,800; the expenditures for the year amounted to \$14,839.51. A judgment amounting to \$1,000 was obtained in a civil suit for the importation of a Greek boy for the purpose of placing him at work.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Seventeen cases of this kind arose during the year, and 24 cases were pending from the previous year. Of this number 10 Chinese were deported, 4 were discharged by commissioners, 2 were discharged by district courts, 4 cases were dismissed by commissioners on motion of Government, 2 are pending before commissioners, 8 are pending before district courts, and 11 before the circuit court of appeals.

This year's work before the courts in the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws has met with almost uniform success. Forty-one cases were handled before commissioners and district courts. The trials resulted in only 4 orders of discharge by commissioners and 2 by district courts. Four cases were dismissed by the United States attorney on account of valuable information having been given by the arrested Chinese, and where complete investigations showed that prosecutions could not be successfully maintained. As all cases in which Chinese have smuggled into the country or secured admission by fraud within three years are now being handled on immigration warrants, the proportion of court cases in which orders of deportation are secured is naturally reduced.

CIVIL SUITS.

One civil suit was instituted during the year, in addition to the 3 pending from the previous year. Two of these cases are still pending at the close of the year; in 1 an agreement was reached between the Government and the defendant and the case dismissed, while in the remaining 1, a suit to recover penalty for violation of the alien contract labor law, the penalty of \$1,000 was collected.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One criminal case was pending from the previous year and 1 new prosecution was instituted during the year. In 1 case the grand jury returned no bill in the matter when the alien had been held to the grand jury by United States commissioner for inquiry as to whether he should be prosecuted for the importation of an alien woman for an immoral purpose; in the other the grand jury found no bill against the defendant, who was alleged to be instrumental in importing an alien woman for an immoral purpose; in both the aliens have been deported. A number of cases of the importation of women for immoral purposes—i. e., concubinage—have come to the attention of this office and been presented to the United States attorney and in some instances to the grand jury. No indictments, however, have resulted.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Six writs were pending from the previous year and 8 new writs were sued out during the year. Seven of these cases are still pending (3 before the district court, and 4 before the circuit court of appeals); 3 writs were dismissed by the circuit court of appeals; in 2 cases the aliens were discharged by the circuit court of appeals; in 7 the writs were dismissed by the district courts, 5 of which were appealed to the circuit court of appeals; in 2 cases the district court discharged the aliens, 1 of which was appealed to the circuit court of appeals by the Government.

One writ was applied for in the case of an alien whose deportation to Canada as a criminal was under way. While the habeas corpus case was pending the alien was removed by extradition proceedings. One case, involving the deportation of a keeper of a notorious resort where prostitutes solicited patronage, was determined in favor of the Government by the circuit court of appeals. The right of the Secretary to deport Chinese who enter within 3 years in violation of the exclusion acts is now before the circuit court of appeals. The court indicated, in a decision handed down during the year, that



the Secretary had such power; but the question was not squarely presented and can not be said to have been decided. The district court has held against the service on the question of the right of the Assistant Secretary to sign warrants of arrest or deportation as Assistant Secretary without the delegation of power by the Secretary showing on the face of the warrant.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

Segregated vice districts in the cities of this district have been almost entirely eliminated. Constant vigilance, however, has continued necessary for the discovery and apprehension of aliens and citizens engaged in the white-slave business. In Chicago this service has the advantage of being given a recognized standing in the morals court, where an immigrant inspector is on duty each day and carefully investigates each case, presenting evidence indicative of violation of the immigration law. This arrangement has proven practicable, and, with efficiency on the part of the police department of the city, undoubtedly will result in bringing to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration the largest possible number of alien participants in the white-slave business.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Ten cases, involving gross violation of the alien contract labor provisions of the immigration law and a large number of aliens suspected of being contract laborers who were detained at the ports, were investigated by the contract-labor inspectors of this district during the year. Five alien contract laborers and their families were deported. One contract-labor case was successfully prosecuted; 2 others were abandoned by United States attorneys; 2 are now pending before the courts; and 3, involving the immigration of an unknown number of aliens, thought to be large, are under investigation.

Many aliens are induced to come here through the instrumentality of their countrymen, who have made more or less definite arrangements for employment for them before they come. Numbers of these aliens have been excluded on their own statements at the border ports and later enter surreptitiously and go to work where they said at the time of their exclusion they were promised work. On account of the war conditions it is impossible to deport many of these aliens either to their native country or to Canada.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Representatives of the Public Health Service stationed at Chicago and other points in the district have uniformly treated this office with the utmost courtesy and promptly responded to requests for the medical examination of aliens.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

It is believed that Chinese smuggling into this district has been greatly reduced. Fewer cases of this character have come to our attention the past year than previously. The convictions of smugglers recently obtained appear to have minimized the evil.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

Following what is understood to be the recognized policy and wish of the bureau, this office has constantly endeavored to show courtesy and consideration toward the various organizations in Chicago and other cities throughout the district engaged in social uplift work in behalf of the immigrants. It is believed our relationship with such organizations has proven satisfactory to all concerned and that in general the prevailing harmonious cooperation has proven satisfactory and profitable.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

A total of 55 investigations were conducted to determine the status of departing Chinese. Twenty-nine such cases were reported favorably to the bureau. 5 were reported unfavorably, 3 applications for preinvestigation were abandoned, in 2 cases no recommendation was made, and 16 cases are still pending.

In addition 60 investigations of Chinese were conducted by officers of this district for ports of entry, 7 applications for duplicate certificates were investigated, and 79 miscellaneous Chinese investigations were conducted.

There has been a decrease in the number of Chinese applications for return papers. This is due, to a great extent at least, to the rigid investigations conducted, which discourage the submission of such applications. During the year an officer of this district was detailed to San Francisco, where the practice of Chinese laborers in securing merchants' return papers at that port was investigated. Through the cooperation of this and other offices with the San Francisco office many of these fraudulent cases have been brought to light, and it is believed that the practice has been checked.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by officers of this district during the year: Cases of applicants for entry, 343; after temporary admission or admission on bond, 22; warrant cases, 388; naturalization matters, 201; miscellaneous, 376.

PERSONNEL.

Members of the official staff at the Chicago station and the different substations have diligently applied themselves in the discharge of their official duties. Courtesy and tact, together with a strict conformity with the statutory requirements and rules governing their administration, have characterized the relations of officials with the public.

In the handling of deportation cases officers are not actuated by the desire to make a numerical record of expulsions from the country, but rather to develop and bring to light the actual facts in each individual case, at the same time insuring for the alien a fair and impartial hearing.

The failure under the prevailing system of salary adjustment for deserving officers after many years of excellent service to receive merited increase of salary has continued to dishearten capable officers. It is earnestly hoped that a financial situation may soon prevail which will justify the reward of worthy officers with increases in compensation.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 12, COMPRISING MINNESOTA AND NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year just closed 195 new deportation cases were considered by this office, of which number 140 were investigated. These cases, together with 7 pending from the previous year, were disposed of as follows: Deportations accomplished, 47; deportations deferred on account of war, imprisonment, etc., 37; hearings before department and no decision yet rendered, 7; warrants of arrest returned unserved, 8; warrants of arrest or deportation canceled, 27; warrants sent to other stations for service, 3; warrants of arrest in hand and to serve, 18.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The original allotment to this district for the fiscal year 1916 was \$1,800. This was later increased to \$1,900, and the year closed with an unexpended balance of \$20.45.

CIVIL SUITS.

A case arose in which the sureties on a bond, submitted in behalf of an admitted alien, had violated the terms of said instrument. The case was submitted to the district attorney for consideration of institution of suit to recover the penalty. The sureties, however, admitted responsibility and reimbursed the Government in the amount of \$131.71, covering all expenses incurred.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two Chinese who conspired to secure indorsement as domiciled merchants were indicted for violation of section 37 of the Criminal Code. Upon plea of guilty each was fined \$25 by the district court.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

One alien who was arrested under department warrant charging entry from Canada without inspection, sought and secured release under habeas corpus in the State district court. This action was taken before hearing under warrant. Under the direction of the department and bureau alien was rearrested under the same warrant. Contempt proceedings were instituted before the State district court, but the case was dismissed when the judge admitted he was without jurisdiction in the original instance. Habeas corpus proceedings were then instituted before the Federal district court, but the writ was dismissed and alien remanded to the custody of the Immigration Service.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

It is a matter of sincere regret that this office was not more successful in securing convictions in so-called white-slave cases. An American citizen was indicted under section 3 of the immigration act, charged with bringing an alien woman from Canada for an immoral purpose. However, the district attorney later found it necessary to move for the dismissal of the case. Another person, charged with bringing a 16-year-old girl from Canada for an immoral purpose, pleaded guilty without trial and was sentenced to pay \$1 fine and serve 18 months' imprisonment at the Federal penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. Evidence was obtained under warrant hearing indicating that a man had brought a 15-year-old girl from Canada for an immoral purpose. The case was duly submitted to the district attorney, but he decided that the evidence was insufficient to secure a conviction. The local county attorney was advised of the case, however, and he secured a State warrant charging the man with carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of consent. Defendant thereupon pleaded guilty to the charge and was given an indeterminate sentence to the State reformatory.

CONTRACT LABOR.

One civil suit was brought under the contract-labor provisions of the law against a company for the importation of a former employee from Canada. The case was dismissed upon payment of \$1,000 penalty and costs.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

During the past fiscal year a large number of aliens surreptitiously entered this district from Canada. The majority of these were subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 33 applications for preinvestigation of status of Chinese were considered by this office, with the following results: Return certificates granted, 30; certificates denied, 2; in addition to which 1 native was advised to proceed according to rule 16.

One Chinese was arrested on department warrant, and the case is pending before department at close of the year. Certificate of identity was obtained for 1 admitted Chinese, and 6 miscellaneous Chinese investigations were made for other offices.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 59 persons who had entered the country without inspection were examined under the immigration law for naturalization purposes, and 65 such cases were pending, awaiting appearance of petitioner, at the close of year. Fourteen investigations were made as to alleged United States citizenship of persons whom Canada desired to deport. Three bonds that aliens would not become a public charge were investigated. Affidavits were examined or investigations made in cases of 277 aliens seeking admission.

PERSONNEL.

It has repeatedly been urged upon the bureau that the officers in this district are well entitled to promotion on grounds of long experience and ability. Unfortunately, these recommendations have been without effect. There has not

been an increase of salary to any man at this station within the past 7 years. It is a recognized fact that cost of living has materially advanced during that time, and in effect the men are now receiving less. It is most respectfully recommended that some system be adopted providing for advancement for meritorious work. At present the officers have no incentive, assurance, or recognition for work well performed.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 13, COMPRISING MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, AND OKLAHOMA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

The volume of immigration business handled in this district has been similar to that of the previous year. The actual deportations effected by this office in 1915 were 128, while those in 1916 aggregated 125. It has been deemed advisable to postpone action in many warrant cases until the approach of the 3-year limit, because of inability to effect immediate deportation.

There has been an increasing tendency on the part of State and municipal officers throughout this district to report the cases of aliens who are supposed to be proper subjects for our investigation, but, owing to the insufficiency of our force, it has been impossible to give all such reports the attention which they deserved.

The enormous increase in general manufacturing throughout the country has wrought a great change in industrial and social conditions, and for a number of months there has been more available employment, and especially for foreign labor, than all public and private agencies have been able to supply. As a corollary far fewer public-charge cases have been reported than otherwise would have been.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

Consideration was given 1,500 warrant cases during the year, of which number 679 were investigated. The results obtained may be summarized as follows: Warrants of arrests canceled, 40; warrants of deportation issued, 111; deportation orders issued to other districts, referred here for ultimate execution, 9; aliens actually deported, 125; orders of deportation on hand but not executed at the close of the fiscal year, 89.

A total of 19 Chinese warrant cases were considered, 9 of which were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 5 warrants of deportation. Four of the warrants have been executed, the other warrant not having been served at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$10,800, while the expenditures for the year were \$10,511.36. Judgments were obtained in civil suits amounting to \$300, while in criminal prosecutions a total of \$200 in fines was assessed.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Three cases of this kind were pending from the preceding year, 1 of which is still pending. In the other 2 the district court discharged 1 of the Chinese and ordered the deportation of the other.

In the handling of Chinese before the courts the service has received the entire good will and cooperation of the United States attorneys. Owing to the great difficulties in securing deportation orders in this class of cases the issuance of information sometimes has not been requested, on the theory that the moral effect of success in a few selected court cases would be far greater than failure in a larger number.

CIVIL SUITS.

Three civil suits were instituted during the year, and 1 was pending from the previous year. The case which was pending from the previous year, a suit

to recover a penalty for importing an alien contract laborer, was compromised on the payment of \$300 and costs. The 3 cases developed during the year, 2 under the contract-labor provisions of the law and 1 to recover from the sureties on a bond for noncompliance with the terms thereof, are all pending at the close of the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Two criminal cases were pending from the previous year and 3 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. Two of them are still pending at the close of the fiscal year; in 1 case the grand jury failed to indict the defendant, and in 2 the defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced. In 1 of the cases in which conviction was secured, involving the making of a false affidavit on behalf of an arriving immigrant, the court sentenced the defendant to 3 months in jail and fined him \$100 and costs; in the other the defendant pleaded guilty to a violation of section 3 and was fined \$100.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A total of 13 writs of habeas corpus were pending from the previous year and 3 new writs were sued out during the year. Of this number 7 are still pending; in 6 cases the petitioners were discharged and in 3 the writs were denied and petitioners remanded.

In 1 case of this kind the district court held that the alien had not been accorded a fair hearing and ordered a hearing upon the merits in the district court. On hearing the case on its merits the court affirmed the order of deportation, from which ruling the alien has appealed. In another case (that of *Whitfield v. Hanges*) the district court held the hearing accorded the alien unfair and ordered a hearing before the court on the merits. The Government appealed from this decision to the circuit court of appeals, which sustained the order of the district court, and the case was heard on its merits before the court and the aliens discharged. In the hearing on the merits the court invoked the ordinary rules of evidence, making it impossible to prove much which previously had been shown, and which in fact actually did exist. The perfecting of an appeal from the action of the court is now before the Department of Justice. The service is very much hampered in habeas corpus cases by the adverse ruling of the court in this instance, and it is hoped that this matter may be soon corrected by an appeal to the Supreme Court.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

The statutes of the States and the ordinances of many of our larger cities have resulted in the abolishment of the restricted districts. The result has been the scattering throughout the respectable sections of the communities of the prostitutes, which, whatever may be said of its general effects, increases the difficulty of handling the evil in so far as it is sought to be corrected by the Federal Statutes.

CONTRACT LABOR.

There have been a greater number of contract-labor investigations than in previous years, apparently growing out of the closer scrutiny of the inspectors on the Canadian and Mexican borders. It is extremely difficult to obtain conclusive evidence of the complicity of individual representatives of the great railroad systems which employ vast numbers of Mexican laborers, but the efforts of our officers to investigate cases reported from the Mexican border unquestionably has had a salutary effect. Two civil suits for violation of the contract-labor laws have been filed during the year and are pending trial in the United States court in this city.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In the few instances when it was necessary to call upon the local surgeons of the Public Health Service we were accorded most courteous and satisfactory assistance.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

The various civic organizations in St. Louis are progressing along broad lines toward measures which promise to be beneficial to all classes of dependents and especially helpful to aliens.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district during the fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 139; after admission under bond, 6; warrant cases, 193; naturalization matters, 58; others, 1,800. Investigations in Chinese matters were conducted in the following cases: Applicants for admission, 16; preinvestigations, 19; warrant cases, 5; to determine lawful residence, 15; miscellaneous, 13.

As a vast number of matters brought before our officers, some of which require considerable inquiry and investigation, do not develop substantial interest and are not recorded, it is possible to make only a rough estimate of the total number of all classes of investigations other than those specifically indicated above.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 15, COMPRISING MONTANA AND IDAHO, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 222 warrant cases were considered, of which number 183 were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 67 warrants of arrest. These, together with the 34 warrants left pending from the previous year, were disposed of as follows: Warrants canceled, 17; warrants executed (deported), 40; escaped, 4; released on habeas corpus, 1; pending at the close of year, 39. Six of the above warrants issued were in the cases of Chinese, and 1 warrant was pending from the previous year. Four of these warrants are still pending, 1 has been canceled, and 2 resulted in the deportation of the Chinese. Two Japanese were deported during the year and 1 Japanese warrant case is pending at the close of the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$4,900; the expenditures for the year amounted to \$4,900.67.

CRIMINAL CASES.

One alien was indicted for bringing a woman into the United States for an immoral purpose. This indictment was dismissed by the United States attorney upon condition that both aliens return to Canada.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There have been 2 writs of habeas corpus sued out in this district during the past year. In 1, that of a French panderer, the court held that there was no legal evidence upon which a warrant of deportation could have been issued, and the alien was discharged. The other case was that of a Chinese section-6 merchant, who was found laboring in a restaurant in this district within 2 months after his admission at the port of San Francisco. In this case the writ was dismissed, and the Chinese has been taken to Seattle for deportation.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the past year we have deported 3 men who had brought women into the United States for immoral purposes, or who were sharing in the earnings of a prostitute, and have deported 3 prostitutes, 1 being Chinese. There are now pending the cases of 2 Chinese prostitutes, 1 Japanese prostitute, and 2 white prostitutes. There are also pending cases against 2 Chinese employed in houses of prostitution and 2 white panderers.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Canadian farmers are continuing to cross the line for the purpose of taking up land and making a home for themselves in the unsettled sections of northern Montana. On account of the great distances between immigration stations these aliens are virtually compelled to cross at some point where there is no

officer. Following the instructions of the bureau regarding the inspection of these aliens, when an officer goes into a section of the State on a trip we arrange to advertise the fact as far ahead as possible, and these aliens who have driven across the line and entered without inspection will come with their families for miles for the purpose of being examined and having their records straightened out. It may be that the reason why they are interested in doing this is because they can not become naturalized otherwise, but more likely it is because they desire to obey the law and have their residence in this country legalized. It is believed the present instructions in regard to the examination of these aliens might be improved by giving the examining officer authority to use his discretion in deciding whether the aliens who submit themselves to examination should be required to take a medical examination.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

During the year 35 applications were received from Chinese for preinvestigation of their status. In 34 of these cases the return certificate was issued to the Chinese and in 1 case it was denied.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted by the officers of this district during the past fiscal year: Cases of applicants for entry, 6; naturalization matters, 167; other investigations, 113. Investigations were conducted in the cases of Chinese in the following instances: Applicants for admission, 16; preinvestigation cases, 35; after temporary admission, 5; warrant cases, 6; to determine lawful residence, 15.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 14, COMPRISING COLORADO, WYOMING, NEBRASKA, AND UTAH, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

There were 8 warrant cases pending from the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and 135 deportation cases were considered during the year. Fifty-seven warrants of arrest were issued, making a total of 65 warrants that were handled during the fiscal year, these cases being accounted for as follows: Warrants canceled, 5; discharged, 22; deported, 10; sent to Minneapolis office for action, 2; violated bond, 1; violated parole, 2; pending at end of fiscal year, 23.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$2,700. The disbursements for the year were \$1,677.16.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

One Chinese person was arrested, but was discharged by the United States commissioner.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Three writs of habeas corpus were sued out, 1 being for an alien who was charged with bringing in a woman for immoral purposes, 1 for the woman concerned, and 1 for an alien who entered surreptitiously. These cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year 1916.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Five contract-labor cases were investigated for other offices. Warrants were issued for 4 persons in this district, and their cases were pending at the close of the fiscal year.

INVESTIGATIONS.

There were 37 investigations for naturalization purposes, 20 miscellaneous investigations, and 25 investigations for other jurisdictions. Investigations

were made in Chinese matters, as follows: Applications for laborer's return certificate, 13; for admission of alleged sons of domiciled merchants, 3; for admission of alleged natives, 3; preinvestigation of native born, 1; investigations for other jurisdictions, 6; miscellaneous Chinese investigations, 6; certificates forwarded to bureau for cancellation, 4. Numerous examinations and investigations were made in which no action was taken and concerning which the keeping of a permanent record was not deemed necessary; this applies to both immigration and Chinese matters.

PERSONNEL.

The official force in this district consists of 1 inspector at the Salt Lake City substation and 1 inspector and 1 clerk at Denver in addition to the inspector in charge. They are honest, energetic, and efficient officers, who do their full duty intelligently and willingly.

INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, DISTRICT NO. 20, COMPRISING ALASKA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT KETCHIKAN.

APPLICATIONS.

The total number of aliens applying for entry to Alaska during the year was 2,851, of which number 2,830 were admitted and 21 deported. Those admitted may be classified as follows: Immigrant aliens, 357; nonimmigrant aliens, 151; aliens in transit, 1,958; alien tourists, 364. At the same time 5,255 United States citizens arrived and were admitted. As has been stated in previous reports, the majority of the applicants for entry desire merely to pass in transit through the southeastern portion of the Territory to northern British Columbia and the Yukon, but as many of them do not hold tickets reading through and out of the United States it is often necessary to examine them to the same extent as though they intended remaining in the country.

Only 2 Chinese cases were handled, the transit privilege being granted in each. The number of Chinese permanently resident in Alaska is very small, probably less than 50. A superficial investigation shows that while a few of these resident Chinese are not in possession of papers a claim to nativity would be set up were they arrested and brought before a commissioner. It has therefore been deemed inadvisable to cause their arrest under the exclusion law. During the summer several thousands of Chinese are brought to the Territory to work in the salmon canneries and at the close of the season are returned to their former places of abode. Under an arrangement existing between the American steamship lines and the Seattle office the officers at Seattle are given an opportunity to examine them upon their arrival there. This arrangement works satisfactorily.

Twenty Japanese were granted the privilege of proceeding from one part of the Dominion to another through Alaskan waters.

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

This office had under consideration during the year 15 warrant cases, resulting in the issuance of 7 arrest warrants. Deportation was ordered in 5 cases and was carried out in 4. Cancellation of deportation warrant was directed in the case of a prostitute whose petition for permission to marry a United States citizen was granted by the department. One deportation warrant pending at the beginning of the fiscal year remained unexecuted, the alien being in the custody of the military authorities for desertion.

SEAMEN.

Application for admission was made by 15 seamen, all of whom were admitted. Four seamen who were reported as deserters were later located, examined, and admitted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The amount allotted this district by the bureau from the appropriation was \$1,200. The year's expenses amounted to \$1,194.31.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

No cases bordering on white slavery were reported during the year, and as there have been but 2 regularly appointed inspectors in the district, it has not been possible to give this feature of the work much attention. Until the enactment of a law making it impossible for a woman of the confirmed prostitute class to obtain the right to remain in the country by fraudulent marriage to a United States citizen it would appear a waste of time and money to undertake many arrests of this class of undesirables.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Twelve investigations were conducted at the request of the Naturalization Bureau, consisting of the inspection of aliens who had applied for naturalization but whose entry could not be verified.

PERSONNEL.

Owing to the fact that but 1 man was stationed at each of the 2 principal ports, it was not possible during the past year to attempt much more than the performance of the regular immigration work, and very little opportunity was afforded for investigations to uncover possible violations of the law. The difficulties of administration will be more readily appreciated when it is considered that even at district headquarters whenever it is necessary for the inspector in charge to absent himself from his station on official business the deputy collectors of customs, who also hold excepted appointments as immigrant inspectors, have to be called upon to take care of the urgent immigration work.

On account of the unprecedented travel to Alaska this summer the bureau assigned an additional inspector to this station for duty during the summer months. This relieved the work of the station to a great extent.

There are 7 ports of entry in the district. At 5 of these ports the small amount of immigration business arising is done by deputy collectors holding excepted appointments as immigration officers, with compensation at the rate of \$1 per annum. These officers, on the whole, have shown commendable spirit in the performance of the additional duties imposed upon them.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION IN CHARGE OF DISTRICT NO. 1,
COMPRISING ALL CANADIAN SEAPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CANADIAN
BORDER, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL.

APPLICATIONS.

A total of 117,846 applicants for entry to the United States were regularly examined and registered, of which number 107,587 were admitted and 10,259 debarred. Of the total number of applications, 115,498 were made at Canadian border ports, 771 at Canadian Atlantic seaports, and 1,577, including 163 Chinese, at Canadian Pacific seaports. The percentage of aliens debarred at the seaports for the year was 1.28, while at the border ports the percentage debarred was 8.86. In addition to those mentioned above, 222 aliens applying for temporary admission to the United States were found to belong to the excluded classes and were debarred; 620 were refused examination owing to nonpayment of head tax; and 4,120 aliens referred to boards of special inquiry failed to present themselves for examination. At the same time 33,709 United States citizens, residents of Canada, returned to the United States for the purpose of taking up their permanent residence therein and 73,033 aliens of the non-statistical class were examined and admitted by border inspectors.

A notable feature of the year's work is the fact that, though there has been practically no transoceanic immigration to Canada for two years past, yet the number of aliens admitted to the United States from the Dominion was greater than in any previous year since the border inspection was organized. This unusual situation is accounted for by reason of the unprecedented movement of Canadian citizens from Canada to the United States for permanent stay, more than 72 per cent of all aliens admitted at the border being citizens of Canada.

From the foregoing it will be seen that migration to the United States via Canadian ocean ports during the last fiscal year was the smallest of which this

office has any record, due, of course, to a continuation of the war conditions in Europe. At the outbreak of the war practically the entire trans-Atlantic passenger-carrying fleet was requisitioned for war purposes. By the gradual release of the steamships thus employed for two years past passenger service to Canadian ports is being restored, and it seems safe to predict that approximately normal travel conditions will be established to those ports at no distant date.

Chinese to the number of 188 applied for admission to the United States, 172 being admitted and 16 debarred. A total of 192 Japanese applied for admission to the United States, 128 being admitted and 64 debarred. Of the total Japanese applicants examined only 34 came from Japan direct, the remaining 158 being residents of Canada, many of whom held Canadian citizenship papers. Of the 34 coming from Japan only 4 were classed as "laborers."

DEPORTATIONS (EXPULSIONS).

During the year 2,834 deportation cases were considered, of which number 1,316 were investigated, resulting in the issuance of 2,128 warrants and the serving of 2,030. Warrants were canceled in 950 cases, while in 986 the warrants were executed; the remainder being pending at the close of the year. In addition to the above 263 aliens whose cases had arisen in other districts were deported to Canada. There were 23 warrants executed and 3 warrants canceled in Chinese cases during the year.

With regard to the investigation work and travel that officers in this district are called upon to do in connection with the deportation or expulsion of aliens, the foregoing figures speak for themselves. As will be noted, of the total warrants of arrest issued the department directed cancellation of warrants affecting the unusually large number of 950 aliens.

A total of 324 United States citizens were deported from Canada to the United States. Regarding the deportation of United States citizens from Canada there has been no diminution in the difficulties hitherto met in cases where the deportee would continue a charge upon the public after being returned to his own country. Ordinarily it is understood that the deportation of United States citizens from foreign countries to their own should not invoke the concern of immigration officers, but the bureau's officers here come in touch with these cases through investigating claims of citizenship, and thereafter it has been found difficult to abandon such cases until arrangements have been perfected for the reception and care of these indigent citizens of the United States. It would be most gratifying to this office if some other plan for disposing of these cases could be devised. Some cases have arisen recently in which the local authorities at the place of former residence refused to receive the citizen—in some cases Canadian officers were even placed under arrest when attempting to return United States citizens to the State of their former residence; and so long as Canada finds cause for the deportation of United States citizens the difficulties above described are bound to continue. It would seem that some remedy should be devised whereby citizens of the United States deported from Canada, even though dependents, may be accorded that treatment and consideration which the title of citizen is supposed to command.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total amount allotted by the bureau for this district was \$48,000. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$46,367.33, leaving a balance of \$1,632.67. Judgments were obtained in 11 civil suits, amounting to \$5,082.97; in criminal cases \$5,106 was assessed.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

Six cases of this nature were pending in this district from the previous year, and 1 Chinese was arrested before a United States commissioner during the year. These 7 cases were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 2; pending before United States commissioner, 1; pending before district courts, 3; pending before circuit court of appeals, 1.

CIVIL SUITS.

There were 18 civil suits pending at the close of the preceding year and 42 new cases arose during the year. Of this number, 31 cases were not prose-

cuted; in 11 cases a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government (involving fines aggregating \$5,066.86); in 5 cases the defendants were acquitted; and 13 cases are still pending.

During the present year 1,560 aliens were deported as contract laborers, but in only 9 cases was prosecution of the persons, companies, partnerships, or corporations involved carried through to a successful conclusion.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Forty-one criminal cases were pending from the preceding year and 118 new cases were instituted during the year. These were disposed of in the following manner: Convicted (involving fines aggregating \$5,107 and prison sentences aggregating 31 years 6 months and 4 days), 49; acquitted, 38; not prosecuted, 51; still pending, 21.

It has been customary to invite attention, in the various annual reports submitted, to the decided variance, in different judicial districts, as to the seriousness with which violations of section 3 of our law is regarded. From the cases of this kind which have come up in the past year in one of the districts on the border, it appears practically useless to hope that the sentences imposed will be sufficiently punitive or corrective to cause hope that violations will decrease, and there were more violations of sections 3 and 8 in that particular district than in nearly all of the other districts along this border combined.

In addition to the foregoing cases, involving a violation of those sections of the Immigration laws which provide for prosecution, it was learned that certain aliens residing in the northern part of New York had, in many instances, forwarded their naturalization certificates to relatives and countrymen abroad, who, upon the basis of such certificates, had gained entry as citizens of the United States. After a great deal of work and investigation an indictment was obtained against 1 alien, and it is believed that through the activities of the officers of this service the practice has been broken up.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In immigration matters 2 writs of habeas corpus were pending from the previous year and 12 new writs were sued out during the year. Of this number 1 was dismissed, 7 were sustained, 4 were withdrawn, and 1 was left pending at the close of the year. Writs of habeas corpus in Chinese cases were pending from the previous year in 21 cases and 7 new writs were sued out. These were disposed of as follows: Writs dismissed, 12; writs sustained, 3; pending, 13.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the year there were 194 prostitutes, 127 procurers, and 7 persons receiving proceeds of prostitution debarred by boards of special inquiry in this district. During the same time 82 prostitutes and 44 procurers or persons receiving proceeds of prostitution were deported under department warrants. Prosecutions under section 3 were brought in the Federal courts against 94 persons, with the result that conviction was obtained of 49 of the defendants, while actions against 44 were unsuccessful, 1 case still being pending.

Our records show that 2,477 women and girls were detained in immigration buildings in this district during the year; 142 were detained in jails or other public institutions; 73 were cared for by private philanthropic organizations; and 96 were lodged in convenient hotels or with private families, where detention overnight was necessary in cases held for examination by boards of special inquiry. Of those shown to have been detained in immigration buildings, the period of detention in all cases was short, rarely exceeding a few hours necessary for train connections. Of those shown to have been detained in jails, all either were placed in such quarters by officers of this service for the reason that no other safe place of detention was available, or were in custody of local authorities when reported to immigration officers for deportation. The jails utilized, however, are modern institutions in every respect, having suitable female attendants and proper facilities for the care and comfort of the inmates.

CONTRACT LABOR.

A total of 1,560 aliens were debarred by boards of special inquiry as contract laborers. Of this number 668 appealed to the department, with the result

that 102 of the appeals were sustained. During the year there were 65 aliens deported on department warrants, the cause of expulsion being "contract labor," and 12 aliens charged with violation of the contract-labor provisions of our law returned to Canada of their own volition after department warrants for their arrest had been issued. The above figures offer substantial proof as to the thoroughness with which such applicants must have been examined, for it is constantly becoming more obvious that in a large number of instances aliens seeking entry from Canada under promise of employment in the United States are so thoroughly schooled regarding the evidence they shall offer that it becomes next to impossible for board members to develop the real object of their migration.

The section-24 inspectors investigated a large number of cases where it was believed employers had been guilty of infraction of the alien contract labor provisions of our law, but in no instance was the evidence adducible such as to convince the United States attorney that court proceedings against the employers should be instituted. The alertness of the inspectors at Buffalo and Detroit, however, in the investigation of suspected cases undoubtedly has had a wholesome effect, for, in view of the unprecedented demand for labor in the United States in certain industries during the past year, labor no doubt would have been imported freely had special attention not been given to enforcement of the alien contract labor laws.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Regarding the medical inspection of aliens in this district, no comment seems more applicable to the present situation than that contained in the last annual report on the same subject:

"The medical inspection of aliens as now carried on in this district is wholly inadequate to check the migration of aliens whose physical or mental defects serve to bring them within the excluded classes named in the law. Along a border of 4,000 miles in length, having 67 legal ports of entry to the United States, our Government maintains but 23 medical officers. During the past year 9,365,584 passengers crossed the border from Canada to the United States. These figures will afford some conception as to the extent to which aliens entering the country across the border from Canada are given the medical inspection contemplated in the immigration act. The inadequacy of the medical inspection of aliens coming to the United States presents a serious question for consideration by the bureau and department. There can be no work more beneficial to our own people than that of preventing the coming of aliens who are mentally or physically inferior."

With a total passenger movement from Canada to the United States of 9,951,474, which was the record for last year, it must be clearly obvious that the few medical officers allotted to this district represent a force almost wholly inadequate to guarantee that enforcement of our immigration laws and regulations for which there is such persistent demand.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

Because of the present European war and the fact that the Canadian Government has for the past year or more placed in detention camps subjects of certain countries and required others to report at stated intervals, many such aliens have sought to leave Canada; and owing to a rumor having for some unknown reason been circulated in Canada to the effect that the United States Government would not permit entry into the United States of aliens of their nationality, they have naturally sought to gain entry without undergoing the inspection required by our laws and regulations. Not only have they been influenced to seek entry in the manner indicated because of the unfortunate rumor mentioned, but at the same time it was necessary for such persons to evade the Canadian officers when seeking to leave Canada.

On account of the desire of these aliens to leave Canada, and their efforts to evade inspection and enter at other than lawful ports of entry, a lucrative field was open for residents along the border to engage in the smuggling of them into the United States; and when it is taken into consideration that this district embraces a boundary of approximately 4,000 miles, with a force which has been able to cope with the situation only with the greatest difficulty under normal conditions, to meet the above-described abnormal situation the additional demand made upon the border officers will be easily understood.

The records show that during the year proceedings were instituted against 10 persons for the smuggling of alien Chinese into the United States. Of this number 5 have not yet been brought to trial, 2 have been discharged, while 3 were convicted. The number of Chinese persons arrested in this district during the year, immediately following surreptitious entry, totaled 19, the lowest number of Chinese arrested after smuggling into the United States which has been recorded during any fiscal year since the administration of the exclusion laws has been vested in this office.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATION MATTERS.

Preinvestigations of Chinese cases to the number of 57 were conducted during the year, 50 of which resulted in the Chinese involved being granted return certificates, and 7 of which resulted in denial of the certificates.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the year the records show that there were a total of 2,828 investigations conducted by officers in this district in regard to general immigration matters and 168 investigations in connection with the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws and regulations. These investigations were classified as follows: Cases of applicants for entry, 420; after temporary admission, 39; after admission on bond, 20; warrant cases, 1,275; naturalization matters, 274; others, 800. Chinese applicants for admission, 12; Chinese preinvestigations, 26; Chinese warrant cases, 50; miscellaneous, 80.

From the foregoing figures the bureau will get a proper conception of the time and labor inspectors attached to this district are compelled to devote to the matter of investigations. In the enforcement of our immigration law, however, in order that examining officers may reach conclusions that will be just and fair to all concerned, investigations are a prime necessity, and there is a strong incentive to enlargement of the investigation principle all along the line. One feature connected with our investigation work which it is felt should be mentioned is the constantly increasing number of investigations made by our officers in response to requests from United States Government officials other than those identified with the Immigration Service.

PERSONNEL.

Considering the number of persons now employed in this district, as regards intelligence, efficiency, and interest in work, it is believed that the personnel will compare favorably with any like number of employees anywhere else in the Government service. There is need of additional force in this district, for, as the bureau has many times been informed, at most of the principal ports in this district officers not only are required to work long hours but also are required to work 7 days per week, including holidays; and the enjoyment of the Saturday half holiday during the summer months has thus far been an unknown privilege in this district of the Immigration Service. To accomplish best results in work now being attempted, it is thought that the bureau will concur in the suggestion that such additions to the present force should be made as will provide reasonable hours of duty for all employees. Extension of efforts to enforce the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws in this district must remain contingent upon increase of force, for, as suggested in the foregoing, in most instances the help now available is being worked to the breaking point.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR, DISTRICT NO. 23, COMPRISING TEXAS (EXCEPT DISTRICT NO. 9), NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT EL PASO.

APPLICATIONS.

The headquarters of this district, which includes several ports of entry along the Mexican border and the Pacific coast, is at El Paso. Inasmuch as those aliens coming for a sojourn of less than one year are as fully amenable to the immigration act as are others and at all times comprise a very substantial proportion of the total number of arrivals, any attempt to portray the work on this border which fails to take this element into account would

convey a most inadequate and totally misleading conception of results accomplished.

Applications for admission to the number of 108,030 were received and passed upon—an increase over the previous year of 55 per cent. The total number admitted was 99,964; the number excluded, 8,066; the percentage of rejections being 7.46—17.41 per cent of the statistical aliens and 3.79 per cent of the nonstatistical class. There were 3,793 more aliens excluded this year than last, and the percentage of those applying this year found inadmissible indicates an increasingly lowered quality of immigration. Demoralized industrial conditions in Mexico are forcing an ever-increasing tide of undesirables toward this country.

Of the 138 Japanese and Koreans who applied for admission, 111 were admitted and 27 rejected. A majority of those admitted were former residents of the United States. Only 15 Chinese applied for admission, all of whom were admitted. Chinese and Japanese immigration into this district is now negligible—no difficulties worthy of mention are encountered in respect thereto.

DEPORTATION (EXPULSIONS).

There were 126 warrants pending from the previous year and 829 new warrants were issued during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Deported, 712; canceled, 67; escaped, 16; died, 4; warrants issued and not served, 3; pending at the close of the year, 153. Of the 153 pending at the close of the year, 31 are for aliens serving sentences on criminal charges; 10 paroled for various causes; 7 awaiting disposition of habeas corpus proceedings; and in 7 cases deportation was deferred. In addition to the foregoing, 59 aliens whose cases originated in other districts were deported through this district.

There were 59 warrants in Chinese cases pending from the previous year and 174 new warrants were issued during the year. Of this number 190 were deported, 15 warrants were canceled, 2 escaped, 1 warrant was not served, and 25 are still pending. Nine Japanese cases were pending and 36 new warrants were issued. Of this number 32 were deported, 4 warrants were canceled, 1 escaped, and 8 warrants are still pending.

While the number of departmental warrants issued during the past year is considerably less than the number issued the preceding year, the shrinkage is confined principally to Chinese. As pointed out in previous reports, no considerable number of Mexican aliens found unlawfully resident in the immediate vicinity of the border—whose only offense is the technical one of entry without inspection—were permitted of their own volition, after investigation of their status, to return to Mexico; saving time, expense, and labor, and greatly ameliorating hardships to the aliens involved.

REFUGEES.

The term "refugees" in its broader sense and as herein employed signifies not only those persons fleeing from political persecution, but those seeking to escape from industrial depression and its attendant evils as well.

While the number of refugees of a political character seeking asylum in this country during the past year has unquestionably diminished, and to a marked degree, owing to the elimination from territory adjacent to the border of rival factions contending for supremacy and the consequent concentration of control within the hands of a central and recognized authority, the volume of refugees of a nonpolitical stripe has greatly increased. Fortunately for this class a general revival of industrial activity throughout the Southwest, and even in regions more remote from the border, has created a strong demand for unskilled labor. So long as this demand continues the situation on the border will not reach the acutely distressing stage noted in last year's report. Any industrial depression in this country resulting in a cessation of the demand for raw labor will instantly counteract upon the destitute of Mexico, and the pitiable scenes witnessed along this border last year will be reenacted unless, or course, Mexico is providentially rescued from her present plight.

SEAMEN.

During the year 219 vessels arrived at ports in this district, carrying a total of 7,631 alien seamen whom it was necessary to inspect upon arrival and departure. Fifteen seamen applied for admission, all of whom were admitted. There were 12 desertions, 3 being Chinese and 1 Japanese.

STOWAWAYS.

There were 26 stowaways who arrived at ports of this district, 6 of whom were admitted. There were no Chinese or Japanese stowaways.

ESCAPES.

During the year 7 aliens escaped—1 Chinese, 1 Italian, and 5 Mexicans. Four of these aliens at the time of their escape were being confined in county jails pending disposition of criminal proceedings instituted against them.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The sum of \$54,000 was allotted to this district to cover miscellaneous expenditures, of which \$52,629.77 was expended, leaving a balance of \$1,370.23. A fine amounting to \$180 was assessed under section 15 for improper manifesting. This fine, however, has not been collected, owing to the fact that the master of the vessel has been in the hospital since the arrival of his vessel. Fines amounting to \$6,250 were assessed by courts in criminal cases. As a result of a civil suit instituted for violation of the alien contract labor law the sum of \$1,000 was assessed, and suit has been brought for recovery of this amount. Two bonds, aggregating \$1,500, given for the delivery of aliens arrested on departmental warrant, were forfeited, and \$1,000 of this amount has been collected and a judgment secured for recovery of the additional \$500.

CHINESE ARRESTED BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AND COURTS.

There were 27 Chinese cases pending before United States commissioners and courts at the close of the previous year and 23 new cases arose during the year. These were disposed of as follows: Discharged by commissioners, 6; discharged by district courts, 3; deported, 17; awaiting deportation or appeal, 2; pending, 22. In 2 of the cases arising during the fiscal year 1916 complaints were filed in the district court instead of before commissioners.

As pointed out in previous reports, the deportation of contraband Chinese where illegal entry within 3 years can be shown is now effected almost entirely by means of departmental process. This procedure was resorted to in the cases of 233 Chinese, making a total of 283 Chinese cases thus considered. Of this number 207 were deported, 24 discharged by court or warrants canceled, and 2 escaped, leaving 50 cases pending.

That the number of arrests shown is less than that of last year is attributable in part to the discouragement of contraband traffic through the continued application of repressive measures, but mainly, it is believed, to the fact that because of the hazards attending travel through Mexico and the growing scarcity of even temporary employment that country is steadily becoming a less inviting field for the Chinese coolie as a base from which to enter the United States. For the first time in the history of the enforcement of the exclusion acts it is possible to record that the Chinese smuggling situation on the border is well in hand. But the same conditions which have brought about this decrease in the influx of orientals have resulted in greatly increased pressure from destitute Mexicans seeking relief in this country. This has made it necessary not only to use a large portion of the force engaged on Chinese work but to employ a temporary additional force of mounted men along the border to prevent the threatened influx. This almost ideal condition, as relates to the reduction in the number of Chinese contraband entrants, has been attained only by intelligent cooperation between the various units of the defensive organization, coupled with unremitting vigilance and zealous deportation of contraband Chinese and the visitation upon their importers of swift punishment. The problem probably will continue to confront this country so long as the Chinese-exclusion acts remain in force or until some far-reaching means are devised of destroying the evil at its source; and it is expected that as soon as normal conditions are restored in Mexico the force of this district, unless greatly augmented, will be inadequate effectually to enforce the immigration and Chinese-exclusion acts.

The practice of deporting to Mazatlan, Mexico, those Chinese persons who cross the boundary for the purpose of being apprehended and sent to China at the expense of this Government has had the anticipated effect. A number of such "free trippers," upon learning that they were destined to Mazatlan, promptly offered to defray their further expenses if permitted to go to China.

As a result of this action it may be stated with assurance that illegal entrance for the purpose indicated has been for the time being at least almost, if not entirely, discouraged.

The United States District Court for the District of Arizona has finally fallen into line with the other Federal courts and affirmed the right of a Chinese minor son of a merchant to engage in laboring pursuits. The practical situation arising from this line of decisions calls for remedial legislation.

CHINESE TRANSITS.

A total of 391 Chinese applied for the privilege of transit through this district, 382 being granted the privilege and 9 denied. As usual, the majority of the transits admitted to depart through other ports in the district proceeded to Mexicali, Mexico, most of them to work in the cotton fields. By reason of our unfortunate experience in the past with this particular class of transits, every applicant who desires to go to Mexicali is viewed with suspicion and required to make a positive showing not only of his intentions but of his ability as well to secure work or that he will be otherwise properly provided for.

CIVIL SUITS.

Five cases of this kind were pending from the previous year and 1 new case arose during the year, all instituted under section 4 of the immigration act. Four of these are still pending, 1 was dismissed by the Government, and in 1 judgment was rendered in favor of the Government for \$1,000.

CRIMINAL CASES.

There were 31 persons awaiting trial on criminal charges at the close of the previous year and 72 were arrested during the year. Of this number, 27 cases are still pending at the close of the year. The balance have been disposed of as follows: Convicted (involving prison sentences aggregating 32 years and fines amounting to \$6,250), 55; acquitted, 6; indictments dismissed, 10; grand jury failed to indict, 4; escaped, 1.

Few, if any, principles of importance have been enunciated by the courts in criminal cases tried during the fiscal year just closed. In one case the trial judge refused to impose a penitentiary sentence on a Chinese convicted of conspiring with others for the illegal introduction of certain Chinese aliens because officers of the service, for the purpose of developing evidence, had participated to some extent in the schemes of the smugglers after the conspiracy had been initiated and put into actual operation by the latter. While the writer strongly condemns the instigation by an officer of a conspiracy for the purpose of involving a suspected smuggler, he has always understood it to be perfectly proper for an officer, in order to expose a conspiracy, to appear to acquiesce in proposals made by the conspirators.

A substantial proportion of criminal actions brought during the past year in this district have had to do with violations of those provisions of the immigration act designed to suppress sexual immorality among aliens and traffic in connection therewith. For some years past the courts generally throughout this section have been disposed to deal leniently with offenders of this class. It is somewhat encouraging, therefore, to note the large number of severe sentences imposed during the past year by the Federal court at Tucson upon defendants convicted of offenses of the character mentioned.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A total of 19 writs were pending from last year and 23 new writs were sued out. Of this number 17 were granted, 18 denied, and 7 are still pending.

In 1 case the district judge held the hearing under the warrant to be unfair, for the reason that it was accorded while the alien was confined in the county jail on a State charge. This decision is far-reaching in its effect, as of necessity numerous hearings are annually given to aliens confined in jails and other public institutions.

WHITE-SLAVE MATTERS.

During the past year there have been excluded 99 prostitutes, 144 women and girls coming for an immoral purpose, and 177 persons bringing women and girls

for an immoral purpose. There were deported 111 prostitutes, 21 procurers and persons bringing women and girls for an immoral purpose, 9 persons receiving the proceeds of prostitution, 12 persons employed by, in, or in connection with houses of prostitution, and 35 women and girls coming for an immoral purpose, in addition to which warrants of deportation in 24 cases have not been executed.

There were convicted 20 persons for bringing women and girls for immoral purposes, involving sentences aggregating 14 years and 6 months and fines amounting to \$201; and 10 prostitutes for returning after deportation as such, involving sentences aggregating 3 years and 5 months; in addition to which 6 persons are awaiting trial as procurers and 8 as prostitutes.

Efforts are being made by State and municipal officers and private philanthropic organizations in the State of California to suppress the white-slave traffic. In California gratifying results have followed the activities of private organizations in extending aid to those unfortunate women indicating an honest desire to reform. A rigid enforcement of those provisions of the immigration and Mann Acts penalizing traffic involving sexual immorality has marked the past year and it is believed with far-reaching results.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Two section-24 inspectors are assigned to duty in this district, 1 at El Paso and the other at San Diego. The former, as commissioner of conciliation, has for the most part been engaged exclusively in the settlement of labor disputes; the latter, owing to the limited number of violations of the contract-labor law coming to light in the southern California district, has devoted the major portion of his time to work of the United States Employment Service. Boards of special inquiry have excluded 532 contract laborers, and 35 have been deported upon warrants. In furtherance of investigations incident to the rejections referred to, 152 rejected applicants were detained as prospective witnesses against those persons in this country seemingly responsible for the illegal importations. A total of 114 investigations were conducted in contract-labor matters.

WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

During the latter part of the fiscal year just ended medical officers assigned to duty in this district, particularly along the border in Texas, have devoted much time and thought to the creation and enforcement of measures designed to prevent an influx of typhus-infected aliens. This service has continued to receive the earnest, zealous, and highly intelligent cooperation of medical officers of the Public Health Service assigned to this district, not only in the routine work incident to the examination of arriving immigrants but in the many unprecedented situations and emergencies arising during the past year.

SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.

But 53 Chinese were "checked" out of El Paso through the immigration office during the past year, the smallest number in the history of the border service. This is a remarkable record as compared with the hundreds previously permitted to depart each year prior to the inauguration of our present "checking" system and the handling of contraband Chinese aliens on departmental process. There are many evidences that the activities and vigilance of the officers of this service have done much to suppress the smuggling of Chinese from Mexico. Much assistance has been rendered by men outside the service who have learned the plans of the smugglers and aided the officers to circumvent them.

It should be added in this connection that the patrol boats provided during the year have proven an invaluable adjunct in the suppression of water traffic in contrabands, especially Chinese. The advent of the patrol boats now threatens to force a return by the smugglers to their original methods. Those methods, however, never will be as crude as formerly and will be successfully combated only through the maintenance of a sufficient number of automobiles. By no means must it be assumed, however, that the rigidity of the water patrol can be for one moment relinquished.

SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALIENS.

With the exception of those located and operating in southern California, there are no societies in this district engaged in work connected with the wel-

fare of arriving immigrants. In Los Angeles and San Pedro there are several organizations, representatives of which extend all reasonable assistance to women, girls, and others in need of information and guidance safely to reach their destination.

CHINESE PREINVESTIGATIONS.

Nine cases of Chinese were preinvestigated, in all of which certificates were granted.

INVESTIGATIONS.

The following investigations were conducted in this district during the year: Applicants for admission, 350; for admission, temporary or under bond, 8; warrant cases, 765; naturalization investigations, 195; miscellaneous, 347. With reference to Chinese matters the following investigations were conducted: Applicants for admission, 171; preinvestigations for other districts, 196; after temporary admission, 2; warrant cases, 240; to determine lawful residence, 157; miscellaneous, 143. The above figures can convey at best but an inadequate idea of the immense numbers of investigations, of varied character, actually made. It is simply impossible, with the limited clerical force of the district, to keep such an accurate account of the numerous miscellaneous investigations of the character described as will be readily accessible for statistical use.

PERSONNEL.

It is steadily growing more difficult to maintain the efficiency and zeal which in past years has so noticeably characterized the personnel of this district. There is a growing tendency apparent among the employees, as they more forcibly realize the futility of expecting substantial recognition of meritorious service, to do only what is required of them. Unless some method is devised by means of which it will be possible to reward deserving employees, the more capable and enterprising will, as has happened in a number of instances during the past year, seek other and more remunerative fields of endeavor. The work of this service is highly specialized and calls for the very best talent available. This talent, without adequate compensation, can no more be commanded by the Government than by an individual company or corporation. I can not in justice to the service and to those lofty purposes for which it has been created—the adequate protection of our citizenship and institutions—refrain from presenting the matter thus plainly to the bureau. If those purposes are to be achieved to the fullest—fairly, intelligently, and, withal, justly—if the service is to win and hold the confidence and respect of all with whom its manifold activities bring it into contact, it must of necessity draw to it and hold men of high ideals, breadth of vision, keen discernment, and unfaltering loyalty. Under existing conditions this service must be content with the mediocre clerk and serve as a training school for young men just out of business college, who will remain long enough only to learn in actual practice correctly to apply the principles of the classroom, and the first promising opportunity offered to better themselves is the signal for resignation.

